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John G. Johnson

COURTS and LAWYERS

— OF —

PENNSYLVANIA

A HISTORY

1623-1923

By

FRANK M.arshall EASTMAN

Author of "Eastman on Private Corporations in Pennsylvania,"
"Eastman on Taxation in Pennsylvania," etc., etc.

VOLUME IV

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THE BENCH AND BAR

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1922

COURTS AND LAWYERS

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERT VON MOSCHZISKER.

Robert von Moschzisker was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 6, 1870. His father, Franz Adolph von Moschzisker, was a native of Poland, and his mother, Clara (Harrison) von Moschzisker, was an American. During the uprising of 1848 his father, a doctor of medicine, who was at that time an officer in the Austrian army, joined the Hungarian forces under Kossuth. He was captured by the Austrians, but escaped to England, where he became a professor of German literature in King's College, London. Afterwards he studied medicine in Germany, and later in life came to America, where he practiced his profession.

Robert von Moschzisker received his early education in the public schools, and afterwards continued his studies under private tutors and through individual effort. Both of his parents having died when he was but a boy, he entered the office of the late Edward Shippen, Esq., at the age of thirteen. Subsequently he studied law with Mr. Shippen, and upon his admission to the bar on June 1, 1896, became associated in practice with that well known lawyer. He achieved a considerable degree of success in his profession, and at the time of his elevation to the bench he was in the enjoyment of a growing and lucrative practice. In January, 1902, he was appointed third assistant district attorney of Philadelphia county, and later advanced to the position of second assistant, and then to first assistant. He was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, of Philadelphia county, in November, 1903, a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in November, 1909, and became Chief Justice in January, 1921.

Chief Justice von Moschzisker served in Company G, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from about 1887 to 1892. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His clubs are the Union League, of Philadelphia, and the Duquesne, of Pittsburgh. In religious faith he is a Swedenborgian.

Chief Justice von Moschzisker married, at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, June 29, 1912, Anne Macbeth, daughter of George Alexander and Kate (Duff) Macbeth. Children: Kate, born August 17, 1913; Bertha, born March 22, 1915; and Michael, born December 1, 1918.

JUSTICE ROBERT SELLERS FRAZER.

The State Legislature, the Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the President Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, and Associate Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania are the offices in which Justice Frazer has rendered service to his time, and he is now a member of the last-named body, his term expiring in 1936.

Hon. Robert Sellers Frazer, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, son of Caleb T. and Sarah J. (Baker) Frazer, was born in Fayette City, Pennsylvania, and began his education in the public schools. He continued his studies in private schools, preparing at West Chester Military Academy, later entering the University of Pittsburgh.

He prepared for the profession of law, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, March 29, 1873, and began practice in Pittsburgh. A Republican in politics, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1877, 1878, and 1879, then continued in successful practice until 1896, when he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, being reëlected in 1906. He was made President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, November 5, 1900, and later, upon the consolidation of the Common Pleas courts, he became President Judge of the reorganized Common Pleas Court, serving until January, 1915. In November, 1914, Judge Frazer was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the term of 1914-1936. Justice Frazer is a United Presbyterian. His clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf, and Pittsburgh Country.

Justice Frazer married, September 25, 1879, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Loretta Gilfillan, who died December 16, 1908. Their children are: John G., a member of the Allegheny county bar; Robert E., of Akron, Ohio; and Sarah, who lives at home. Justice Frazer's residence is at No. 110 Shady avenue.

JUSTICE EMORY A. WALLING.

After two decades of service as President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District Court of Pennsylvania, Justice Walling came to his present place upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania a jurist of long experience and proved ability. He is a son of Thomas and Laura Ann (Eliott) Walling, and was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1854.

His educational training was obtained in the public schools, State Normal School of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and the Lake Shore Seminary of North East, Pennsylvania. In 1878 he successfully took the Pennsylvania bar examination and began professional work in Erie, there gaining a degree of legal prominence and public favor that resulted in his election as district attorney of Erie county. He filled this position from 1881 to 1884, and in the latter year was elected to represent his district in the Pennsylvania State Senate, there serving a four-year term, and at its close returning to private practice. From 1897 to 1916 he was President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District Court of Pennsylvania, on January 3, 1916, ascending to the State's highest tribunal.

Justice Walling is a Republican in politics, and his religious faith is that of a Methodist. He fraternizes with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Justice Walling married, in 1880, Grace E. Marshall, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and the family home is in the city of Erie.

JUSTICE ALEXANDER SIMPSON.

Justice Simpson's elevation to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1918 called him from the work of his firm, Simpson, Brown & Williams, from professional association with numerous important financial and business institutions, and from a position of prominence at the bar. The years of his service in this tribunal have been a period of devotion to its high traditions and of faithful, valued judicial labors.

Son of John Alexander and Mary A. (Atmore) Simpson, Alexander

Simpson was born in Philadelphia, January 7, 1855. He attended Central High School in Philadelphia, and was graduated A. B. in 1871, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1876. Three years later he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, and as a member of the firm of Simpson, Brown & Williams, was long a well known figure in Philadelphia legal circles. He had many professional relations with Philadelphia institutions, including the Bank of North America, Central National Bank, the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, the Continental-Equitable Title and Trust Company, and he was also attorney for the Atlantic Refining Company. On May 20, 1918, he assumed the honors and duties of an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Justice Simpson has been honored with the degree of M. A. from Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1912, and that of LL. D., from Dickinson College in the same year.

Justice Simpson is a trustee of Dickinson College, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and the Philadelphia City Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has given largely of his time and means to the furtherance of their work. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Law Association of Philadelphia, and the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia; he is a Republican in politics.

Justice Simpson married, March 3, 1909, Ella F. Trau.

JUSTICE JOHN WILLIAM KEPHART.

The career of Justice John William Kephart has been one of strenuous activity from the time when, a boy from a soldiers' orphans' school, he earned the money to pay for his professional education, to the present. Now a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he continues public service, dating back to 1906, and to 1919 in this high office.

John William Kephart was born in Wilmore, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1872, son of Samuel A. and Henrietta B. (Wolfe) Kephart. He was the youngest of three brothers, reared in a soldiers' orphans' school, and as a youth worked as a telegraph operator to finance his law schooling. He received an LL. B. from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and in 1894 was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, beginning practice at Ebensburg. In connection with legal activity he has been identified with numerous business enterprises, particularly in relation to public utilities, and in 1906 he entered the public service as county solicitor of Cambria county, filling this office until 1914. From 1914 to 1918 he was a judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, laying down his duties in this court to assume responsibility in the State's highest tribunal, that of justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Kephart has retained an active interest in Dickinson College Law School, and his concern in educational matters extends to Allegheny College. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Dickinson College, and has been president of this body. His religious faith is the Lutheran; in politics he is a Republican.

Justice Kephart married, December 1, 1904, Florence M. Evans, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, the family home.

JUSTICE WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER.

Justice Schaffer, since December, 1920, a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been in close touch with the work of this body as court reporter since 1902, and with this intimate background began his judicial labors. His legal activity prior to his elevation to the bench had been largely in important corporate connections.

Justice Schaffer is a son of George A. and Mary H. (Irwin) Schaffer, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1867. After a public school education he studied for the bar, and was admitted to practice in Pennsylvania in 1888. Five years later he was elected district attorney of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, an office he held until 1900, and in 1902 he became State reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Among his more important professional relations were his connections as attorney with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Sun Shipbulding Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. He was a director of the Delaware County National Bank, the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the General Refractories Company, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. On December 14, 1920, Justice Schaffer assumed the duties of associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, continuing, as a member of this court, an associate of many years' standing in reportorial capacity.

Justice Schaffer married, December 23, 1893, Susan A. Cross, of Towanda, Pennsylvania.

JUSTICE SYLVESTER BAKER SADLER.

Justice Sadler came to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from that of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, of which he was President Judge, and since January, 1921, has been a member of this body. Justice Sadler is widely known throughout the profession through work as an author as well as by virtue of judicial services.

Justice Sadler is a son of Wilbur Fisk and Sarah Ellen (Sterrett) Sadler, and was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1876. After preparatory studies he entered Yale University, and was graduated A. B. in 1896, in 1898 receiving the degrees of LL. B. and M. A. from Dickinson College. In the latter year he established in practice at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was a prominent member of the local and State bar, when he became, January 1, 1916, President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. His term in this office extended to January 1, 1926, but he resigned to accept a place in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in January, 1921. Justice Sadler completed two works comparatively early in his career, writing "Pennsylvania Criminal Procedure" in 1903, and editing "Pennsylvania Supreme Court Cases, 1885, 1889" (ten volumes), in 1904.

Justice Sadler is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and Psi Upsilon fraternity. His club is the Union League of Philadelphia; and he is a Presbyterian in religion. He is unmarried, and makes his home in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE GEORGE B. ORLADY.

After beginning active practice in the medical profession, Judge Orlady directed his activities in legal work, and in this calling a successful career has brought him to the office of President Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, upon which bench he has sat since 1895.

Judge Orlady was born in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsyl-

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vania, February 22, 1850, son of Dr. Henry and Martha C. (Boal) Orlady. After preparatory study he entered Pennsylvania State College, where he was a student in 1864-65, in 1866 becoming a student in Bellwood Academy. In 1870 he was a student in Washington and Jefferson College, receiving the degree of S. B., and in 1871 was graduated from Jefferson Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Abandoning plans for the medical profession, after five years' practice at Petersburg, he became a student at law under the preceptorship of Samuel Steel Blair, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, continuing from 1873 to 1875. In the latter year he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, and after three years' independent practice was elected district attorney of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, an office he filled from 1878 to 1887. In July, 1895, he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and at the following election this appointment was confirmed for the term of 1895-1906. He was reëlected in 1906 and again in 1916, and is now (1922) serving as president judge of this high court. Judge Orlady is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, of which he was president in 1913, and at the bar and upon the bench has made a legal record in which just pride may be taken.

Judge Orlady has been the recipient of numerous degrees, including those of M. A. (1911) and M. S. (1918) from Pennsylvania State College, and that of LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson College (1898), Temple University (1918), Juniata College (1919), and the University of Pennsylvania (1920).

Judge Orlady married, February 21, 1877, Mary Irvin Thompson, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE WILLIAM DAVID PORTER.

Seven years upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas followed a successful period of practice in Pittsburgh, and preceded Judge Porter's elevation to the bench of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in 1898. The quarter of a century of his service in this body is a long record of sustained usefulness in the determination of justice.

William David Porter, son of James S. and Elizabeth (McCandless) Porter, was born in Hancock county, West Virginia, January 3, 1850. His education was obtained in Pennsylvania Institute, Beaver Academy, Mantua Academy of Philadelphia, and the legal department of the University of Pennsylvania, and upon the completion of his legal studies he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1872. Pittsburgh became the field of his practice, and in 1883 he was elected district attorney of Allegheny county, an office in which he served until 1890, and in the following year he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His term upon this bench was from 1891 to 1898, and since the latter year he has been a judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, serving with fidelity and distinction in this important place. Judge Porter is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Duquesne Club. He is unmarried, and makes his home at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.

JUDGE JOHN JOSEPH HENDERSON.

Judge Henderson was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1843, son of Rev. William C. and Eliza F. Henderson. Matriculating at Allegheny College, he was graduated A. B. in 1862, and subsequently received his Master's degree from the same institution. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States Volunteers, and until 1865 fought in the Union army in the Civil War, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of hostilities, and proceeding to the study of law. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and after a period in private practice was elected district attorney in 1872, filling this office until 1876. His elevation to the bench came in 1887, when he became President Judge of the Thirtieth District of Pennsylvania, filling this office for a ten-year term. In April, 1903, he was appointed an associate judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, being confirmed in this office by election in the same year, and by reëlection in 1913.

Judge Henderson was honored with the degree of LL. D. from his *alma mater*, Allegheny College. He is unmarried, and resides in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE FRANK M. TREXLER.

The family of which Judge Trexler is a member is well known in Pennsylvania, and in him it has had honorable representation in the legal profession. Since 1902 he has been upon the bench, first as president county judge of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and from 1913 to the present as a member of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

Judge Trexler is a son of Edwin W. and Matilda (Sauerbeck) Trexler, and was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1861. After preparatory study he entered Muhlenberg College, of Allentown, and was graduated A. B., in 1879, receiving his Master's degree in Arts in 1882. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882, and for eleven years thereafter served as city solicitor. In 1902 he was called from general practice to the office of president judge of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, serving until 1913, when he became an associate justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. His term expires in 1925. Judge Trexler is a member of American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the State Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, the Lehigh County Historical Society, and the Sons of the Revolution. Since 1891 he has been president of Allentown Young Men's Christian Association. His religious faith is the Presbyterian, and he fraternizes with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Muhlenberg College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1910.

Judge Trexler married, November 7, 1889, Jennie R. Schelling, of Allentown.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. KELLER.

Governor Brumbaugh's appointee to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge John W. Kephart to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was William H. Keller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Judge Keller was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, August 11, 1869, while his father was stationed in Washington, D. C., on government business. In 1873 the family removed to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and Judge Keller was educated in the Bellefonte public schools, Bellefonte Academy, Franklin and Marshall College, and George Washington University, Washington, studying law in the last-named institution. In 1893 he was admitted to the bar and subsequently became a member of the law firm of Coyle & Keller, of Lancaster. He was first deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania from May, 1915, until appointed to the Superior Court. His service as a judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania dates from January 9, 1919, when he assumed the place of Judge Kephart in this body. He was elected without contest at the succeeding election for the term expiring January, 1930. Judge Keller was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1908 and 1912, in the latter convention voting with W. W. Griest for Charles E. Hughes for the presidential nomination.

Judge Keller married Anna Dickey, of Lancaster; their oldest son, Daniel S. Keller, was killed in action in the battle of the Argonne, France, during the World War.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. LINN.

Judge Linn is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born in Ephrata, in 1871, and completed his educational training with graduation from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1897. Philadelphia has been his home since graduation, and his first professional association was with William H. Addicks. Following Mr. Addick's death, Mr. Linn formed a partnership with H. B. Gill, under the firm name of Gill & Linn, with offices in the Real Estate Trust building of Philadelphia. On November 5, 1919, he was appointed by Governor Sproul to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge J. Henry Williams. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

HON. ROBERT SMITH GAWTHROP.

Judge Gawthrop came to an associate judgeship of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in April, 1922, from the office of first deputy attorney-general of the State; his previous work on the bench was as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Judge Gawthrop assumed the place in this high court vacated by Judge John B. Head.

Robert Smith Gawthrop was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, a son of Thomas Carrington and Emma R. Gawthrop, his father a merchant in calling. From West Chester High School he proceeded to the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and after legal preparation was admitted to the Chester county bar, October 11, 1904. From this time until May 11, 1915, he was engaged in continuous practice of law in West Chester, Pennsylvania, serving as district attorney of Chester county in 1909, 1910 and 1911. From May 11, 1915, to January 1, 1916, he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, and from January, 1919, to April, 1922, he was associated with the legal branch of the State Government as first deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania. On April 11, 1922, he was appointed as an associate justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania by Governor William C. Sproul, the office in which he now serves. Judge Gawthrop has long been active in party affairs, and was for several years chairman of the Republican County Committee of Chester county. He is a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Trust Company of West Chester. His church is the Protestant Episcopal.

Judge Gawthrop married, in West Chester, Pennsylvania, November

8, 1906, Emily Locke Hoskins, daughter of Dr. Percy C. and Estella L. Hoskins. They are the parents of two children: Thomas Carrington, born January 8, 1908, and Robert Smith, 2nd, born September 20, 1915.

JUDGE CHARLES BUBB WITMER.

Upon assuming the duties of judge of the United States Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, to which he was appointed by President Taft, in 1912, he reached the highest point in a career of splendid public service which began in 1888 as solicitor of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, he having been admitted to the bar of that county the previous year. He is a native son of Northumberland county, born upon one of the farms of Lower Mahanoy township, upon which his parents, Isaac L. and Susannah Witmer, were then living.

Charles B. Witmer was born April 18, 1862. He began his education in the district school, and after completing his courses of public school study he began teaching in Lower Mahanoy township and by private study prepared for Central Pennsylvania College, New Berlin, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1883. After graduation and until 1887 he taught school and studied law, placing himself under the preceptorship of C. G. Voris, of Sunbury.

In 1887 he passed the required examinations, was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county, and began practice at Sunbury. He was chosen county solicitor in 1888 and served until 1891; was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1889, and in 1894 was again chosen county solicitor, serving in that capacity until 1900. In 1901 he was the nominee of his party for judge of the several courts of his county, and shortly thereafter, United States Attorney General Philander C. Knox appointed him special United States attorney to represent the Attorney-General's Department before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. In 1903 and 1904 he was chief counsel for the State Dairy Food Commission at Harrisburg, and in 1905 was chief counsel for the State Auditor-General's Department. The same year he was appointed United States marshal for the Middle District of Pennsylvania; in 1907 was made district attorney for the same district by President Roosevelt, and on February 20, 1911, he was appointed, by President Taft, judge of the United States Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and for the past decade he has most ably administered the duties of his important judicial post. He assumed office, March 2, 1911. Judge Witmer is a member of the Masonic order; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the First Reformed Church of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and in politics is a Republican.

Judge Witmer married Mollie Beaver, who at the time of her marriage was a resident of Middleburg, Snyder county, Pennsylvania. Three children, John, Catherine and Isabella, have been born to Judge and Mrs. Witmer, the older of his daughters being married to Herman F. Reich, who is serving as assistant United States attorney. The family home is in Sunbury.

JOHN GRAVER JOHNSON.

As we revert in thought to the last half-century of the history of the Philadelphia bar, and summon before our mental vision the forms of those who were then its leaders, we recognize as the one which towers above them all that of the late John G. Johnson. Mr. Johnson, in his

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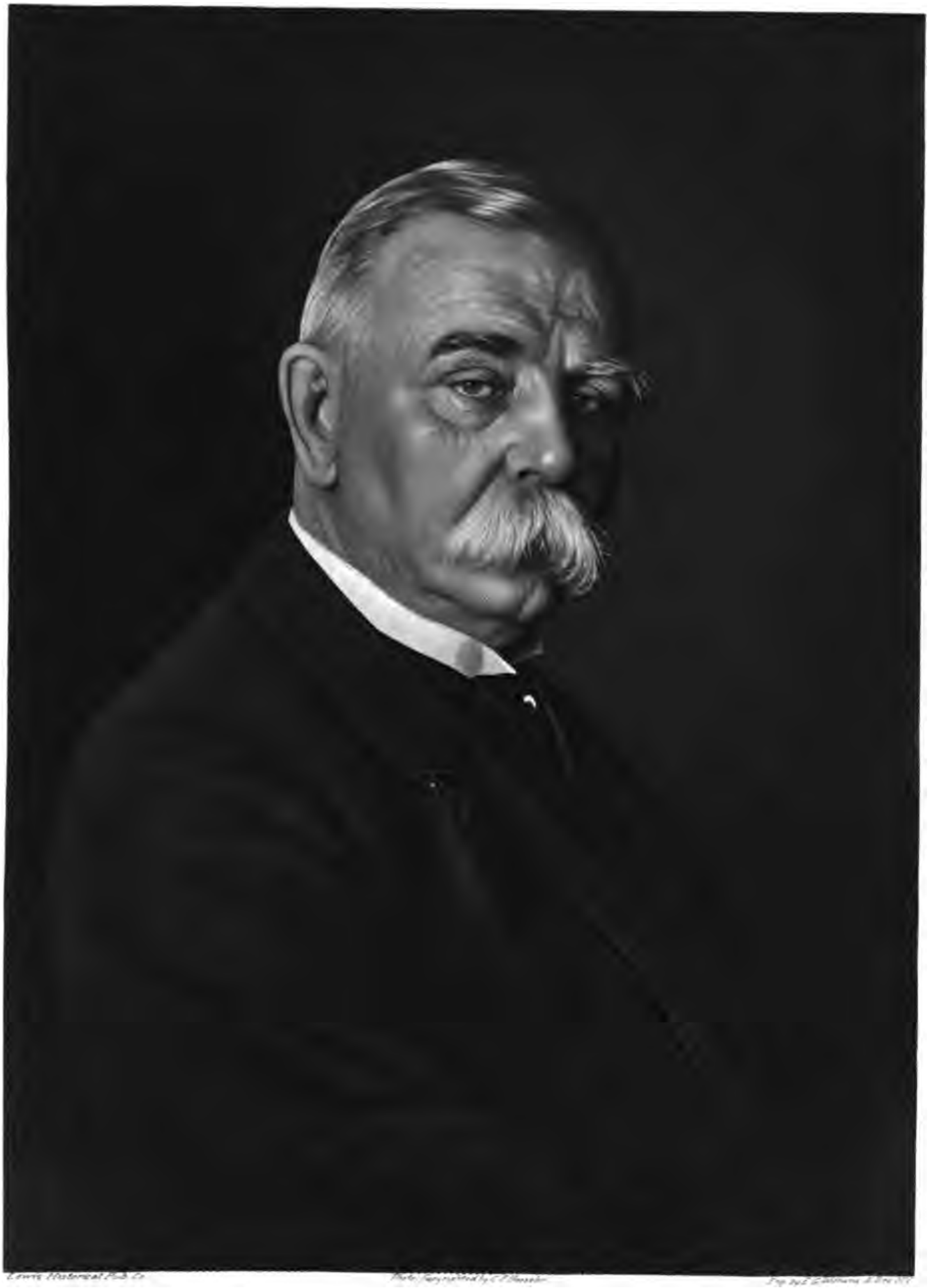
Charles B. Witmer



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John G. Johnson

day and generation, was the most commanding legal figure in the United States, and his record, which is one of the most cherished possessions of the bar of his native city, is also a source of just and laudable pride to the great body of his fellow-citizens.

John Graver Johnson was born in 1842, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received a common school education, graduating from the Central High School, and subsequently entered the office of Benjamin Rush, Esq. On the retirement of Mr. Rush from active professional work, Mr. Johnson remained in the office of his brother, J. Murray Rush, Esq., who died in 1862. William F. Judson, Esq., occupied the offices with Mr. Rush, and while in these offices Mr. Johnson studied law, graduating in 1863 from the University Law School. His home was at Chestnut Hill. but so indefatigable was he in his work that night after night he could be seen at his office window, leaving only in time to catch the midnight train.

The great ability of Mr. Johnson was at once evident to all with whom he came in contact. At that time the Law Academy, that venerable association of law students and young lawyers, was conducted by an unusually able body of young men. In this moot court, where difficult questions of law were argued before the ablest of Philadelphia judges and leaders of the bar, Mr. Johnson, from the first, showed his power of concentrating his arguments on the vital points, never attempting to confuse the questions with side issues.

Before attaining his majority Mr. Johnson had fully prepared himself for admission to the bar, and was examined in the summer of 1862. He at once secured clients, but being under age placed his name without the title on his office sign until February 7, 1863, when, having been sworn as a member of the bar, he caused the words, "Attorney at law," to be added on the window of No. 708 Walnut street. Mr. Johnson's health soon became impaired and the business of the office largely developed upon Mr. Johnson, and early in 1870 the death of Mr. Judson left him entirely alone. Mr. Judson had been the legal adviser of the Pennsylvania Company for insurances on lives and granting annuities. This was the oldest trust company in the United States, and had greatly enlarged the scope of the business implied in its name. As executors and trustees they had control of many large estates, their business being of great variety and importance. Their legal affairs were conducted differently from those of other similar companies, in that their counsel was made the special adviser of each estate held by them, and in this way their business brought to their counsel a great number of clients. The ability of Mr Johnson had been recognized by this company through his acting for Mr. Judson, and so highly was he esteemed by the managers that, although still in his twenties, he was at once selected as Mr. Judson's successor. During the ensuing forty-five years he was a leader in his profession, engaged in the most important litigations arising in his city, State and country.

It would be impossible to give even an outline of his important cases or their extent. They included that of the Northern Securities Company, one of the great events in the recent legal history of the United States. His extraordinary strength before the courts was realized by the entire bar. It lay not only in his cogency and vigorous power of accurate reasoning, but in the fact that the courts felt absolute trust in the fidelity of his presentation of his cases. It was possible for him to adapt himself readily to the short time allowed to counsel under the rules of court, his power to see the crucial points in a case rendering him willing to ignore the minor issues.

The relation of Mr. Johnson to the bar was no less unusual than his great talent. It has been said, and with truth, that no one ever attained to leadership so free from jealousy of his brothers of the bar, or who possessed more thoroughly their respect and admiration. In the early part of his career his position was a very difficult one. Being so much the junior of those who in any way shared leadership with him, it was embarrassing for him to be a colleague, a fact which, no doubt, led him to avoid having colleagues. They could rarely assist him, and he would often be obliged to leave the closing arguments to another simply because he was his senior. Therefore he preferred to act alone.

Important as were Mr. Johnson's relations with the bench and bar his relations to his clients were of far greater moment. In consequence of his extraordinarily large experience he possessed not only the knowledge of the nature of general transactions between men and the law applicable to almost every conceivable question that can arise, but also the soundest judgment and capacity to advise those who applied to him. Even in the ablest lawyers, common sense and wisdom in determining the best course to pursue are not always found, and when these qualities are combined with the highest ability and widest legal knowledge, the value of the counsel can hardly be overestimated. Avoiding and preventing litigation is as important an attribute in a lawyer as the power to conduct it when it is imperative. It will be admitted by those capable of judging that in the possession of this combination of capacities Mr. Johnson was excelled by no one. Salient qualities in the character of Mr. Johnson were fairness and generosity. Never was he known to take any advantage of an error or slip on the part of his adversary and this magnanimity won universal appreciation.

In 1915 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Mr. Johnson the degree of Doctor of Laws. He might have become attorney-general of the United States, and he was urged to accept the highest honor to which a lawyer can attain in this country, a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. This was offered to him when he had reached an age at which many men feel a desire to avoid the forensic duties of the lawyer and to secure the comparative repose of a judicial life. Not only was the appointment offered to him, but he received the most unusual evidence of the professional estimate of his fitness, when two of the most eminent men then on the Supreme bench went to Philadelphia and urged his acceptance. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that their efforts failed. The only office he ever held was the minor one of a commissioner of Fairmount Park.

To the close of his life Mr. Johnson used his great abilities to aid every class of client as well as to assist his brother lawyers in the most unselfish and liberal manner. He was often spoken of, disparagingly, as a corporation lawyer, but the term was a misnomer, as no lawyer of his term ever had so wide a range of practice. The great questions of the day have their origin, largely, in the business of the great corporations, and it is necessary to secure the highest legal talent to deal with them. In this, all citizens have a common insterest, but there was no client so humble whose case, if a proper one, Mr. Johnson ever declined; and great as was the demand upon him his own estimate of the value of his services was far below that which his clients would have been most ready to meet.

Close and untiring as was Mr. Johnson's devotion to his profession he had another great interest which was also of special value to his fellow-men and was pursued with absolutely no desire for personal reputation or notoriety. In his thorough knowledge of the entire body of early and modern painters he was equalled by no man not an artist, and by few of those either in the United States or in Europe. His devotion to art was inspired not by the wish to adorn his walls with rare paintings, but with the far-reaching purpose to secure for this new country the means of educating her people in a realm created in the atmosphere of the older civilizations of the world. His collection of paintings by the great masters astounded those who were so fortunate as to see it, and a catalogue, privately published by him, shows the marvelous extent and value of his efforts, which covered a period of over forty years. His one recreation was the study and purchase of famous pictures.

The death of Mr. Johnson, which occurred April 14, 1917, deprived the legal fraternity of Philadelphia of one who had long been its brightest ornament and took from the community one of its leading and most public-spirited citizens. To his native city Mr. Johnson left a gift of about one thousand three hundred works of art which were officially estimated for purposes of taxation at $4,400,000. He also left the additional fund of $2,000,000 for the maintenance of the exhibition, and gave his house at No. 510 South Broad street, the old Darley mansion, as a home for the wonderful collection.

John G. Johnson began his career at the bar while Meredith, Price, Wharton, McCall, Campbell, Biddle, Cuyler, Rawle, McMurtrie, Bispham, and other well known lawyers were in active practice and even Binney was still alive. Sharswood and Hare were on the local bench. Grier, Cadwalader and McKennan were on the Federal bench. Mr. Johnson, in his fifty years and upward of active work witnessed a vast change in all the standards of professional life, but he brought down many of its noblest traditions, and he stands in history as one of the colossal figures of the American bar.

FRED B. MOSER.

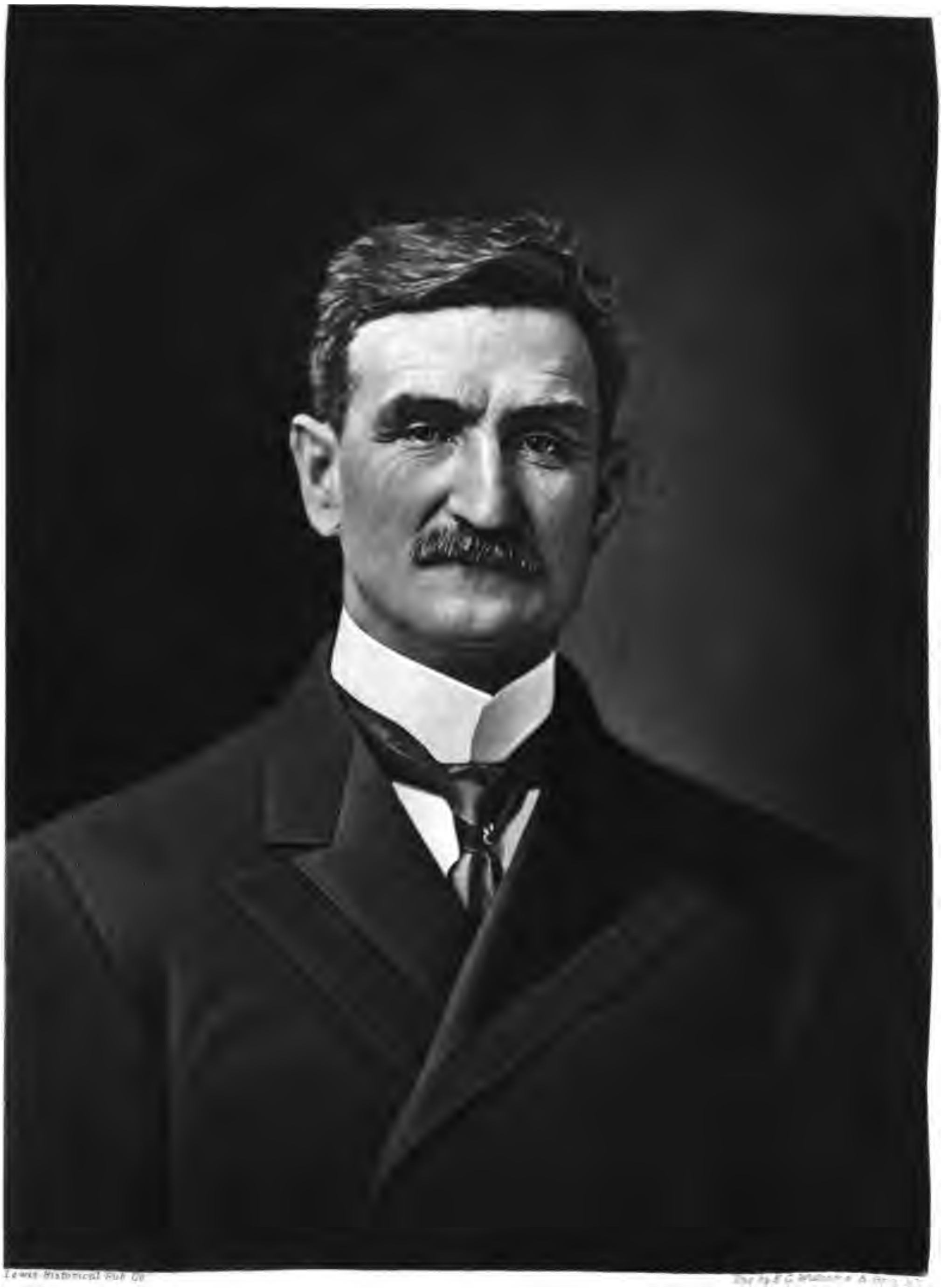
The bar of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, has always counted among its members a goodly number of the forward-looking men of keen vision and sane judgment, men of a sort for which the Keystone State has been noted throughout its entire history. Such a man is Judge Moser, whose long period of practice in Shamokin has placed him among the foremost men of the profession, and whose decade on the bench of the District Court has marked him as a man of high judicial caliber. A native of Schuylkill county, this State, he is a son of George Henry and Catherine (Davis) Moser, his father for many years a merchant in Schuylkill county.

Judge Moser was born in Locustdale, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1870. Following his elementary school attendance, he covered the high school course in the neighboring town of Ashland, and was graduated from the Dickinson School of Law, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1898. Meanwhile, for seven years, he was active as a mining engineer, thereby financing his law course independently. In this connection he was identified with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, during the entire period. Admitted to the bar on July 30, 1898, Judge Moser entered upon the practice of law as a member of the firm of Lark & Moser, in the city of Shamokin. Eight years later the partnership was dissolved, and from that time on he practiced alone until the first Monday of January, 1912, when on that date, he was sworn in as a member of the bench of the Eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and for ten years he served as judge of this count. His election was commented upon favorably by the profession generally, and his record on the bench bore out the expectations of his many friends. The annals of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county bear testimony to his fair-minded and straightforward spirit, and his return to private practice has been acclaimed with gratification by his clientele. Judge Moser takes a deep interest in all those avenues of advance along which the public activities of the day are trending. A Republican by political affiliation, he has borne his part in the affairs of the day as the public servant, not as the politician. Through the recent years of public stress and the subsequent readjustment of conditions, his personal attitude and public utterances have been sane and constructive, tending always to aid the return to normality. He was president of the Patriotic League, of Shamokin, and also of the Shamokin Chapter of the Red Cross. He is a member of the leading fraternal orders, being a member of all the Masonic bodies, up to and including the thirty-second degree; belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Improved Order of Red Men, and others. He has long been highly-esteemed socially, and is a member of the Cresco, Temple and Triple Link clubs. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, and for the past ten years he has been a member of the board of trustees. He has been identified as a director with the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Shamokin, since the year 1912.

Judge Moser married, in Shamokin, July 30, 1901, Mary Rea Van Buren, daughter of Sylvester E. and Tacy Van Buren, and they have six children: Elizabeth, born September 20, 1902; Robert, born September 8, 1904; Mary, born March 23, 1906; Margaret, born November 22, 1907; Harriet, born July 31, 1909; and Edna Rea, born September 15, 1913.

HAROLD MURRAY McCLURE.

Born in the town in which Bucknell University is situated, Judge McClure was early impressed by the fact that opportunities awaited an educated man far greater than those in the paths of the uneducated. Hence, although he developed an ability as a ballplayer that placed him among the leading professionals of his day, he did not yield to the lure of large salaries, but used that talent only as a means to secure the legal education he coveted. He was a young man of twenty-two when he gained admission to the Northumberland county bar and began the career that culminated in high judicial honors. The quality of mind, eye and brain which made him one of the best catchers in professional baseball and gained him a place on the then celebrated Athletic baseball team, stayed with him through life, and his career at the bar was one of such success and growth that after a brief decade of practice he was elected President Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District. On the bench he was regarded as a learned, just and upright judge, clear-headed, earnestly seeking and passionately desiring that justice be done. His



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Harlan M. McClure

decisions and opinions were carefully prepared, and his percentage of cases reversed on appeal to higher courts was surprisingly small. He passed away in the full prime of his splendid powers, loved, honored and esteemed.

Harold Murray McClure was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1859, died at Lewisburg, March 1, 1919. He was the son of James C. and Glorvina (Elder) McClure, his father a business man with extensive experience in coal mining. Six years of his early life were spent in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he attended public school. After adequate preparation he entered the University at Lewisburg, now Bucknell University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1877, later receiving the degree of A. M. At the university he was prominent in athletics and gained such reputation as a baseball catcher that he received tempting offers to become a professional ballplayer. He accepted the offer made by the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and in 1879, with the Boston Club, toured the United States, being rated as one of the best catchers and most accurate throwers in the game. The salary paid him was used to finance a course of law study in the office of Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. He successfully passed the examinations, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county.

After admission, Judge McClure opened a law office in Sunbury, the county seat, and began the upbuilding of a clientele. He put his whole energy and ability behind his efforts and success followed. For ten years he continued in practice in Sunbury, then, in 1891, was elected President Judge of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Judicial District, composed of Union, Snyder and Mifflin counties, at the age of thirty-one years. On the bench he was so fair, just and impartial that when his time expired there was but one mind in the district and that was forcibly expressed in his reëlection in 1901 for another term of ten years in what is now the Seventeenth District, composed of Union and Snyder counties. In 1912 he resumed the practice of law in Lewisburg, erecting for that purpose a library building and law office. He was president of the Borough Council for five years, until appointed to the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, July 2, 1918, by Governor Brumbaugh, being reappointed by Governor Sproul, on February 11, 1919, and continuing in the work of the commission until his death.

Judge McClure was a member of the firm of Elliot, McClure & Company, owners and operators of the Sibley mines at Old Forge, Lackawanna county, and was interested in a number of local enterprises in Union and Snyder counties. He was a trustee of Bucknell University, its treasurer since 1915, and, having been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University, this distinction was conferred posthumously in June, 1919. During the World War he served as local chairman of the Commission of Public Safety, and then, as always, his wise judgment and dependable patriotism and public spirit were potent factors in promoting the common good.

He also was a member of the Pennsylvania and the American Bar associations, and of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania. For twenty-five years he was president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church at Lewisburg.

Judge McClure married, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1890, Anna Margaret Focht, daughter of Rev. David H. and Susan (Brown)

Focht, who survives him with their children, James F., of whom further; and Margaret (Mrs. Howard V. Fisher, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania).

James Focht McClure was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1892, and has here continued his residence. He was educated in the public schools of Lewisburg, Bucknell Academy, whence he was graduated in 1909, Bucknell University, Amherst College, A. B., class of 1913, and studied law in the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and the office of his father, Harold M. McClure. He was admitted to the practice of law in February, 1920. Mr. McClure also has business interests in the district.

On June 12, 1917, Mr. McClure enlisted in the United States Army and was in service until honorably discharged, January 25, 1919, becoming ordnance sergeant in the 107th Ordnance Depot Company, and later assigned to special duty, C. M. G. O. T. S. He is a member of the American Legion, and was post adjutant from April, 1919, to February, 1922. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Lewisburg Club, the Rotary Club, of Lewisburg, and Sigma Chi fraternity. His church is the Presbyterian.

JUDGE NEVIN M. WANNER.

In Berks, Montgomery, York and other counties of Eastern Pennsylvania, where the different branches of the family are found, "Wanner" has long been a prominent and an honored name. Rev. Aaron Wanner, D. D., spent the greater part of his half century's ministry in the Reformed church at York, Pennsylvania, in the latter county, and when in 1894 he was gathered to his reward, his eldest son, Nevin M. Wanner, had risen to the front rank in the legal profession, in which he has now been engaged for fifty years, as attorney-at-law, District Attorney, Judge and President-Judge. Another son, Professor Atreus Wanner, for the period of thirty-five years last past has filled the position of City Superintendent of Public Schools at York, Pennsylvania, with remarkable success and with the highest public commendation for his efficient and advanced system of education in the public schools.

The paternal ancestor of the Wanner family in Pennsylvania was Martin Wanner, who came from the Palatinate, Germany, landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1733, and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania. One of his descendants, Peter Wanner, of Skippack township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was the father of Aaron Wanner, who was born there June 19, 1819. He was educated in the Colege and Theological Seminary of the Reformed church at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and was subsequently awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died at York, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1894, leaving to survive him three sons—Nevin M., Atreus, and William S. Wanner; and two daughters, viz.: Mrs. Alice Wanner Leighty, wife of William H. Leighty, of Germantown, Ohio; and Myra Wanner Barnitz, wife of Samuel J. Barnitz, of Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania.

Rebecca (Miller) Wanner, Judge Wanner's mother, was a granddaughter of Peter Miller, who was born in Frankfurt, Germany, November 7, 1843, and came to Pennsylvania in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century and settled in Franklin county, near Chambersburg, in 1805, where he became a large landowner and died April 10, 1828. Rebecca (Miller) Wanner, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Shearer) Miller, was born at the old Peter Miller homestead, April 6, 1823, and died at

York, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1905. Nevin Miller Wanner was born May 14, 1850, at Washingtonville, Columbiana county, Ohio. His public school education began in the typical log school house of that period, and ended with his graduation from the high school at Germantown, Ohio. He then entered Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, at the early age of sixteen years. After two years spent there he entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1870 with the degree of A. B., and also took the "Franklin Oration," which was the second highest scholarship honor of his class. He next took a two years' course of lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His legal preceptors were General B. F. Fisher, of the Philadelphia Bar, and Erastus H. Weiser, Esq., of the York County Bar. Mr. Wanner was admitted to the bar at York, York county, Pennsylvania, on August 28, 1872, and later on was admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, and in various other State, County and Federal courts in this and other States. In 1917 the degree of Doctor of Laws, (LL. D.) was conferred on Judge Wanner by his *alma mater*, Franklin and Marshall College.

Mr. Wanner was always a Democrat in politics, and in 1887 he was elected District Attorney of York county, Pennsylvania, by that party. After the expiration of his term of office his practice became extensive and important, and he attained a high reputation especially as a trial lawyer in civil cases. He was exceptionally successful in his practice in the appellate courts. For a number of years prior to his elevation to the bench, he was solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its affiliated companies in the counties of York, Adams and Cumberland, and was counsel for many other corporations, public and private, and for large individual interests, such as usually compose the clientele of counsel of acknowledged ability and integrity.

In 1905 Mr. Wanner was elected additional law judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, although the county of York had been swept from its former Democratic moorings by the Republican victory of the previous year. His first judicial commission was for a period of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1906. Upon the retirement of President-Judge John W. Bittenger in 1911, Judge Wanner succeeded him as President-Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and was duly commissioned as such for the remainder of his term.

Judge Wanner's conscientious, able, and non-partisan administration of the law during his first term was so highly commanded and so entirely satisfactory to all classes of the public, regardless of politics, that no one else was named or considered by either party as a candidate to succeed him. On May 31, 1914, the members of the bar of York county by public resolution unanimously urged him to become a candidate for reëlection in November, 1915, and pledged their "hearty and enthusiastic support" in securing his reëlection. The nominating petitions circulated throughout the county in his behalf were signed by more than fifty-one per cent. of the number of votes cast at the primary election. Under the non-partisan judiciary election law then in force, his was the only name placed on the judiciary ballot at the ensuing general election, and he was reëlected President-Judge without opposition. His second term, which began in 1916, has confirmed the public expectation, and he has continued to be an able, just, and fearless judge at all times and under all circumstances. His written opinions in important cases are studied expositions of the law applicable thereto, and they have so very rarely been qualified or reversed by the appellate courts that in recent years but few appeals from his judgments have been taken. Many of his decisions are published in the State and County Court reports, and he is regarded by his contemporaries on the bench as one of their most able representatives. Judge Wanner has always stood for high ideals in the administration of the law, and insists on the maintenance of high standards of professional ethics in his court. For many years past he has taken special interest in the York County Law Library, and the large and exceptionally fine collection of books which it contains is largely the result of his personal care and attention in their selection and purchase.

Judge Wanner was married, November 1, 1882, to Miss Amelia Doudel Croll, eldest daughter of John S. and Mary (Doudel) Croll, of York, Pennsylvania. Her father was a leading merchant of York, and her maternal ancestors were prominent in local revolutionary history. Her education was begun in the local schools and finished at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. The home of Judge and Mrs. Wanner has always been in York, Pennsylvania, since their marriage.

JUDGE FRANK GUNNISON.

The following appreciation was written by Henry E. Fish at the request of the editor of the Erie County Law Journal, in which it appeared, May 9, 1919:

> Honorable Frank Gunnison, president judge of the courts of this county from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1897, died on April 23, 1919, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was born and lived in this city. His father was one of the earlier leaders of the bar of this district during the period when the constitution and laws of the State were being formulated and construed; when precedents were being made, instead of merely followed; when the courts were rendering those great decisions which are the "peaks and promontories, the landmarks and the beacons of the law." Judge Gunnison was born into this higher circle of the profession and was an heir to its best traditions.
>
> He received his training in the Erie Academy, the University of Michigan and the Harvard Law School. Upon his admission to the bar he began a busy professional career which continued almost to the hour of his death. His career as a lawyer and a judge covered fifty years of continuous work. The results of that half century of labor, which appear in permanent form upon the records of this and neighboring counties and of the Federal and Appellate courts, are a monument to his industry and learning of which his family and his profession may be justly proud.
>
> His methods of work were admirable. He never slighted anything; he never worried; he never appeared to hurry; he never became angry or even impatient. He was the best and longest of listeners. His well trained mind and strong common sense quickly grasped the essential facts of apparently complicated matters, and accurately applied the rules of law, reaching decisions which were seldom overturned. He commanded the respect of the public and the courts, not only because of the excellence of his work but because of his high standards of conduct, his refinement of character, his charming personality, and his spirit of helpfulness to all with whom he came in contact. He had an ever present sense of humor, which the most formal occasion could not suppress, and which lightened the labors of his associates and of every tribunal over which he presided or before which he appeared.
>
> He always felt the deepest interest in the character and standards of the bar. When on the Bench he regarded the lawyers as co-workers with the court in the administration of justice; and to his judicial temper, his patience, his courtesy, his spirit of coöperation, is largely due that cordial relationship, that mutual confidence and respect which exist between the members of this bar and between the bar and the court, and which distinguish this county in this regard over almost every other in the Commonwealth.
>
> But few of the associates of his youth now survive him, so rapidly does the personnel of the bar change with the passing of the years; but a generation of practitioners who came to the bar while he was upon the bench and since, remember with gratitude

Frank Gunnison,

HENRY EARL FISH.

A member of the Erie county bar since 1889, Mr. Fish has, during the more than three decades which have since elapsed, been located in the city of Erie, where he serves a large and extremely important clientele. While his practice is general in character he has a large corporation practice and is highly rated as a lawyer of learning, skill and ability. He is a son of Liberal Charles and Marion (Briggs) Fish, his father a farmer.

Henry Earl Fish was born in Otego, Otsego county, New York, April 9, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and when his secular education was completed, studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. Emory A. Walling, of Erie, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In February, 1889, he was admitted to the bar of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and since that time has been in continuous practice in the city of Erie until the present, 1922. He has a large general and corporation practice and is senior member of the firm of Gunnison, Fish, Gifford & Chapin, which numbers among its clients the New York Central, Nickel Plate, and Bessemer & Lake Erie railroads; the Northwestern Pennsylvania, and the Cleveland & Erie railways; the Hammer Mill Paper Company; The Pennsylvania Gas Company; Erie Forge and Steel Company; the H. F. Watson Company; the Burke Electric Company; Erie City Iron Works; the Erie County Electric Company; the Jarecki Manufacturing Company; the Continental Rubber Works; and many others. He is counsel for and a director of, the First National Bank of Erie, counsel for The Second National Bank of Erie, counsel and director of the Security Savings & Trust Company of Erie. He is an ex-president of the Erie County Bar Association, and a man of highest standing in his profession.

In politics Mr. Fish is a Democrat. During the Liberty Loan drives, 1917-18, he was chairman of the Lawyers' Committee and rendered valuable service. He is a past master of Tyrian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Jerusalem Council, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander of Mt. Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar; is a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and a noble of Zem Zem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Erie, Kahkwa, University, and Shriners. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Fish married, in Linesville, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1900, Edith Fenner, daughter of James and Hester Fenner. By his first wife, Nellie Slocum Fish, who died October 6, 1897, Mr. Fish has two sons: Roger E. Fish, born April 12, 1891, and Howard McFarland Fish, born December 8, 1896. Both sons are graduates of Princeton University and are now engaged in manufacturing in Erie. Howard McF., the younger, served for two years in France with the American Expeditionary Force.

WILLIAM PITT GIFFORD.

After the war between the States, 1861-65, in which Martin Van Buren Gifford served as a captain of a company of the 83rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, he returned to his native Erie county, remaining there until 1870, when he moved to the State of Colorado, where he became a member of the colony which founded Greeley, a prosperous farming community. In 1880 he returned to Erie county, and from

H E Fish

W. Pitt Gifford

1886 to 1889 was sheriff of that county. He married Mary Amelia Allison, and during their Colorado residence their son William Pitt Gifford was born. But six years later Erie became the family home and the lad there became the man and the prosperous lawyer, his admission to the bar occurring in December, 1899. The years have brought him professional honor and public position, and he is rated one of the strong men of the Erie bar.

William Pitt Gifford was born in Greeley, Colorado, October 5, 1874, and received his education in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he completed public school course with graduation from high school. He secured his college education at Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, California, there receiving degree Bachelor of Arts. He studied law under the preceptorship of S. A. Davenport, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and in December, 1889, was admitted to the Erie county bar. He began practice in Erie, in 1890, and has been admitted to all courts of the district, State and Federal, to the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1910 he formed a partnership with Frank Gunnison, Henry E. Fish and A. O. Chapin, they practicing as Gunnison, Fish, Gifford & Chapin. Mr. Gifford is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar and the Erie County Bar associations, and a man generally liked and highly esteemed.

A Republican in politics he was the nominee of his party for district attorney of Erie county in 1906, and through a reëlection in 1909 served continuously for six years, 1906-1912. He has been chairman of the Republican County Committee at different times and a delegate to State conventions. He is a trustee of Central Presbyterian Church of Erie, and a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Shrine and Consistory, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his college fraternities are Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi (Law). His clubs are the Erie, University, Shriners, and Kahkwa, all of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gifford married, at Erie, February 15, 1900, Harriet Mae Stanton, daughter of John W. and Jennie (Hoagland) Stanton. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gifford: Gladys Grace, born January 25, 1901; Jean Winifred, born November 1, 1906; and John Stanton, born December 12, 1912.

ALBERT ORLO CHAPIN.

While the Chapin name dates from earliest New England times, Albert O. Chapin being a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, but three generations in his line have appeared in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and but one generation, the present, is native to that county.

Albert O. Chapin, of the law firm Gunnison, Fish, Gifford & Chapin, is a son of the eminent Dr. Samuel F. Chapin, physician and surgeon, veteran of the Civil War and legislator, and a grandson of Joseph Chapin, of New York State, but of Massachusetts birth, who came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1835 and secured a tract of government land near the present village of Wattsburg, where he passed the remainder of his life. Joseph Chapin married Fannie Farnum, of equally ancient New England family, who died at the farm in Erie county, in 1878, aged eighty-four, surviving her husband many years, he passing away at age fifty-six. Three of their children rose to special eminence: Rev. Lucius D. Chapin, Amherst, Bachelor of Arts, 1851, in the ministry of the Presbyterian church; Dr. Lebbeus Chapin, Yale, Bachelor of Arts, 1852, Doctor of Medicine, 1862, a professor at Yale, physician, and surgeon of the Civil War; and Dr. Samuel Farnum Chapin, of further mention.

Samuel Farnum Chapin was born at Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, November 13, 1834, and died at Erie, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1908. The following year his parents, Joseph and Fannie (Farnum) Chapin, came to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where the boy Samuel attended the public schools, finishing college preparation at Phillips Andover Academy. He continued his studies at the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated, Bachelor of Arts, 1858, and then prepared for the profession of a physician at Yale Medical School, receiving his degree, Medical Doctor, with the class of 1860.

For one year after graduation Dr. Chapin taught school, then entered the service of his country, which was engaged in Civil War, receiving appointment as assistant surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment. In May, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the 139th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry with the rank of major, and in the spring of 1863 was made chief surgical operator for the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. In 1864 he was appointed surgeon in chief of the Second Division of the same corps and in that position served until the close of the war in April, 1865, having been in continuous field service from June 26, 1862, the date of the battle of Mechanicsville.

After the war Dr. Chapin practiced for a time in Chicago, Illinois, then returned to his home in Erie county, and with Wattsburg as the seat of his practice won high reputation as physician and citizen. He was a successful practitioner in both medicine and surgery, was a member of the board of pension examiners for Erie county, and in his last years, secretary of the board; and in 1889 was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, an office he held until failing health compelled him to lay aside professional burdens. He was medical director of the Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of Pennsylvania Chapter, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; member of the Erie county Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, keeping in close touch with all advancement in medicine or surgery. After his appointment as surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, in 1889, he moved his residence from Wattsburg to Erie, and there resided during the remaining years of his life. He founded the "Wattsburg Sentinel," a weekly Republican newspaper, which he owned and edited for fourteen years. In 1874 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and reëlected in 1876. He was an ardent Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the Erie County Historical Society, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Lincoln Club.

Dr. Chapin married, September 30, 1870, Emily Hill, who survived him, daughter of Rev. Bryan S. Hill, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Chapin: Albert O., of further mention; Lynn F., died aged five years; Eva M., of Erie, Pennsylvania; and Leah, who married Mark C. Waterman, of Erie.

Chapin

Albert O. Chapin, only son of Dr. Samuel F. and Emily (Hill) Chapin, was born at the family home in Wattsburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1874, and there spent the first fifteen years of his life. When Erie became the family home in 1889, he continued public school study until high school graduation then entered Allegheny College, whence he was graduated, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1899. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Rilling and Fish of the Erie County bar and in 1903 was admitted to practice at that bar. He began practice in association with Rilling and Fish and so continued until 1910, when he became a member of the eminent law firm Gunnison, Fish, Gifford & Chapin, of Erie, Pennsylvania, his present association (1922). Mr. Chapin's firm are solicitors for the Second National Bank, First National Bank, and the Security Saving Trust Company, all of Erie. He is a member of the bar associations and has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district. In politics Mr. Chapin is a Republican, and in 1914 was elected chairman of the County Committee. The same year he was elected president of the Board of Directors of the Erie School district, and is now solicitor for the school district. During the war period, 1917-18, he was a member of the War Defence Committee, member of the war registration board and one of the "four-minute" speakers. He is a member of all Masonic bodies of his city, a thirty-second degree Mason, a noble of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Shrine, Elks and Kahkwa, and his favorite recreation baseball and golf. He is a member of Park Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Chapin married, in Erie, December 8, 1910, Florence Hamberger, daughter of John and Isabella Hamberger, her father State fish commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin are the parents of two children: John born December 30, 1913; and David, born June 2, 1916.

EVANS & EVANS.

There is certainly no family of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, which holds a higher place in the esteem of the community than that of Evans, nor of which the members have done more for the general development of the region. The family is of Welsh origin, the name being a derivative of the old given name of Evan, in common use in Wales at a very early period, and signifies the son of Evan, a meaning more obvious in the other form of Evanson.

This particular family was founded in America by one John Evans, the great-grandfather of the two brothers who form the firm of Evans & Evans, and who are such prominent members of the bar of Cambria county. John Evans was born in Wales in 1782, but as a young man left his native land and came to America, where he felt that a greater opportunity awaited him for the expansion of his enterprising spirit. Upon reaching this country, he came at once to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and settled for a time in Cambria township, but removed later to Ebensburg, where he made his home up to the time of his death in the year 1848. He was a carpenter and wood worker and followed that trade throughout his life, in the latter part of which he added to it the business of manufacturing lumber, by what was known as the old whip-saw process. He married and was the father of a large family, one of his children being David J. Evans, the grandfather of the Messrs. Evans, of Evans & Evans.

David J. Evans was, like his father, born in Wales, the date of his birth being 1813. He did not accompany his father to the United States, but followed him there in 1836. He had learned the trade of tailor and followed that craft in various towns and cities of Pennsylvania, locating at different times at Pittsburgh, Munster and other places. Finally, however, he came to Ebensburg, where his father had already made his home, and there engaged in an independent business, and established a store where he sold clothes and did custom tailoring. In this line he continued during the remainder of his life. He was regarded in his day as one of the most substantial merchants of the town, and his name is still used as typical of the old time merchants, with their strict and almost puritanic ethical standards. David J. Evans during most of his life was a member of the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party, which absorbed so many of the old-line Whigs, he too joined the new movement, and was very prominent therein, serving in a number of important local offices. He was a member of the Congregational church, and was active in advancing its cause in the community. David J. Evans married Jane Ann Jones, a daughter of David Jones, who was a native of Wales and came to America in 1836. David Jones and John Evans, the immigrant ancestors of both families, had been closely associated during the pioneer days, and together had taken part in the general development of Ebensburg and the surrounding region.

Alvin Evans, one of the children of David J. and Jane Ann (Jones) Evans, was born October 4, 1845, at Ebensburg, in the old Evans home there. He received an excellent education, attending first the Ebensburg public schools, where he was prepared for college, and afterwards the Iron City Businsss College, where he took a commercial course. He was remarkably precocious mentally, and was but sixteen years of age when, upon completing his studies at the latter institution, he began what was destined to be so long and so successful a business career. His mother had died when he was a mere child, and thrown thus upon his own resources more than is common, he was unusually well developed at this age and capable of doing a man's work and taking care of himself among men. It was a quality which he needed, as he began his work in the lumber business, among the lumber men of the region, who, whatever their sterling virtues may have been, were not the very gentlest of associates. However, young Evans got along famously with them and made himself highly popular. He continued to work in this line until he had reached the age of twenty-three years, but in the meantime there was growing up in his mind a strong ambition to take up some line of work in which a greater future awaited his sincere efforts, and more and more he turned to the idea of a professional career. With this end in view he entered, in the year 1870, the law office of George M. Reade, a well-known attorney of Ebensburg in his day, and there pursued the study of this subject to such good purpose that in 1873 he was admitted to the bar of Cambria county and at once began active practice. From that time until within a few months of his death, which occurred on June 15, 1906, he continued to be a very prominent figure in the courts of that part of Pennsylvania, and rapidly grew to be recognized as one of the leaders of the county bar. He possessed many qualifications for success in his chosen profession, and gained a high reputation not only for ability, but for maintaining the highest standards of legal ethics in his work. Alvin Evans was a staunch Republican in politics, and a prominent figure in local affairs. In 1900 he was elected on that party's ticket to represent the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States, and served in that high capacity for two full terms. He was a member of the Congregational church, and contributed liberally to its cause, and he was also a prominent figure in the fraternal life of the community, being affiliated with Summit Lodge, No. 312, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Ebensburg, and with the local lodge of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

Alvin Evans was united in marriage, November 17, 1875, with Kate E. Shroyock, a daughter of John K. and Susan M. Shroyock. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Evans, as follows: John E., the senior member of the firm of Evans & Evans, who is mentioned at length below; Charles S., the junior member of that firm, who is also noted below; Florence M., and Alvin W.

John E. Evans, eldest son of Alvin and Kate E. (Shroyock) Evans, was born September 12, 1876, at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. Here he secured the elementary portion of his education, and later attended Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Here he studied for some time, and afterwards entered Princeton University, remaining for a period of two years. As was very natural in the son of Alvin Evans, his attention was early directed to the law, and he decided upon this subject as his career in life. He pursued his studies of the law in the offices of Evans & Leech, of which firm his father was the senior partner, and was admitted to the Cambria county bar on the first Monday of January, 1902. He immediately thereafter entered into partnership with his father and Mr. J. W. Leech, the firm becoming Evans, Leech & Evans. Eventually, however, Mr. Leech withdrew and the business was carried on under the name of Evans & Evans. His father died in 1906, and at that time the younger brother, Charles S. Evans, joined the firm, which continued under the same name. Evans & Evans to this day retains the high reputation which it gained during the life of Mr. Evans, Sr., and if possible has even added to it. Much of the most important litigation of the region passes through its offices, and their handling of difficult cases bears the very highest testimony to their resourcefulness and profound legal learning. In September, 1920, John E. Evans was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Francis J. O'Connor, and in the fall of 1921 was elected for a full term of ten years, and became the President Judge of the court. John E. Evans is extremely active in all the aspects of the city's life, and is affiliated with a number of important concerns whose operations are quite outside the legal profession. Among these should be mentioned the First National Bank of Ebensburg, of which he is a director, a position in virtue of which he exercises a potent influence in the financial world of the region. He is a member of the County Bar Association, and of Summit Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Ebensburg. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist, like his father before him, and is a Republican by political faith.

John E. Evans was united in marriage, October 17, 1900, with Fannie S. Shoemaker, a daughter of J. A. and Mary (McDonald) Shoemaker, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. Of this union seven children have been born, as follows: Mercia C., M. Albert, Katherine E., John E., Jr., Norman W., Frances Doris, and Truxton M.

Charles S. Evans, second child of Alvin and Kate E. (Shroyock) Evans, was born at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1878. In childhood he enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education, and attended first the public schools of his native town. He was graduated from the Ebensburg High School, where he was prepared for college, and from there entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the class of 1903 in the last-named institution, and in the middle of his junior year became his father's secretary during the two terms which Mr. Evans, Sr., served in Congress. Like his elder brother, he determined to follow in the footsteps of his well known father, and accordingly entered the latter's office for the study of the law. He completed these studies in 1906, the year of his father's death, and in the month of December in that year was admitted to practice before the bar of Cambria county. He was at once admitted into the firm of Evans & Evans, as his brother's junior partner, and from that time to the present has been a most active participant in the great business which the firm has worked up. Since the elevation of the senior member of the firm of Evans & Evans to the bench he has continued the practice of law under that name.

But it is not only as an attorney that Charles S. Evans is well known in the community. On the contrary he is a conspicuous figure in well nigh every department of the city's life and particularly in social and fraternal circles there. He is a member of many important organizations, professional and otherwise, and is also affiliated with several large business and industrial concerns. He is president of the Ebensburg Light, Heat & Power Company, and holds a membership in the directorates of several other companies. He is a member of the Bar Association of the county, and interests himself actively in general legal matters. He is particularly prominent in the Masonic order, and is a member of Summit Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Portage Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cambria Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar.

Charles S. Evans married, January 18, 1916, Anna Grace Masters, daughter of Clarendon G. and Eliza (Beachley) Masters, and of this union one child, Katharine Eliza, was born.

JUDGE HARMAN YERKES.

The early records of both New Amsterdam (New York) and the province of Pennsylvania are enriched by the achievement of paternal and maternal Dutch and French ancestors of Judge Harman Yerkes, he tracing to Anthony Yerkes on the paternal, and to Jean de la Montaigne on the maternal side.

Anthony Yerkes, the American ancestor, who settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1692, traced from Norman ancestors who were seated in the town of Jurques, France. Jean de la Montaigne, of French ancestry, emigrated from Holland, was director general at New Amsterdam (New York), led an expedition to the Delaware in 1647, and in 1656 commanded at the battle of Fort Orange. To these hardy and eminent French and Dutch ancestors of the early day, and to his more immediate ancestors, descendants of Anthony Yerkes, Judge Yerkes owes the splendid mental and physical equipment which have served him so well during the years now approaching eighty, but the career he has made for himself needs not the records of ancestors to heighten its

Harman Yerkes

brilliancy, for as advocate, jurist, and maker of laws he has won the highest place among his contemporaries of the Pennsylvania bench and bar.

Judge Yerkes is of the sixth generation of his family in Pennsylvania, beginning with Anthony Yerkes, who came from Holland about the year 1692, and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, his wife, Margaret, and sons Herman and Adolphus, accompanying him. He was burgess of Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1702, serving three years, but in 1709 he bought land in the "Manor of Moorland," now Moreland township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He married a second wife, Sarah (Eaton) Watts, widow of Rev. John Watts, who had been pastor of the Pennypack Baptist Church. The line from Anthony and Margaret Yerkes continues through their son, Herman (1) Yerkes, born in Holland in 1689, and his wife Elizabeth (Watts) Yerkes (his step-sister); their son, Harman (2) Yerkes (spelled with an *a*), born in Moreland township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1720, and his wife, Mary (Stroud) Yerkes (a Quakeress); their son, Harman (3) Yerkes, born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1767, and his wife, Margaret (Long) Yerkes; their son, Stephen Yerkes, born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1809, and his wife Amy Hart (Montaigne) (also spelled Montanye) Yerkes; their son, Harman (4) Yerkes, the principal character of this review.

All the generations preceding Judge Yerkes were tillers of the soil and land owners. Stephen Yerkes began life as a farmer on the west side of the York road, but at the death of his father, in 1837, he removed to the old homestead in Warminster township, in which he was born, and there died July 25, 1865. To the homestead, devised him by his father, he added two other farms which were cultivated by his sons. He married, January 13, 1831, Amy Hart Montaigne, born October 23, 1811, died March 22, 1860, daughter of Rev. Thomas B. Montaigne, and great-granddaughter of Jean de la Montaigne, a professor in the University of Leyden, Holland, who came to New Amsterdam in 1624, and was governor-general under the Dutch Government. Harman (4) Yerkes was the fifth son and sixth child of Stephen and Amy Hart (Montaigne) Yerkes.

Harman (4) Yerkes was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1843. He began his education in the district school, then attended The Tennent School in Hartsville, Pennsylvania, completing his school years at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. For two years he taught in Warminster schools, then began the study of law in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, continuing for three years, being admitted to the Bucks county bar, November 3, 1865. He began practice in Bucks county, and three years later was elected district-attorney for Bucks county, serving three years. He then returned to private practice, continuing until January, 1884, when he began a twenty-year term of service as a jurist, being president judge of the Seventh Pennsylvania Judicial District from that date until January, 1904, presiding in the courts of Bucks, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Northampton, and other counties in Pennsylvania. In 1904 he returned to the private practice of his profession and so continues. During all the years Judge Yerkes has been engaged in practice, his offices have been in Doylestown and Philadelphia, his Doylestown office at No. 104 North Main street; his Philadelphia office at Nos. 1317-18 Land Title building, but he can now be seen at the latter only by appointment.

As a lawyer he has always been held in high regard, his character and attainments winning the deepest respect for, and most perfect confidence in, his abilities. As a judge his promptness in the dispatch of business, his eminent fairness, his deep study and wide research, are shown in the decisions he rendered, and stamped him as a wise, just and upright judge. The qualities that marked the young man, the man of middle age, and the man of matured years are the qualities which have deepened, strengthened and ripened this distinguished veteran of fifty-seven years continuous service at the bar and on the bench.

In politics Judge Yerkes is a Democrat and extremely independent, and as a Democrat was elected to his first office, district-attorney, serving Bucks county in that capacity for three years, from December 1, 1868. He represented the district composed of Bucks and Northampton counties in the Pennsylvania State Senate from 1873 to 1875, then served one term from the Bucks county district, beginning in 1876. In the Senate he served upon committees—judiciary, federal relations, finance and centennial affairs, being the last survivor of the Pennsylvania State Committee on the Centennial Exposition of 1876, held in Philadelphia.

Judge Yerkes was connected with a great deal of important legislation passed during his Senatorial term. He drew the laws regulating separate orphans' courts, civil and criminal courts of the State of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1874; was also the author of the act to create the Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, the largest charitable institution in the State, of which he is at present (1922) a member of the board of trustees. He came into State prominence politically as a delegate to Democratic State and National conventions, being a member of the Baltimore convention of 1872, and of the Cincinnati convention of 1880, which nominated Pennsylvania's choice, General Winfield Scott Hancock. In 1869-1871-1873, he was president of the Bucks, Montgomery judicial conventions, and in 1883 was elected president judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania. In 1893 he was reëlected, and completed his second term in 1904. In 1895 he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1910 was unanimously nominated for judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by the Democratic State Convention and also by the Union Republican party, an independent organization. Judge Yerkes, in that election, polled a wonderful vote, reducing the Republican majority to within 40,000, where previously it had exceeded 280,000. He is now presiding *officio* of the Washington Crossing Park Commission; member of the Bucks County Bar Association, of which for twenty years he was and now is president; member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; member of the Masonic order; the Library Committee of the Masonic Temple Association, Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society; Pennsylvania German Society, an ex-president of both; The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania; Bucks County Historical Society; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; the Art and University clubs of Philadelphia. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, of Doylestown, and he has served on the standing committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Judge Yerkes married, in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1869, Emaline Buckman, daughter of Monroe and Mary (Jamison) Buckman. They have no children.

During the Civil War, Judge Yerkes volunteered and was twice called out in emergency service, but on account of physical injury was honorably discharged. During the World War period, 1917-18, he gave all possible aid to his country's cause. Now nearing octogenarian honors, he continues actively "in the harness," dean of the Bucks county bar, to which he came in 1865, a young man of twenty-two years.

JUDGE JAMES McCLURE BARNETT.

In the long ago, when Perry county, in the province of Pennsylvania, contained land open to settlement, Thomas Barnett took up a tract on the banks of the Susquehanna river and there farmed and worked as a miller, a trade he had learned in his native land. Later he owned a farm that in after years became the site of the town of New Bloomfield. Thomas Barnett there passed a quiet and comfortable old age, passing away April 19, 1813. He was laid at rest in the family burial plot on the Barnett homestead, and a son, George Barnett, reigned in his stead.

George Barnett was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1775; he became a miller, farmer and landowner, cultivating the old homestead, where he died, February 20, 1860, after a life of quiet prosperity. He was a Whig in politics; a Presbyterian in religion, and a man of upright honorable life. He married Jane Smiley, born January 19, 1784, died March 15, 1877. They were the parents of nine children, the youngest a son, Charles A. Barnett, who became judge of Perry county, and is the father of James McClure Barnett, who also embraced the profession of law, and under his honored father studied its problems and principles. Father and son made the name an honored one in Perry county legal annals, and while the elder man retired from the field full of years and honors, the son, James McC. Barnett, remains and graces the bench of his native county as did his father.

Charles A. Barnett, son of George, and grandson of Thomas Barnett, the American ancestor, was born at the Barnett farm homestead near New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1829. After suitable preparation in country schools, he entered Marshall College, whence he was graduated, class of 1850. After college years he taught in an academy in the State of Mississippi for a time, then returned to New Bloomfield, where he studied law under the direction of Judge Benjamin F. Junkin. He was admitted to the Perry county bar in 1857, and for more than sixty years continued at that bar, retiring in 1917. During that period he was United States Register in bankruptcy, 1867-1875; president judge from January 1, 1882 to December 31, 1892; and a leading practitioner from an early time in his career. His standing as a lawyer was of the highest, in fact it was his learning and ability as an attorney that led to his selection for judicial honors. As a judge he was eminently fair and just, his grave concern the administration of the law in a fair and impartial manner. Upon his retirement from the bench in 1892, he resumed private practice and continued until nearing nonagenarian years. He was located in New Bloomfield, the capital of Perry county, and very near his birthplace. He served one term as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; was a supporter of the Republican party, and of the Presbyterian church.

Judge Charles A. Barnett married, November 15, 1866, Mary Jane McClure, born near Green Park, Perry county, December 18, 1843, and died February 23, 1910. Six children were born to Judge and Mrs.

Barnett: 1. Jean O., who married Rev. James S. Ramsey, whom she survived. 2. James McClure, whose career is herein reviewed. 3. Charles A. (2), who married Lucy Kurtz. 4. Arthur Elliot, who died May 13, 1911, a practicing lawyer of Beaver, Pennsylvania; he married Mary Cromleigh, who survived him with children. 5. Ralph L., a magazine writer. 6. Bertram A., who died in childhood.

James McClure Barnett, eldest son of Judge Charles A. and Mary J. (McClure) Barnett, was born at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1870, and there prepared for college in public schools and academy. He then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1890, and then began his preparation for the law under the preceptorship of his eminent father. In August, 1892, he was admitted to the bar of Perry county. Father and son then formed a partnership, and as Barnett & Son, practiced in all courts of the district, State and Federal, and in the Superior and Supreme courts of the State, until the withdrawal of the senior partner.

James M. Barnett is a Republican in politics, and in 1911 was the candidate of his party for president judge, but failed of an election. In 1919 he was again a candidate, and was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and has most ably filled that position. He is affiliated with New Bloomfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the strong men of the Perry county bar, a bar that since 1857 has not been without a Barnett.

Judge James M. Barnett married, October 29, 1910, Rosalie Sully Harper, born in Tenafly, New Jersey, daughter of William and Rosalie Sully (Wheeler) Harper.

JUDGE W. F. BAY STEWART, A. M.

While his years of service on the Bench of York county gave him the county wide acquaintance that he enjoys, he had already won a leading position at the county bar, and so careful was he of the dignity of his profession and so strict was he in the observance of even the strictest construction of the ethics of that profession that when the nomination for judge came to him in 1895, it came unsolicited and he declined to make a personal canvass to secure the election. When, after ten years of service on the Bench, it was necessary to go before a party convention and obtain a renomination, he refused to enter into any personal canvass, and he did not surrender his dignity nor cloud his record to continue on the Bench. He retired to private practice and to his large corporate interests in York and elsewhere.

Judge Stewart is a native son of York county, Pennsylvania, his father, Thomas Roland Stewart, a farmer of Chanceford township, his mother, Sarah Jane (Bay) Stewart, a daughter of Thomas Bay, who for many years was judge of the Orphans' Court of Harford county, Maryland, and at the battle of North Point in 1814 commanded a company of artillery.

W. F. Bay Stewart, son of Thomas Roland and Sarah Jane (Bay) Stewart, was born in Chanceford township, York county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1849. He has spent his life in his native county, rising to high reputation as a lawyer, jurist and business man. He attended the public schools of the township until seventeen years of age, then was a student at Pleasant Grove Academy in lower Chanceford, continued his

W F Bay Stewart

studies in York Academy, and there completed his secular education. For two years he taught in the public schools, then became an instructor in York Academy, there continuing until entering upon the study of law under the eminent Colonel Levi Marsh. He was admitted to the York county bar, November 3, 1873, and had a most successful career as a practicing lawyer for a period of twenty-three years, and during that time was the attorney in many of the most important cases tried in the local courts, and frequently appeared in the Supreme Court of the State and in all State and Federal courts of the middle district.

Two years after his admission to the bar, Judge Stewart formed a partnership with John Blackford, then a district attorney and one of the leaders of the county bar. That partnership was dissolved by Mr. Blackford's death in 1884. On October 1, 1884, he formed a partnership with Henry C. Niles and George E. Neff, Stewart, Niles & Neff continuing until Judge Stewart's elevation to the Bench in 1895. He served a full term of ten years as judge with distinguished ability and the esteem of contemporary jurists for the legal ability he displayed and for his discriminating judgment in handling the business of the York county courts. In 1906 he returned to private practice and to the management of his large business interests.

When elected judge, Mr. Stewart was president of the Security & Title Trust Company, of which he was an organizer, and which became one of the city's leading financial institutions. Other interests are in iron and steel manufacture, wall paper mills, hosiery mills and public utilities. From 1883 until April 1, 1894, he was a member of the firm of Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart, foundry men, tanners and machinists; became president of the York Card and Paper Company, manufacturers of wall paper, and has developed that company until it has one of the largest plants of its class in the world, in 1889 had a part in the organization of the York Knitting Mills, of which he is president; in 1900 organized the Norway Iron and Steel Company and was its president. Other interests are the York Haven Paper Company and the York Railways Company, the latter company owning and operating all electric railroads, electric light and steam heating companies in York and York county, of which he was president for many years and still is a director. He was one of the two organizers of the York Haven Water and Power Company, and performed the task of selling the bonds of that company before work was begun, so high was his personal reputation. He received from Ursinus College the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

This outline of his work in the industrial field shows his versatility as well as his stability, and causes wonderment that such an energetic capable captain of industry should also be eminent in the law and the peer of the ablest jurist. He is a member of the York County Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, American Bar Association, being one of the early members of that last-named association, which dates its organization from 1882. He now practices as a member of the law firm of Stewart & Gerber, one of the leading law firms of the country. He is a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, the Lafayette and Temple clubs of York. Strong mentally and physically despite his years, seventy and three, Judge Stewart is rich in the high regard of the community in which his life has been spent, and can review with satisfaction the work of a life whose distinguishing feature has been uprightness.

Judge Stewart married Laura E. Danner, who died October 10, 1900, daughter of Edward Danner, of York. One child was born to Judge and Mrs Stewart, a daughter, Nellie Bay Stewart, now wife of Edward Leber, an architect of York, and they are the parents of a son, Bay Stewart Leber.

Judge Stewart was for many years a Democrat, and took an active part in the political conventions of that party, but when he went upon the bench he declared that that was no place for a partisan. He ignored politics and politicians, and after his retirement from the bench he adhered to the strict non-partisan position he had assumed in entering his judicial career. He still takes a keen interest in all public affairs, but it is only as an independent, and he abhors all purely political ways and works. He declares he is a patriot and not a partisan.

HON. ERWIN CUMMINS.

The elevation of Erwin Cummins to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington in February, 1922, was an appointment that met with wide popular favor. For fifteen years Mr. Cummins had been a legal practitioner of the district, coming into command of a large practice through conspicuously successful labors, and his rank in his calling is deservedly high.

Judge Cummins is a son of A. W. and Jane Ann (Sproul) Cummins, the pioneer of the Cummins family having been John Cummins, a native of Scotland, who came to Washington county, Pennsylvania, in young manhood. His son, Robert Cummins, married a Miss Dougherty, and they were the parents of A. W. Cummins. Jane Ann (Sproul) Cummins was a granddaughter of Francis Sproul, one of the earliest settlers and landowners of Washington county, the fifth deed in the county being recorded in his name. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, helped to build Fort Necessity, and was with General Washington at General Braddock's defeat. He was the owner of one of the original William Penn grants of four hundred acres on the present site of Pittsburgh, but the unhealthful climate at the junction of the rivers caused him to abandon his grant and to locate in Washington county.

Erwin Cummins was born in Chartiers township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1880, second of a family of seven children. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, after which he prepared for college at Hickory Academy, then being graduated from Westminster College, Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1901. Upon the completion of his general education, he entered the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, and was graduated LL. B. in the class of 1905. Under the rigid law examination of that year he was one of fourteen in a class of forty-eight who passed, being admitted to the Allegheny county bar and to the Washington county bar. He soon won recognition as a trial lawyer, and for the following fifteen years was almost continuously in the courts of his district, being connected with litigation of far-reaching importance. From the time when he secured his legal training through his own efforts to the present, Judge Cummins has been known to his associates as a tireless worker, and this characteristic has been strongly noticeable whether the affair in hand was his private business or a matter of public concern.

In the election of 1919, he was chosen for the district attorneyship, and on January 1, 1920, took charge of this important work. In January, 1922, when the resignation of the veteran Judge McIlvaine left a vacancy upon the Common Pleas' Bench, Mr. Cummins seemed the logical candi-

Dana C. Ogden

date as his successor, and on February 7, 1922, Governor Sproul made the appointment, Mr. Cummins taking the oath of office and entering upon the discharge of his official duties a few days later.

Judge Cummins is a member of the Washington County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, and is a Republican in politics. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, also being a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His legal fraternity is Phi Rho Psi, and he is a member of the Washington Country Club. In religion he is a United Presbyterian. Judge Cummins was a noted athlete during his college days, was left halfback on the varsity football team at Westminster College, playing the same position on the University of Pittsburgh team in 1902, and also gave much time to track work, holding the one mile collegiate championship of Western Pennsylvania in 1903.

Judge Cummins married, January 1, 1913, Eva M. Dodds, daughter of Vance Dodds.

DENNA C. OGDEN.

To survey the career of Denna C. Ogden, especially in direct comparison with the lives of his professional colleagues, is to come to a new appreciation of the many outstanding points of excellence that characterized it. The biography of Mr. Ogden has been written from the viewpoints of his value as a citizen, of his worth in the attributes of upright manhood, but here it is as a lawyer of unsurpassed capabilities that honors are accorded him.

Denna C. Ogden, son of Lieutenant John B. and Bella J. (McDowell) Ogden, was born March 16, 1860, in the home of his paternal grandfather, James Ogden, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and died in the city of Greensburg, September 3, 1915. As a lad he attended the local public schools and the Blairsville Academy, and at the latter institution was prepared for college, displaying at an early age the marked mental abilities that subsequently led him to so eminent a position at the county bar. Before completing his studies at Blairsville he had determined to take up the law as a career, all his tastes and feelings obviously fitting him for professional life. Accordingly, after his graduation from Blairsville, he entered the office of Steward & Marlin, prominent attorneys of the Jefferson county bar, and there carried on the study of his chosen subject to such good purpose that in 1882 he was admitted to practice at that bar. In the year following he was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar, and thereupon removed to Greensburg, where he engaged in active practice. He was practically unknown when he first came to this city, but it was not long before he began to attract the attention at once of his professional colleagues and the public generally by his able and brilliant pleadings, which showed so profound a knowledge of his subject. While he was yet youthful in his professional practice, he was generally recognized as a leader of the county bar, a position that he maintained and enlarged continuously to the close of his life. Mr. Ogden was a most conscientious worker, was noted for the completeness with which he prepared his cases and his indefatigable attention to business, and these qualities were large factors in building up his great practical success. Year by year his clientele grew, until there was no one in the entire region of the State who handled a larger practice, or to whom more important litigation was entrusted. In 1886, three years after coming to Greensburg, he was elected district attorney for Westmoreland county, and added greatly to his reputation by his conduct of that difficult office. A marked feature of his large practice was the fact that he was almost invariably employed by the individual or the people against the large corporations or other aggregations of wealth, and he thus often fought single-handed groups of the most capable lawyers of the region. Yet even with such odds against him, success crowned his efforts in an amazing proportion of instances, and he came to enjoy an enviable reputation for generally being on the winning side. It was perhaps in the important cases tried before the Court of Common Pleas that he was at his best and did his most characteristic work, and it was candidly admitted by his fellow attorneys that he had no superior in Western Pennsylvania in handling long and difficult cases. Mr. Ogden was a man of strong convictions, but of open and tolerant mind, and for some time after coming here was a staunch advocate of Democratic principles and policies. He was a prominent figure in the councils of his party in Westmoreland county, and quickly took an active part in public affairs. At the time of the Bryan campaign in 1896, however, he changed his party allegiance, and from that time until the close of his life he was a strong worker for the Republican party.

He was a member of the Greensburg Country Club, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a man of strong domestic instincts, and found his chief delight in the society of his family in his own home, where he might relax from the constant need for combat which both his profession and his participation in politics entailed. The Westmoreland Law Association at the time of his death expressed their appreciation of his character and services and their regret at his loss in the following memorial which we quote:

MEMORIAL ON THE DEATH OF DENNA C. OGDEN

The committee appointed by the Westmoreland Law Association, at its meeting held at the court house on September 4, 1915, to prepare a suitable memorial on the death of Denna C. Ogden, Esq., who died September 3, 1915, submits the following:

When we engaged in the study of life, the great difference between the human race and all other species is readily apparent. That difference lies in the fact that man has been made in the image of Jehovah. That which distinguishes him from the other species of life is intellectual and not physical. And this difference is observable even among different members of the human family. We may be built alike; we may look alike; but we are not alike. This difference may be termed character; the combination of qualities or peculiarities which distinguishes one person from others. And when these peculiarities exist in a marked degree, they may be termed the individuality of that character.

Were we to set over against the name of our deceased brother, Denna C. Ogden, a single word, might it not be the word—Individuality? What rich natural endowment it is that differentiates the individual from his class? He moves not with the herd because, by so doing, he may follow the lines of least resistance. He borrows not from others the impelling purposes of life, for those are inherent. No more can he separate from those inborn traits of character than he can separate himself from himself. Thus it was with him, whose death we this day mourn. His individuality shone forth in his daily intercourse with his fellow-man. At all times a fast friend and a fair foe. And when the spirit of the contest was passed, he was always found without the slightest evidence of rancor that might have resulted from the keeness of strife. He has left the impress of his personality upon us all; and showed us that it is better to be true to our convictions and maintain them according to the light that is given us, rather than, at all times, to drift with the current.

As a bar we mourn, as individuals we grieve; having learned that he hath fallen asleep.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH A. MCCURDY,
PAUL H. GAITHER,
NEVIN A. CORT.

September 6, 1915, adopted by the Westmoreland Law Association. September 7, 1915, presented in open court and ordered to be filed and recorded.

Dimner Beeber

Denna C. Ogden was united in marriage, April 5, 1888, with Anna Welty McCullogh, a daughter of John and Eliza Catherine (Welty) McCullogh, and a member of two distingushed families, McCullogh and Welty, so long prominently associated with this region. Mrs. Ogden survives her husband.

HON. CHARLES E. WHITTEN.

The firm of Gaither & Whitten continues the affairs of one of the oldest legal organizations of Greenburg, founded in 1837 by Congressman Albert Marchant. This was the legal association with which Judge Whitten was identified until his elevation to the bench in 1921, and it was in practice as a member thereof that he gained the professional standing and reputation that made his choice for the judiciary so acceptable throughout the district. Judge Whitten is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father, Alexander Whitten, a native of Ireland, who came to America when seventeen years of age.

Charles E. Whitten was born on the home farm in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his education in the Indiana State Normal School and under private tutors. His active life began as a school teacher, after which he studied law in the office of Judge McConnell, being admitted to the bar in November, 1893, and in 1901 forming a partnership with J. R. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Whitten. In 1907 Mr. Whitten became associated professionally with Paul H. Gaither, in the law firm of Gaither & Whitten, previously mentioned. In May, 1921, Mr. Whitten was appointed to the bench of Common Pleas Court, and has since discharged the important judicial duties of this office.

As a Republican, Mr. Whitten was elected to the State Legislature in 1903, serving until 1907, and holding during this term membership in various important committees, through which, and upon the floor of the Legislature, he labored effectively in the interest of his constituency. He is an elder of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, fraternizes with the Masonic order, and has served the Pennsylvania Bar Association as vice-president. He is a member of the Greensburg Country Club and Americus Republican Club.

Judge Whitten married, April 6, 1898, Bessie Purdue, daughter of William and Katherine (Stoner) Purdue, and granddaughter of Mentor Purdue, an iron manufacturer of Coatesville. Mrs. Whitten, a descendant of Quaker ancestry, and grandniece of John Purdue, founder of Purdue University, was educated at Northwestern University. Mr. and Mrs. Whitten are the parents of Elizabeth Hortense and Katherine Minerva, the former a student at Connecticut College, the latter at Wellesley College. Judge Whitten's recreation is golf.

JUDGE DIMNER BEEBER, A. M., LL. D.

Philadelphia was entertaining the nation in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of her freedom when Dimner Beeber came to Philadelphia, and that city has been his home during the near half century of years which have since intervened, 1876-1922. Those years have given Judge Beeber the honors of his profession and the deep respect of his fellow-citizens, and whether he be considered as lawyer, jurist, business man or citizen he stands as a man who has met every demand made upon him, and compiled a record which he can review with satisfaction. As a practicing lawyer, appearing in many cases of greatest importance before the Pennsylvania State and the Federal courts; as a judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania; as an aggressive campaigner, in turbulent political battles, and as the executive head of a great financial institution, he has been at all times actuated by a consistent regard for the best public interest.

One hundred and eight years prior to 1876 another Beeber came to Philadelphia, one Valentine, who spelled the name Bieber, who with three sons, Nicholas, Adam and John, arrived on the ship "Betsy," October 16, 1768, from Rotterdam via Cowes. They were German Lutherans, and all settled in Maxatawney township, Berks county, Pennsylvania.

John Bieber, sometimes Beaver, a soldier of the Revolution, was born 1761, died 1846, settled after the war in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the Muncy Valley, where with his brothers, who settled there about the same time, he founded and built up Immanuel Lutheran Church, their names appearing on the church constitution, signed in 1794. The three Bieber brothers were buried in the cemetery connected with the church. John Bieber married Mary J. Dimner, born 1762, died 1818.

Colonel Jacob Beeber, one of the four sons of John and Mary J. (Dimner) Bieber, born 1787, died 1863, changed the spelling of the name to Beeber. He was a farmer of the Muncy Valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was colonel of a militia regiment, a prosperous farmer and an influential Democrat. His two wives, Mary and Elizabeth (Dimm) Beeber, are believed to have been daughters of Christopher Dimm.

Teter Dimm Beeber, son of Colonel Jacob Beeber, was born in 1815, died in 1876. He was in early manhood a farmer, and a blacksmith of Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, but later a coal dealer. He was a strong advocate of temperance, a Lutheran in religion, and one of the founders of the Muncy church of that faith. He was a Republican in politics after the forming of that party, and was one time a commissioner of Lycoming county. He married, in 1841, Mary Jane Artley, born in 1818, died 1869, daughter of John and Christina Artley, of Muncy township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of three sons, all of whom have occupied a prominent place in the public eye: John Artley Beeber, as a lawyer; Rev. Thomas Rissell Beeber, D. D., as a minister of the Presbyterian church; and Dimner Beeber, as lawyer, jurist and business man.

Dimner Beeber, youngest of the sons of Teter Dimm and Mary Jane (Artley) Beeber, was born at Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1854. After preparation in Muncy schools and Selinsgrove Academy, he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1874. At college he formed a taste for the study of the English classics, and became deeply interested in history and biography, making special study of the lives of great lawyers and statesmen. To the cultivation of this taste may be attributed his inclination to the law as a profession.

Upon graduation, in 1874, he began the study of law in the office of his brother, J. Artley Beeber, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he at once began the practice of his profession. In 1884 he became a member of the law firm of Jones, Carson & Beeber, his partners being Hampton L. Carson, who was attorney general under Governor Pennypacker, and the well known jurist, J. Levering Jones. Subsequently, on the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Beeber practiced alone.

In 1899 Governor Hastings appointed him Judge of the Superior Court to fill a vacancy, and he served through 1899 until the office was filled by election. The high esteem in which his abilities are held by the members of his profession is attested by the fact that in 1898 his recommendation for the nomination of district attorney of Philadelphia was urged in a testimonial bearing the signatures of seven hundred lawyers.

In politics Judge Beeber is a Republican, but placing principle above considerations of party loyalty, he has not hesitated to act independently when, in his judgment, to follow such a course would best subserve the public good. He is widely known as an eloquent and convincing campaign speaker, having taken a prominent part in every presidential campaign since the canvass which resulted in Garfield's election in 1880. He has served on the Philadelphia Board of Education since 1910.

In the business world Judge Beeber was president of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company; a director of the Tradesmen's National Bank and of the Fire Association, all of Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association, an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia (of which he was president for the years 1906 to 1908), the Rittenhouse and the Philadelphia Country Club. Princeton University conferred on Judge Beeber the honorary degree, A. M., in 1902, and in 1915 Pennsylvania College conferred upon her son the degree of LL. D.

Judge Beeber married, June 6, 1906, Mrs. Blanch McGovney Gray, of Ironton, Ohio. The family home is at No. 1907 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

BOYD CRUMRINE.

This distinguished member of the bar of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was of German descent, the emigrant ancestor of the family, George Lenhart Krumrein, settling in Baltimore county, Maryland, and his grandson, George Crumrine, in 1800 crossed the Alleghanies into the valley of the Monongahela and settled upon a farm on the east side of Plum Run in East Bethlehem township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. One of his sons, Daniel Crumrine, was born on this farm, April 25, 1805. He married Margaret Bower, a daughter of John Bower. The Bower family was of Swiss-German origin and came West from the Juniata valley in 1796.

Boyd Crumrine, the son of Daniel and Margaret (Bower) Crumrine, was born in East Bethlehem township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1838. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and in attendance at the schools of the Buckingham district of said township. He also attended the Bridgeport high schools, and in the summer of 1856 was a student of Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the sophomore class of Jefferson College in September, 1856, but at the beginning of his second term he was permitted at his own request to drop back to the freshman class in order that he might lay a better foundation for a more complete classical course. He graduated with that class, August 1, 1860, when he was given the Greek Salutatory for delivery. One year before graduation, Mr. Crumrine chose the legal profession for his life work and entered upon it with John L. Grow, of Washington, Pennsylvania, as his preceptor, to whom he recited once a week during his senior year at college, also during that year he served as tutor for two hours each afternoon in the preparatory department of the college.

The first year after graduation he taught a select class of young ladies at Canonsburg, continuing his law studies at the same time, and on August 26, 1861, he was admitted as attorney of law at the Washington county bar. The Civil War, however, interfered with his purpose to begin legal business in the West, and within a week after his admission to the bar he enrolled himself as a private in an infantry company which, in November, 1861, was mustered into the service of the United States as Company B, 85th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and he was made quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment. The winter of 1861-1862 was spent in training camps about Washington, D. C., and he was discharged in order to accept a commission as first lieutenant in a brigade of Eastern Virginia Volunteers, then forming, but soon after his commission was received, the Government issued an order discontinuing all recruiting services and disbanding all incomplete organizations. This made Mr. Crumrine a citizen again. Returning home he opened a law office in Washington, Pennsylvania, in May, 1862. He was elected in 1865 district attorney, serving a three years' term of office. Under appointment of the United States census office, in 1870, he compiled the social statistics for the Western District of Pennsylvania. After this temporary employment outside of his profession he confined himself to his legal business until April, 1887, when he was appointed by Governor Beaver, State reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and published during his five years' term thirty-one official volumes of Pennsylvania State Reports. At the close of his term as State reporter, Mr. Crumrine opened, in connection with his son-in-law, J. P. Patterson, a law office in Pittsburgh, still, however, retaining his connection with his home office in Washington, Pennsylvania, conducted by his son, E. E. Crumrine.

Mr. Crumrine was a member of the board of curators of the Citizens' Library of Washington; a member of the board of directors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company; member and ex-president of the Washington County Historical Society; member of the State Advisory Commission for the Preservation of Public Records; fourth vice-president of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pittsburgh; member of the National Conservation Association of Washington, D. C.; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; member of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology of Chicago; a member of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, Philadelphia.

The death of Mr. Crumrine took place in Washington, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1916. These are simple annals that present the records of a life devoted to doing things and discloses the persisting characteristics of a man who always did things well. Unwearied labor, self-impelled and moving along chosen lines of conscientious effort, brings results and they are the kind that reap recompense. The final fruits of a man's efforts are found in himself and are often continued beyond the Biblical limit of three score years and ten in level poise and vigorous activity.

The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Allison O. Smith

JUDGE ALLISON OPP SMITH.

After graduation from law school in 1882, Allison O. Smith began the practice of his profession, but it was not until January, 1883, that he established in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where he has since passed four decades of life in prosperity and honor. His career at the bar includes ten years on the bench of the Forty-sixth Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania (Clearfield county), and private practice. large in its proportions, both before and after his ten years of judicial dignity. He is now at the age of sixty-five years, just in the prime of his splendid intellectual powers, and a man whom the people of Clearfield delight to honor. His friends are legion, and he is as popular socially as he is eminent professionally.

Judge Smith is a son of Simpson and Charlotte (Opp) Smith, both natives of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, who after their marriage removed to a farm in Limestone township, Montour county, Pennsylvania (near Washingtonville), where on October 23, 1857, Allison Opp Smith was born. His parents later removed to a farm in Delaware township, Northumberland county (near Watsontown), where Simpson Smith followed the business of farming, but later removed into Watsontown and became a director and president of a newly organized bank at that place.

Allison O. Smith attended the public schools of the districts in which he lived, and prepared for college at Deward Academy and Bloomsburg State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. In January, 1876, he entered Pennsylvania State College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. During the school year of 1879-1880 he was principal of the Watsontown High School, and registered as a law student at Sunbury, preparatory to studying law. In September, 1880, he entered the office of Redding, Jones & Carson, and enrolled as a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his LL. B. from that department with the class of 1882. He was admitted to the Philadelphia county bar at graduation, June, 1882, to the bar of Northumberland county in September, 1882, and to the bar of Clearfield county in January, 1883. He established offices in the borough of Clearfield and practiced alone during the first decade, gaining a most satisfactory clientele. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Thomas H. Murray, which continued most satisfactorily until 1904, when it was dissolved by the election of Mr. Smith as president judge of the Forty-sixth Judicial District on the Democratic ticket for a term of ten years. Murray & Smith had a large corporation practice, and were regarded as among the leaders of the Clearfield bar. Judge Smith served a full term as president judge of his district, and then returned to the practice of his profession, bearing the respect and good will of the bar of the county and a well deserved reputation as a learned, just and upright judge.

Judge Smith is a member of the County and State Bar Associations, and of the American Bar Association. He is affiliated with Clearfield Lodge, No. 314, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Clearfield Chapter, No. 228, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City, and of several local clubs and societies. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Clearfield, and served for over twelve years as president of the board of directors of that institution. He is a member of the First

Presbyterian Church, of Clearfield, and is president of its board of trustees.

At Clearfield, October 17, 1888, Judge Smith married Margaret Helen Wallace, youngest of the children of the distinguished United States Senator, lawyer and statesman, William A. Wallace. To Judge and Mrs. Smith, who died June 1, 1918, were born a son and three daughters: 1. William Wallace, born June 5, 1890, a graduate of Clearfield High School, Princeton University, A. B., class of 1911, and of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, LL. B., who is now practicing law at Clearfield with his father under the firm name of Smith & Smith. 2. Charlotte Opp, married James T. Gordon, of Clearfield, now of Orange, New Jersey. 3. Margaret Helen, residing at home. 4. Rebecca Wallace, married John H. Fulford, of Clearfield.

JUDGE THOMAS JEFFERSON PRATHER.

Those who approach the dignified subject of the law or its practice from the inside, as it were, not as the litigant but as the attorney, or even more as the student, are well acquainted with the extremely characteristic and vivid atmosphere that adheres to it, made up of associations from its great past, which gives it a tone peculiar to itself, intangible but none the less definite, and exercising a most potent charm upon all who come within its influence. They recognize this, they feel the influence of its great tradition as descending upon it from the wit and wisdom of the great men of preceding ages, but they are also aware, if they stop to consider the matter, that very little is being added to that tradition to-day, that there are very few men who are making associations for a future age in the present. Occasionally, however, we have our attention attracted to a man, often a man in none of the great situations of the bench or bar, who we feel instinctively is adding to that already mighty current of tradition. Their names are somewhat more frequent of occurrence in the generation just past, men whose devotion to the law was greater than their devotion to themselves, men who practiced their profession as one should practice his religion, with an eye to impersonal considerations, the priests of the law who dedicated themselves to the law's ends, not the law unto their own, and there are some of these members who are still with us to-day, as can be seen by glancing over the career of Judge Thomas Jefferson Prather, of this article.

Born in Troy township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1866, Thomas Jefferson Prather is a son of John M. and Sarah J. (Strawbridge) Prather, his father having been a prominent farmer and lumberman of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, while his mother was a daughter of Benjamin Strawbridge, of Plum township, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Jefferson Prather was educated in the public schools of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and later attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School, and the Briggs Fisher Bochner Business School at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he studied shorthand and typewriting. From 1886 to 1896 he taught county and grammar grade schools. He matriculated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he gained the necessary education to enable him to study the profession of law, which he had early in youth decided upon as his career in life. After graduating from this institution, he entered the law office of Humes & Thomas, where he read law, and at the end of three years was admitted to practice law, June 2, 1896. Mr. Humes, his former employer, and under whose preceptorship he was enabled to practice in such a short period, had closely observed the aptness with which Mr. Prather was adapted to his chosen profession, and soon after his admission to the bar he offered to take him into partnership with him, an offer which Mr. Prather was more than willing to accept.

This association continued for some two years and a half, and then Mr. Prather severed the connection, electing to practice alone. His success in working up a large and first-class clientele was great, and continued until his election as president judge of Crawford county, a position which he has held continuously since the first Monday in January, 1908. His record on the bench has been of the first order, his profound knowledge of the law being supported by a remarkable natural intelligence and the power of thinking rapidly and accurately. He is regarded as one of the most capable attorneys in that region, and was admitted to practice, before his election as judge, before the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania. Judge Prather is a man of wide sympathies, who naturally takes an interest in every aspect of life. He is extremely democratic in his outlook and fond of normal social intercourse. He is, indeed, a conspicuous figure in fraternal circles at Meadville, and is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. Judge Prather and the members of his family are Methodists in their religious belief, and attend the church of that denomination at Meadville. Judge Prather has always been keenly interested in educational matters, and has done much to advance the cause of education in that section of the State. He has indeed devoted much of his time and attention to various reforms and improvements in this most important realm, and later received the appointment to the board of trustees of the Edinboro State Normal School. For three consecutive years, from 1911 to 1914, he was a candidate for a place on the Superior Court, and in the year last mentioned received a vote of forty-seven thousand. Judge Prather gained his intimate practical knowledge of educational affairs quite early in life, having taught between 1886 and 1896 in the country grammar school of his native region.

Judge Prather was united in marriage, August 4, 1897, with Margaret Kramer, a daughter of W. J. Kramer, the founder of the well known Kramer Wagon Works of Oil City, Pennsylvania. Of this union seven children were born, as follows: Don K., June 10, 1898; John B., October 19, 1899; Geraldine, August 17, 1902; Margaret L., February 9, 1904; Frank D., April 7, 1907; Thomas J., Jr., December 14, 1908; and Miriam A., March 17, 1912.

Much might be said of the scholarship of Judge Prather, especially in his own subject, but it is also extended to many other matters besides the law, and entitles him to be called a man of unusual culture and enlightenment. As a lawyer he is unusually forceful, as well as being a profound student, and it will be difficult to say too much in praise of his high qualities. He is without doubt a master of the science of jurisprudence, and occupies a place in the front rank of the city's attorneys. There are some men who possess the power of crowding into one life duties and activities seemingly sufficient to occupy a dozen ordinary men, and who accomplish them all with success, nay distinction, and yet seem rather the better for it than otherwise. Now and then we are surprised to read of some one who has not merely been connected with, but has actually taken a leading part in the management of numerous interests, Reserves, aided in organizing the Steelton Reserves and held the rank of major. He is a trustee of Irving College, Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania; a director of the A. & E. Insurance Company, of Mechanicsburg, as was his father and brother. A man of home-loving and social tastes, fond of the out-of-doors, Judge Wickersham spends his hours "off duty" at his home, and his recreations are those of the open air, golfing a favorite sport. There is no department of the community but makes its appeal to his broad and liberal mind, and he rejoices in being of service to his fellowmen. In church, Young Men's Christian Association, fraternal or public life, helpfulness has marked his connection, and he is a man whom all delight to honor.

Judge Wickersham married (first) in 1889, Mary Fencil, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Roe) Fencil, and they were the parents of five children. 1. Mary Elizabeth, born June 28, 1891, died in infancy. 2. Frank Brewster, born June 22, 1893, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and of the University of Pittsburgh, Bachelor of Laws; now a practicing attorney of Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. 3. Robert Cadwalladen, born February 2, 1895, a graduate of Lehigh University, Electrical Engineer, now an electrical engineer of Taft, California; married Ruby M. Little, of Pittsburgh. 4. James Hopkins, born April 24, 1897, a graduate of Yale University; now engaged in banking with the Guarantee Trust Company, of New York City. 5. Clara, born July 2, 1899, died in infancy. Judge Wickersham married (second) Ruby Seacrest.

JUDGE WILTON MONROE LINDSEY.

Wilton Monroe Lindsey was born at the home farm in the township of Pine Grove, Warren county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1841, and died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, May 5, 1915. He remained at home, his father's assistant, until the age of seventeen, having in the meantime completed the courses of study taught in the district school, and then entered that one-time famous Western New York institution of learning, Chamberlain Institute, in Randolph, financing his course with vacation earnings. In 1862 he left school to enter the Union army, going to the front as a private in Company F, 145th Regular Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but his health broke and in 1863 he was invalided home.

Upon regaining his health he entered Northwestern State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, continuing a student there until October 1, 1865, when he was appointed county superintendent of public instruction for Warren county, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles W. Stone. In November, 1866, he was elected to succeed himself, and again in 1869, but on December 1, 1871, he resigned to give himself entirely to the study of law. He placed himself under the preceptorship of Samuel P. Johnson, later President Judge, and on March 1, 1872, was admitted to the Warren county bar.

During the years 1872-1898, Judge Lindsey practiced in Warren, his preceptor, the eminent Samuel P. Johnson, being his first partner. Johnson, Lindsey & Parmlee succeeding the first firm, Lindsey & Parmlee came next, a firm that stood second to none in the extent and quality of its private practice. With the admission of Judge Lindsey's only son, Edward Sherman Lindsey, to the Warren county bar, the firm continued as Lindsey & Parmlee until the senior partner was elevated to the bench.

But the greatest measure of Judge Lindsey's fame rests upon his

WRM. Lindsay

J. W. Campbell New York

R. E. Umbel

career as President Judge of the Thirty-seventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Warren and Forest. He was commissioned by Governor Hastings, March 22, 1898, to succeed the deceased judge, Charles H. Noyes, was then elected to succeed himself, and sat upon the bench for a longer period than any of his predecessors. He was called to the bench at an age of ripened mental and physical power, and brought to his offices a lofty purpose. For eleven years he sat upon the bench, then retired, carrying with him the respect of contemporaries of the bench and bar, while his place in public esteem was never more secure than when he retired after his long term of service. He was a learned and able lawyer, a just and upright judge.

While essentially the lawyer, Judge Lindsey's life and activity were not bounded by the routine of the courts. His clear judgment, experience, and energy were utilized by the business interests of his city, and he was associated with both public and private enterprises. He was president of the Warren Trust Company, and a director of the Warren Savings Bank. He was a member of the Warren County Historical Society; Warren Library Association; Eben N. Ford Post, Grand Army of the Republic; was affiliated with the Masonic order, and with the First Presbyterian Church of Warren, with which he became connected October 5, 1867. He was elected ruling elder of the congregation in 1885, an office he held until the close of his life, thirty years later.

In political faith a Republican, Judge Lindsey was long one of the influential men of the party. He was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1876, and served with credit, one of his duties being to serve as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the railroad riots of 1877. He was also useful in bringing the statutes of the State into conformity with the new Constitution of that period.

Judge Lindsey married, December 26, 1866, Emma Alice Sherman. She died, leaving a son, Edward S. Lindsey, who, choosing the profession of law, became his father's law partner, and succeeded him in practice in Warren. Judge Lindsey married (second) in July, 1913, Julia Parsons Steiger, who survived him.

JUDGE ROBERT E. UMBEL.

As lawyer and jurist, Judge Umbel has attained notable place in his profession, the practice of which has led him into numerous and important industrial and financial connections. His career is one of interest in the variety of fields it has touched, and from his activity has come continued and substantial benefit to himself and to his fellows. Judge Umbel is a member of a family of Welsh origin, founded in America by New Jersey settlement in 1770, and brought to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, by Isaac Umbel, great-grandfather of Judge Umbel, who late in the eighteenth century made his home in Henry Clay township, near the present borough of Markleysburg, establishing the homestead where Robert E. Umbel was born. Judge Umbel is a son of Rev. Samuel C. and Martha L. (Brown) Umbel; he was born July 11, 1863, and while attending the public schools during the winter terms spent the summers in any work that came to his hand on the neighboring farms.

Determined to secure a better education than family circumstances could supply, he worked during the winter of 1879-80 at manual employment, and with the funds saved from such work entered Georges Creek Academy with the intention of fitting himself for teaching. He was has added to a large store of information through extended travel in America and abroad, having traveled in forty-two of our forty-eight States, in Alaska and in every country of Europe except Greece and Turkey. He meets the inroads upon physical strength and endurance by recreation and exercise found in golf, fishing, motor touring. and gymnasium work. The generous measure of success that he has attained is due to observance of the simple formula of hard work and ever keeping in mind the sage advice of his preceptor, Judge Boyle: "Keep your office and your office will keep you."

Judge Umbel married, November 29, 1899, Frances Grier White, daughter of Dr. Thomas H. and Laura (Neff) White, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Their one daughter, Margaret Grier, was educated in the National Cathedral School, of Washington, D. C., Miss Deverell's School, of New York, and Mrs. Dow's School, Briarcliff Manor, New York, class of 1923.

JUDGE VORIS AUTEN.

When the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1901 passed a law giving Northumberland county two judges, the choice for the additional judge fell upon Voris Auten, who had been a member of the county bar for twenty years, and had shown such ability as attorney and prosecutor that his elevation to the bench was a natural conclusion. He is still a member of that bar, ripe in years and experience, calm, clear and judicial in his conclusions, and rich in the love and respect of his fellowmen.

The Autens came to the United States from Canada, where Henry Auten, grandfather of Judge Auten, was born. He was a miller by occupation, and after coming to the United States settled in now Montour county, Pennsylvania. He married Jane Maxwell, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and they were the parents of William Maxwell, of whom further.

William Maxwell Auten was born in now Montour county, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1814, and died January 8, 1891. He was educated in the olden time district school, and at the age of eighteen began learning the millwright's trade. He later settled on a farm in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and there spent his life engaged at his trade and in farming. He served the township one term as justice of the peace, and all his life was a warm friend of the public school system, serving for several years as school director. In politics he was a Democrat, and was often a delegate to county and State conventions. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, never absent from his seat in the church except when absence from home or sickness made it impossible for him to be present. He was a deep Bible student and made its teachings his rule and guide. All men respected him, and his passing was deeply regretted.

William M. Auten married (first) Sarah Kline, who died in 1848, daughter of Joseph Kline. She was the mother of five children: Joseph H., Wesley, Isaiah, Catherine J., and John J. Mr. Auten married (second) Sarah (Allison) Marr, widow of John Marr, and they were the parents of seven children: James, William, Edward, Voris, of whom further; George B., Elizabeth and Annie.

Voris Auten, son of William Maxwell and Sarah (Allison-Marr) Auten, was born at the home farm in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1856. He began his education in the district school, going thence to Lewisburg Academy, finishing classical study at Lewisburg University (now Bucknell University). After leaving the university, the young man taught school for several terms in Chillisquaque township, then for six years taught in the public schools of Sunbury. During that period he began the study of law, and in 1879 placed himself under the preceptorship of Frank Marr, of Sunbury, and studied assiduously for two years, gaining admission to the Pennsylvania bar in 1881. Two years later he located in Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and there yet continues his residence.

After six years' practice in Mt. Carmel, during which he established high reputation as a young man of energy and ability, he was elected, in 1889, district attorney, and in that capacity served Northumberland county with such ability that in 1892 he was reëlected for a second term of three years. At its expiration he returned to private practice in Mt. Carmel, and built up a large clientele, being general counsel for the larger local corporations and serving a large number of private clients, his practice general in character.

With the year 1902, he assumed judicial dignity and until 1912 served Northumberland county as judge. On the bench he displayed the qualities that are the necessary equipment for the position, and in fairness, patience, consideration, as well as judicial learning and ability, the Northumberland county bar was never better served than during the ten years Judge Voris Auten sat upon the bench of the County Court. In politics, Judge Auten is a Democrat, in religious preference a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of many friendships, and can review his years, sixty-six, with satisfaction.

Judge Auten married, June 9, 1887, Jennie Renn, daughter of Dr. George M. Renn, of Sunbury.

JUDGE SAMUEL PLUMMER EMERY.

The world fame of Pennsylvania is due not wholly to the men whose intelligence, courage and industry have made her the industrial center of civilization, but in no small measure has been achieved for her by the preëminence of her bench and bar, by the lawyers and judges whose names have now passed into history, and also by those who are most ably and worthily filling their places, and who are with us "in the living present." Prominent among those men who are adding to the glory of this bar is Judge Samuel Plummer Emery, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, who is presiding judge of Lawrence county.

David Emery, grandfather of Judge Samuel Plummer Emery, was one of the early settlers of Lawrence county, coming here from Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania. He was the first sheriff of Lawrence county, and was one of the most highly respected men of his community. He was also postmaster of New Castle, holding this position for many years.

William S. Emery, son of David Emery, was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, and there obtained his early education in the public schools. For some years he was assistant postmaster of New Castle under his father, later, however, engaging in the retail grocery business, at which he continued throughout the remainder of his life. He was a staunch Republican, but never cared for the honors of office. In fraternal circles he was well known and liked, being a member of the various Masonic bodies, and in religious affiliation he and his family were members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Emery married Margaret

Curry, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel Curry. The latter came to this country from Londonderry, England, and located in Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he lived nearly all his life. In later years he went to California, where his death occurred. Mr. Curry married Matilda Gill, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where her death occurred. Mr. Emery's demise, which occurred on February 27, 1890, deprived New Castle of not only an honored citizen, but of a man whose sterling character, high integrity and strict honesty were an inspiration to the rising generation. Mrs. Emery is residing in New Castle with one of her children.

Samuel Plummer Emery, son of William S. and Margaret (Curry) Emery, was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, on September 30, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of that city, later attending the Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887. Immediately after graduation, Mr. Emery took up the profession of his choice, studying law under the guidance of Messrs. Dana and Long, prominent attorneys of New Castle. On June 19, 1890, Mr. Emery was admitted to the Lawrence county bar, and immediately began practice in New Castle, in which he continued highly successful until 1916, when he was elected presiding judge of Lawrence county. Since that time he has continued on the bench.

In politics, Mr. Emery is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and has served as district attorney from 1901 until 1905, and one term as a member of the City Council. In religion, Mr. Emery and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of New Castle; and in fraternal affiliations, Mr. Emery is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the York and Scottish rites. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Lawrence Club, and the Business and Professional Men's Club. Mr. Emery was appointed a member of the Board of the Pennsylvania Training School.

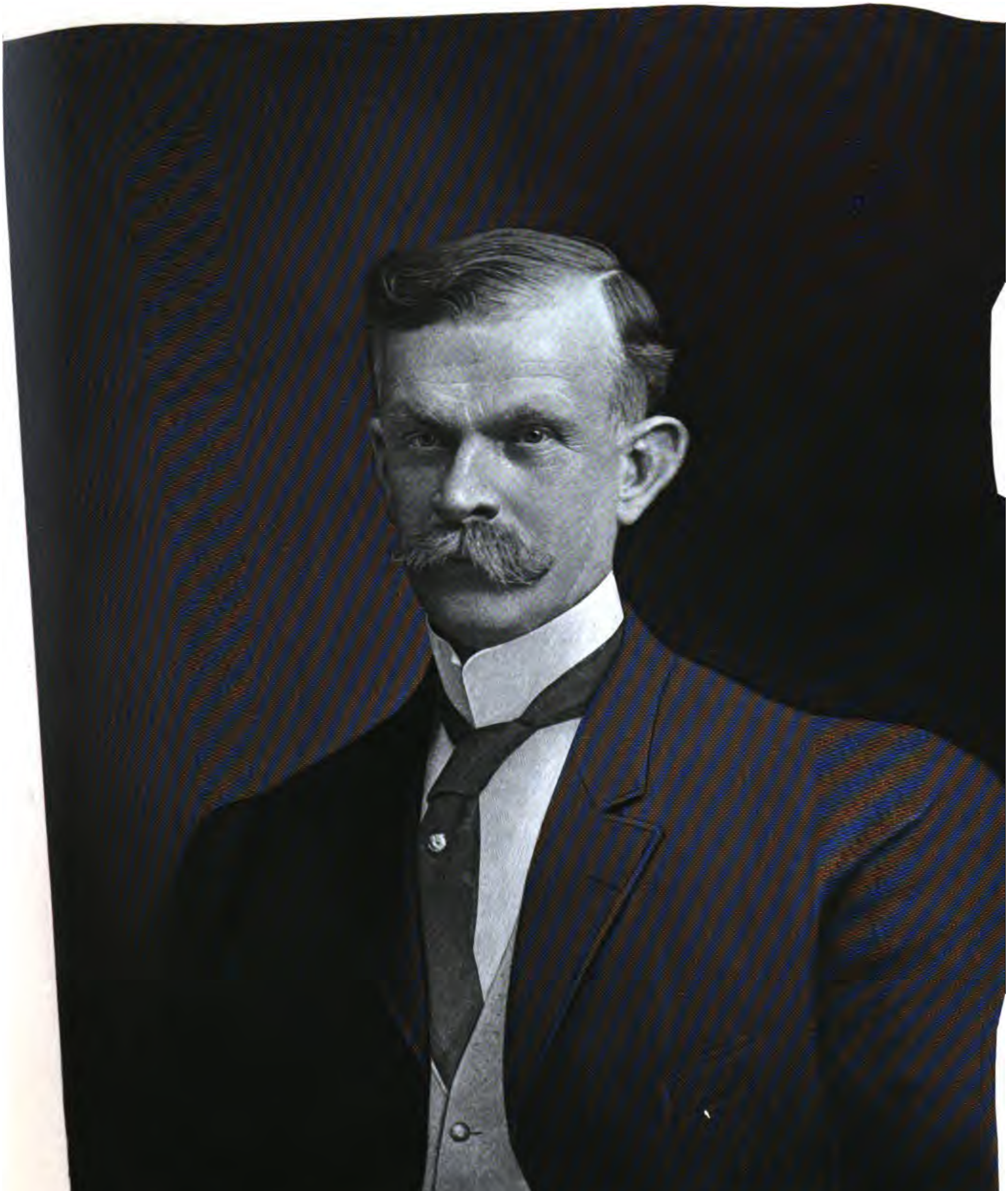
On June 10, 1900, Mr. Emery was united in marriage with Susanna M. Fulkerson, daughter of James G. and Marion (Spence) Fulkerson.

In every relation in life, Mr. Emery has measured up to the full standard of honorable, upright manhood. Zealous and earnest in his profession, he has won deserved and well-merited success, and his life has been a credit and an honor to the State of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN.

A lawyer of eminence, whose career began at the Pennsylvania bar in 1879, Mr. Brown reached the high office of attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania in 1915, and served with ability during his term, which included the years the United States was at war with Germany. He is a native son of the Keystone State, his parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Shunk) Brown, being residents of Philadelphia at the time of his birth.

His father, Charles Brown, was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837; State Senator; collector of the port of Philadelphia; and member of Congress from Pennsylvania, elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-seventh Congress, March 4, 1841-March 3, 1843, and to the Thirtieth Congress, March 4, 1847-March 3, 1849. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Union Convention held in Philadelphia. Mrs. Elizabeth (Shunk) Brown was a daughter of Francis Rawn Shunk, twice governor of Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of William Findlay,



James Samuel Brown.

Judge Porter's paternal grandfather, Thomas Porter, emigrated to this country from County Derry, Ireland, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment with Stephen Girard. Here he remained some time, then journeyed West, where he settled in Lackawanna township, Mercer county. His stay there was very short, he soon removing to Wilmington township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Waugh.

Thomas B. Porter, son of Thomas and Sarah (Waugh) Porter, was born in Wilmington township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and there obtained his early education. He engaged in agriculture throughout his life, and was one of the leading citizens of his township. He held several township offices, and was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. In religion he was a strong Presbyterian, taking an active interest in the affairs of the church. He married Margaret Jane Allen, who was born in Wilmington township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. George Allen, the maternal great-grandfather of Judge William E. Porter, emigrated to the United States from the North of Ireland. Joseph Allen, son of George Allen, upon reaching his majority, settled in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Joseph Allen was a farmer. His demise occurred in 1877.

Judge William Ellis Porter, son of Thomas B. and Margaret J. (Allen) Porter, was born in Wilmington township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, later attending the Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. For the two succeeding years after his graduation, Judge Porter taught in the schools of Wilmington. In 1891 he came to New Castle, Pennsylvania, where he took up the study of law under the guidance of James A. Gardner and James M. Martin, prominent attorneys of New Castle. In March, 1893, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately after opened an office in New Castle. He practiced successfully until 1905. He was elected judge of the County Court in 1904, took office in January, 1905, holding this office until 1916. After his retirement from the bench in 1916, Judge Porter again resumed the practice of his profession, which he has continued up to the present time, having a large practice both in the State and Federal courts.

The success he has attained in his profession is the result of indomitable energy, perseverance and patience, coupled with the rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time, and he is one of the ablest representatives of the bar in his native State. Judge Porter is not learned in law alone, for he has given considerable time and attention to civic affairs, and to subjects of great import, keeping in touch with new thoughts and new ideas. His allegiance is given to the Democratic party; in 1900 he was elected to the Select Council at New Castle, and held the office until 1904, when he was elected president of same, serving for two years. During the World War, Judge Porter was a leader in the home activities of his city, having been a member of the Public Safety Committee, a member of its executive committee, a member of the Red Cross, and assisted in conducting the different drives and loans. In fraternal circles, he is also well known and liked, being a member of the various Masonic bodies, and the Lawrence County Bar Association. He is an attendant at the services of the First United Presbyterian Church, of New Castle.

On April 25, 1893, in Neshannock township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, Judge Porter was united in marriage with Ina H. Shoaff, a daughter of George S. and Margaret (Maloney) Shoaff, the former named engaged in agriculture in Neshannock, and one of the most highly respected citizens of his township, and the latter deceased. Mrs. Porter is a woman of character and culture, uniting fine executive ability with charm of manner and much sweetness of disposition. She is admirably fitted to be the wife of such a man as her husband, one in whom strong domestic affections are conjoined with unusual vigor of intellect and uncommon breadth of view. Judge and Mrs. Porter have one child, an adopted daughter, Verlie.

The prestige of the legal profession in Pennsylvania has been ably maintained by Judge Porter, and his career has added another name to the long list of honored judges of the Keystone State.

JUDGE HENRY HICE

The bar of Pennsylvania had its beginning before the American Revolution, and its history, from that period to the present time, is of absorbing interest. The latter part of the nineteenth century constituted one of its most brilliant epochs, and during almost the entire fifty years it numbered among its foremost members the late Judge Henry Hice, who was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, a son of William Hice, who was a native of Ligonier Valley, and Hannah (Eachle) Hice, who was born in Allegheny county. Both Mr. and Mrs. William Hice are deceased.

Judge Hice obtained his education in the public schools of Allegheny county, at Beaver, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated, and Beaver Academy. After completing his studies, he became a teacher in the schools of Beaver, continuing this for several years. During this period he studied law under the tutelage of Colonel Richard P. Roberts, and in 1857 was admitted to the Beaver county bar. He then formed a partnership with Colonel Roberts, which continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time both enlisted in the Union army. Colonel Roberts was killed at the famous battle of Gettysburg, but Judge Hice did not get to the field of battle, on account of the disbanding of the company of which he was a member. Upon returning to civil life, Judge Hice formed a partnership with M. S. Quay and V. J. S. Rutan, but continued in this only a short time. He then practiced alone for a time, later becoming associated with Frank Wilson and Robert Moore in partnership. After several years of successful practice, the firm dissolved in 1873, and from that time until the time of his death Judge Hice continued alone.

In the sphere of politics, Judge Hice took but a small part; however, when he was appointed county judge, he acquitted himself in such a manner as to command the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens, and to show their appreciation of his efforts they elected him county judge, which office he held for nearly eleven years. This was the crowning glory of his life, and the efficiency and strict adherence to principle in the discharge of the important duties to which he was called showed him to be, in the highest degree, worthy of it.

Besides his profession, Judge Hice was also interested in the financial circles of the city, being a director of the Economy Savings Institution, of Beaver Falls, and the First National Bank, of Beaver Falls. He was also council for the Harmony Society (formerly called the Economites), which was a society formed to develop the business interests of Beaver county. This position he held for nearly forty years. In religious affiliation, Judge Hice was a Presbyterian, and attended the church of this denomination at Beaver Falls.

Judge Hice married Ruth Ann Rallston. To this union was born four children, as follows: 1. Mary, wife of John A. Moore, residing in Hartford, Connecticut. 2. Richard R., who resides in Beaver, Pennsylvania; he married May Kells. 3. Laura, deceased. 4. Agnew, a sketch of whom follows.

Peculiarly happy in his domestic relations, Judge Hice was a man to whom the ties of family and friendship were sacred. He loved his home, and all who were privileged to be his guests could testify that he was a delightful host. His conversational powers were remarkable, and his fund of information unusually comprehensive, the result of his long and close contact with prominent men of all professions and callings. When Judge Hice passed away, in 1905, he left the record of a life well spent, a life of worthy achievement, that of an upright jurist, an honorable financier, and a true, kindly, courageous gentleman.

AGNEW HICE.

Agnew Hice, a well known attorney-at-law of Beaver, Pennsylvania, whose professional activity extends over a period of nearly thirty years, is a man of commanding ability, and one who has risen to a place of distinction in his chosen profession. He was born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1869, a son of Henry Hice (see preceding sketch), one of the most prominent lawyers of Beaver.

Mr. Hice obtained his preparatory education in the public schools, afterwards entering Geneva College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890. After his course at the college, Mr. Hice then took up the study of law with his father, and on October 31, 1893, was admitted to the Beaver county bar. He then began his practice in Beaver, where he has continued successfully since. Possessing, as he does, the judicial mind, Mr. Hice has long since abundantly proved his peculiar fitness for his chosen profession. He has that blending of broad legal knowledge, administrative ability, and acquaintance with the affairs of the day that are required of the successful lawyer, and he has, moreover, strong convictions and the courage to contend for them. His position at the bar is a most enviable one.

As a citizen with exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Hice stands in the front rank. He affiliates with the Republicans, but is too broad-minded for partisanship. As a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, he is consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely, but unostentatiously, charitable.

Besides his legal practice, Mr. Hice has also business interests in Beaver, being a director of the Beaver County Trust Company, and vice-president of the Beaver Trust Company. In religious affiliation, Mr. Hice and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which they take an active interest. Mr. Hice is a member of the session. The personality of Mr. Hice is that of a man of great force and influence, devoted to duty, and fearless in regard to responsibilities. His countenance bears witness to those combinations of qualities, and his dignified and courteous bearing is that of one accustomed to leadership. He is, withal, a man of broad, human sympathy, and has a great capacity for making friends.

In November, 1903, Mr. Hice was united in marriage with Agnes McGaughey, a daughter of Rev. Alexander McGaughey, who was a native of Scotland, now deceased, and his wife, who was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, now deceased. Mrs. Hice, a woman of rare wifely qualities, and admirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be a helpmate to her husband in his aspirations and ambitions, is withal, a charming hostess and accomplished homemaker, ever causing him to find at his own fireside a refuge from the storm and stress of the court. Mr. Hice is devoted to the ties of home and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations, and his home is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

The family tradition of professional eminence and public-spirited citizenship has been ably maintained by Agnew Hice, but while he has, in both spheres, achieved a measure of distinction, he is still in the prime of life, and his past indicates that the future holds much in store for him.

JUDGE THOMAS P. TRIMBLE.

In the then city of Allegheny, which in the process of forming a greater Pittsburgh became Pittsburgh, North Side, lived William F. and Margaret Ann (Freer) Trimble at the time of the birth of their son, Thomas P. Trimble, since 1913 judge of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. William F. Trimble was a contractor and builder of Allegheny, and prominent in public life, serving as member of Select Council, director of the poor, and as school director. Judge Trimble practiced at the Allegheny county bar for nearly two decades, during which he won high and honorable rank as a lawyer of learning and skill. He has now nearly completed his first term of ten years on the county bench, and the high estimation in which he was held in 1913 has been intensified and strengthened by the record he has compiled as a jurist

Thomas P. Trimble was born in Pittsburgh, North Side, June 17, 1869, and there completed college preparation in the public schools. He then entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1891. He then studied law, and on March 17, 1894, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. As time passed on and his business increased, he was admitted to practice in other courts of the district, State and Federal, until he reached the highest tribunal of justice in State and Nation. He gained a large clientele, and continued the private practice of law until his appointment, May 5, 1913, to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. The following November his name was submitted to the voters of the county to succeed himself, the result being that he was chosen for the full term of ten years. From 1900 to 1903 he served as assistant city solicitor for Allegheny. He is a member of the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar associations, and is held in high regard by his contemporaries of the county bench and bar. In politics, Judge Trimble is a Republican, and in religious faith is a member of the United Presbyterian church. His clubs are the Duquesne and the University.

Judge Trimble married, in the city of Allegheny, September 29, 1908, Euphemia McNaugher, daughter of Joseph and Jessie W. McNaugher. Judge and Mrs. Trimble are the parents of five children: Janet McNaugher, Thomas P. (2), Frances, Euphemia and Mary Annetta Trimble.

JUDGE MARLIN BINGHAM STEPHENS.

Judge Stephens has gained his position by his industry, executive ability, integrity and sound judgment, and bids fair to gain further distinction in his chosen profession. He was born May 10, 1860, in the village of Dilltown, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, the son of William S. Stephens, a prominent resident of that section, and Sarah Ann (Skiles) Stephens.

Marlin B. Stephens grew up in his native village, assisting in the labors of the paternal farm, and obtaining in boyhood such education as the public schools of the village afforded. Subsequently he was a student at the normal and select schools of the county, and for several years was engaged in teaching, in the meantime making preparation for the practice of law. He pursued studies for this purpose at the Classical and Scientific Institute of Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, October 1, 1884. In two years he completed his course, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June, 1886. Before his graduation, on May 5, 1886, he was admitted to the bar before the court of the Twenty-second Judicial District of that State, and was licensed to practice in the several courts of the State of Michigan. Returning to his native State, he was admitted to the bar of Wyoming county, April 12, 1887, and on May 16, following, was admitted at Wilkes-Barre to the courts of Luzerne county. For a short time he practiced law at Wilkes-Barre, and removed thence to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he has continued in successful practice and attained a leading position at the bar. He was admitted to the bar of Cambria county, March 12, 1888, and subsequently in Indiana county. On October 13, 1890, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the western district at Pittsburgh, and was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States, September 25, 1900. In April, 1896, Marlin B. Stephens was selected as city solicitor of Johnstown for a term of two years, and again in April, 1898. In November, 1898, he was elected to the office of district attorney for Cambria county, and entered upon the performance of the duties of that office in the following year. This office is very far from being a sinecure, and Judge Stephens gave such prompt and efficient attention to its duties that he was reëlected upon the expiration of his term of three years, and served continuously until January, 1905. In November, 1911, he was elected to the office of president judge of Cambria county, the Forty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, for a term of ten years, and entered upon his duties, January 1, 1912. Since that time he has been busily occupied with the large and important judicial work of that district, which is the center of large iron and coal industries. Besides being a capable, industrious and efficient judge, Mr. Stephens is interested in various business undertakings, and is active in promoting the interests of his county and State.

JOHN HARRIS STEPHENS.

Mr. Stephens has been long identified with Cambria county as an able practitioner among its lawyers, where he enjoys a high reputation, not only among the legal fraternity, but with the public-at-large. He is a son of William S. and Sarah Ann (Skiles) Stephens, and was born October 1, 1868, at Dilltown, Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

He passed his early years upon the paternal farm, and attended the

Francis Rawle

excellent public schools of his home district. His studies were continued at Armagh, Mt. Pleasant Academy, and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1894 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and two years later was graduated with the last class, which was permitted to graduate with a two years' course in that institution. He was admitted to the bar of Cambria county, in June, 1897, subsequently admitted to the bar of his native town, and the Supreme Court of the State. In 1896 he became associated with his elder brother, Marlin B. Stephens, now president judge of Cambria county, and has since been continuously engaged in the labors of his profession at Johnstown, and has obtained high distinction in his profession throughout the western section of the State. In addition to the labors incident to the conduct of a large law practice, for several years Mr. Stephens has given his personal supervision to the extensive stock farms owned by himself and his elder brother at Dilltown. They give especial attention to the breeding of Morgan horses and high grade dairy cattle, having the most extensive establishment of its kind in the State.

Mr. Stephens married, November 8, 1899, Susan Thatcher Samuel, daughter of Eben and Emma A. (Garman) Samuel, and they are the parents of five children: Mary A. F., William S., Marlin Bingham, John Harris, Susan Thatcher.

FRANCIS RAWLE.

Eminent at the bar of which he has been a member since 1871, Francis Rawle is widely known outside his own bar for his work as a legal literatteur and his connection with the early life of the American Bar Association (organized 1878). In addition to his work as a lawyer, his enrichment of the literature of his profession, and more than a quarter of a century of service as an official of the American Bar Association, Mr. Rawle gained international acquaintance as representative of that association to the London Conference in 1887 and in other years.

The Rawle family of the United States is descended from the Rawle family, Lords of Tresparret and other manors seated at Hennett in the parish of St. Juliot in the Hundred of Lesnewth on the north coast of Cornwall, near the ancient harbor of Boscastle, formerly Bottreux Castle. The estate and barton house of Hennett, adjacent to the parish house of St. Juliot, was the home of the Rawle family in the fifteenth century. They also became lessees of crown lands there and of the rectory of St. Juliot which, as is shown by a suit in Chancery in 1601, was granted in 1576 by Nicholas Rawle, of the Inner Temple, London, to his father, William Rawle, from whom it descended to his son, William Rawle, the plaintiff in the suit of 1601. The coat-of-arms of the Rawle family of St. Juliot, County Cornwall, is:

Arms—Sable, three swords, two with their points in base, the middle one in chief.
Crest—An arm embowed in armour proper, holding in gauntlet a sword argent, hilt or.

William Rawle, father of Nicholas Rawle, before mentioned, was living at St. Juliot prior to 1550, and had, as was not uncommon in those days, two sons named William, descent in this line being through William Rawle, the younger son, who removed to Rochester, County Kent, and there died in 1628, leaving two sons, Francis and William. Descent is traced through William, the second son, who died in St. Juliot in 1646, leaving three sons, the youngest, Francis, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania.

(I) Francis Rawle, born at St. Juliot county, Cornwall, England, became a member of the Society of Friends and suffered much persecution thereby. To escape from these serious annoyances, which also entailed suffering and loss, he arranged with William Penn for 2,500 acres to be laid out in the Province of Pennsylvania, and accompanied by his son, Francis Rawle, Jr., took passage in the ship "Desire," sailing from Plymouth, England, and arriving after a long voyage at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1686. The 2,500 acres were located in Plymouth township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, on the banks of the Schuylkill, below the present site of Norristown, the tract being known as that of the Plymouth Friends. Francis Rawle and his son Francis seem to have remained in Philadelphia, where lots were surveyed to Francis Rawle, Jr., as well as "Liberty Land" in right of his purchase of 2,500 acres. Francis Rawle, Sr., died in Philadelphia, and was there buried, February 25, 1696-97. His wife Jane was buried in Philadelphia, February 9, 1695-96.

(II) Francis (2) Rawle, son of Francis (1) and Jane Rawle, engaged in mercantile life in Philadelphia, held many offices under the city and Provincial government, and late in life was admitted to practice law at the Philadelphia bar. He was a man of importance, and took a very active part in the public life of his day. Three pamphlets, two known, and one believed to have been from his pen, are preserved in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Francis Rawle was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, in Philadelphia Meeting, October 18, 1689, Martha Turner, daughter of Robert Turner, a preacher of the Society, and Provincial councillor, register general and Provincial treasurer of the Province of Pennsylvania, and his second wife, Martha (Fisher) Turner. Francis (2) Rawle, died in Philadelphia, March 5, 1726-27, his widow surviving him eighteen years, until July 18, 1745. Descent is traced in this line through William, third son of Francis and Martha (Turner) Rawle.

(III) William Rawle, son of Francis (2) and Martha (Turner) Rawle, died in Philadelphia, December 16, 1741. He was an eminent classical Greek and Latin scholar, owning an extensive library of choice and valuable works. He was an original member of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and a director of the same from its organization until his death, being also the first American to donate books to the library. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1728, but he died comparatively a young man, thirteen years later. He married Margaret Hoelge, who died soon after the birth of her only child, a son, Francis.

(IV) Francis (3) Rawle, son of William and Margaret (Hoelge) Rawle, was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1729, and, like his father, was cut off almost at the beginning of what promised to be a brilliant career, dying July 7, 1761, from the effects of a gunshot wound received by the accidental discharge of a fowling piece while hunting, at his country seat. He was liberally educated, and a gentleman of ample means, traveling extensively and writing interestingly of his journeys. He married Rebecca Warner, in December, 1756, a woman of culture and uncommon strength of intellect, who survived him until December 21, 1821, marrying a second husband, Samuel Shoemaker.

(V) William Rawle, LL. D., only son of Francis (3) and Rebecca (Warner) Rawle, was born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1759, died April 12, 1836, having passed a life of seventy-six years without stain or reproach. He became a member of the Philadelphia bar, and under appointment of

President Washington, served as United States Attorney for Pennsylvania, the president desiring to make him attorney-general of the United States, an offer Mr. Rawle graciously declined, as he did the offer of a judgeship. His professional business was very large, and he was a man of literary and artistic taste, possessing accurate classical knowledge. He was a member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 1789; United States attorney, 1791-1800; secretary and director of the Library Company of Philadelphia, 1792; trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, elected in 1786; one of the founders of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts in 1805; a founder of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1824, and president until his death. He was the author of "A View of the Constitution of the United States," and other valuable legal publications. He was first vice-president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1821, chancellor of the Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia, and when that association was merged with the Law Library Company of Philadelphia in 1827, under the name of The Law Association of Philadelphia, he became chancellor of the new body and so continued until his passing. He was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends, and was at all periods of his life devoted in thought and action, reading and writing much on religious subjects.

William Rawle married, November 13, 1783, Sarah Coates Burge, born November 13, 1761, one of that little coterie of Philadelphia girls of the Revolutionary period written about her friend and associate, Sally Wastar, in "Sally Wastar's Journal." They were the parents of twelve children, descent following in this branch through Francis William, the eighth child.

(VI) Francis William Rawle, A. M., son of William and Sarah C. (Burge) Rawle, was born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1795, and died at his country seat, Fairfield, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1881. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. B., 1812, A. M., 1816, and during the second war with Great Britain served in the "Washington Guards" as lieutenant. He qualified as a civil engineer during his second course at the university, and was in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad during the early days of railroad construction. Later he engaged in iron manufacture at Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and in Clearfield county served as lay judge. In 1847 he returned to Philadelphia, where he became secretary of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, continuing until 1861, when he retired to his country seat, Fairfield, one of the "Muncy Farms" in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he died two years later.

Francis W. Rawle married, December 16, 1828, Louisa Hall, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Coleman) Hall, her father a member of the Northumberland county bar, located at Sunbury, her mother a daughter of Robert Coleman, an iron manufacturer of Cornwall, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Louisa (Hall) Rawle died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Easter Sunday, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Francis William Rawle were the parents of seven children: 1. Charles, died January 17, 1891. 2. Henry, civil engineer, iron manufacturer, first major of Erie, Pennsylvania, State treasurer 1876-77-78, died December 7, 1899. 3. William, died young. 4. Emily, married Rev. Albra Wadleigh. 5. Ann Caroline, died young. 6. James, civil engineer, manufacturer of street cars, president of J. G. Brill Company. 7. Francis, of whom further.

(VII) Francis (4) Rawle, youngest of the children of Francis W.

and Louisa (Hall) Rawle, was born at Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1846. He was graduated with highest class honors from Harvard University, class of 1869, and the same year began the study of law in the office of his cousin, William Henry Rawle, of the Philadelphia bar. He entered Harvard Law School in 1870, and was graduated LL. B., class of 1871. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, November 11, 1871, took his A. M. at Harvard, and began practice the same year, so continuing until the present. In 1876 he became librarian of The Library of the Law Association of Philadelphia, a position formerly held by George Tucker Bispham, Samuel Dickson, James T. Mitchell, later chief justice of Pennsylvania, and John William Wallace. Until 1894 Mr. Rawle held the office of secretary, building up the library in importance until it came into a foremost place among law libraries. In 1878, at the organization of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, he was elected secretary of the conference, and afterward treasurer of the association, to which office he was reëlected every year thereafter until he became president, an office to which he was reëlected in 1903. During this long term of years, he has also been a member of the executive committee and has prepared the annual reports of the association.

In 1887 he was a delegate from the American Bar Association to the London Conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, and was made a member of the executive committee. In 1900 he attended the banquet given by the English bar to the American bar and proposed the regular toast, "To the Bench and Bar of England." In 1883 and again in 1897 he edited new editions of Bouvier's Law Dictionary, the standard work of its kind, also partly rewrote it, making large and important additions thereto. In earlier professional life he wrote a great deal for the legal journals, and in 1885 prepared and read before the American Bar Association a paper on "Car Trust Securities."

Francis Rawle married, November 25, 1873, Margaretta C. Aertsen, who died in 1894, daughter of James M. and Harriet (Romeyn-Smith) Aertsen, granddaughter of Jonathan Smith and of Colonel Persifer Frazer. To Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rawle five children were born, all in Philadelphia: 1. James Aertsen, born August 29, 1874, died at Bay Head, New Jersey, August 31, 1893, a student at Harvard. 2. Francis, born February 19, 1876, Harvard, A. B., 1900. 3. Persifer Frazer, born February 7, 1878, died February 22, 1882. 4. Russell Davenport, born February 15, 1882, died at Cape May, New Jersey, August 5, 1882. 5. Harry Romeyn, born October 8, 1883, graduate of United States Naval Academy, class of 1905, resigned 1906, and became a manufacturer of Philadelphia.

JUDGE JAMES McF. CARPENTER.

After an extended experience in private practice, Mr. Carpenter was in January, 1915, appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county to succeed the Hon. Robert S. Frazer, who was elected to the position he now holds as a justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge Carpenter is a son of Jeremiah Murry and Eleanor (McFadden) Carpenter, and was born at Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a village founded at an early day by his great-grandfather, Jeremiah Murry. He was a child of about two years when his parents

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J McF. Carpenter

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Henry Weil

moved to Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and here he attended the public schools, afterwards entering Laird Institute at Murrysville. His active life began as a young man of seventeen years, when he became a teacher in the schools of Plum township. He later came to the city and registered as a law student with the firm of Hopkins & Lazear, and at the end of the prescribed period of two years was admitted to the bar, having in the meantime supported himself by engaging in surveying and engineering. For a time he followed professional work alone, then became associated with George N. Chalfant under the firm name of Carpenter & Chalfant. With the general work of the firm came identification with corporate interests, principally those engaging in mining and oil operations, and Mr. Carpenter won favorable notice through his able administration of the legal affairs of these organizations.

For many years Mr. Carpenter was a staunch and loyal Democrat, and was one of the organizers of the "Gold Democracy." He was a member of the convention which nominated Palmer & Buckner, and after campaigning for the gold standard of the Democrats became a Republican supporter when Congress adopted the gold standard and "sixteen to one" was the shibboleth of the Democratic party. As above stated, Mr. Carpenter was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county by Governor Tener, January 4, 1915, and at the primary election in the same year he received a majority of nearly fifty thousand, and thus became the only candidate for that office in the following November. His rulings, as judge, show careful study of the law and his opinions are marked by impartiality and concise statements of the facts and his conclusions. Judge Carpenter is a member of the American Bar Association; the Pennsylvania Bar Association; the Allegheny County Bar Association, of which he was the president for two terms; the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, and several musical clubs of Pittsburgh.

On June 21, 1876, he married Mary H. Knox, daughter of John L. L. and Rebekah (Hood) Knox, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Carpenter died July 2, 1899. Their children were: Alice Lazear; Rebekah Knox, deceased; Bertha Eleanor, deceased; James McFadden, Jr., who, since his graduation from Haverford College, has engaged in teaching in the department of Romance languages in Cornell University and Haverford College; in 1915, he married Paulette Hegeman, daughter of Paul Hegeman (Consul General of Belgium), and resides at Haverford. Judge Carpenter and his daughter, Alice Lazear Carpenter, reside at No. 424 North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh, the family home for many years.

GEORGE WEIL, A. M.

A native son of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, a graduate of the high school of North Braddock borough, Grove City College, University of Pittsburgh, and a member of the Allegheny county bar, George Weil is as thoroughly identified with Western Pennsylvania as is possible for a man of his years to be For fourteen years, his entire professional life, he has practiced law in the city of Pittsburgh, and without particularly specializing in criminal law has been retained for the defence in so many notable cases, murder and criminal, that he may be said to lead in criminal practice in Pittsburgh. Certainly there are but few lawyers in the city who surpass his record. To prominence in the law he adds party activity and deep interest in city affairs. He is one of the men who have fought for civic righteousness and demanded that the party they serve shall give the city clean government. He is a son of Gottleib and Margaret K. Weil, his father a farmer.

George Weil was born in Braddock, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1880. He attended the public schools of North Braddock, finishing with graduation from the borough high school in 1898. He then entered Grove City College, whence he was a graduate, A. B., 1902, A. M., 1904. He read law in the offices of William Yost and George E. Alter, entered the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, and in June, 1908, received from that institution his LL. B. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, and immediately thereafter began the general practice of law in the city of Pittsburgh, being associated with William Yost as partner until the latter's death in June, 1909. Since that time he has been senior member of several firms composed of young men who had studied law under his direction, his present association being with the firm of Weil, Sipe & Campbell, both Messrs. Sipe and Campbell having been connected with the office until admitted as partners. Since 1911 Mr. Weil has been attorney for the State of Pennsylvania, acting under the authority of the attorney-general of the State. He has for many years been solicitor for the borough of Braddock, and has a large general practice. He has offered for the defence in many murder trials, and among his celebrated cases are many tried in the Probate courts, notably will cases. He is a director and solicitor of the State Bank of Braddock; solicitor of the other banks; director of Cooks Mills Clay and Coal Company; director of the Seaboard Collieries Company, and director of the Monongahela Cemetery Company. His law practice extends to all County, State and United States District courts, and his professional reputation is high. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. His interest in his *alma mater* has never waned, and he serves Grove City College as a trustee.

In politics Mr. Weil is a Republican, and for fifteen years his has been a potent voice in party councils. He was county chairman at one time, and has served as vice-chairman and in important committee work. He has been associated with the cause of clean government for his city, and has always been one of the strong supporters of civic betterment. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was a member of the local Selective Service Board, and served as attorney for the board in all appeal matters. He is a life member of the Americus Republican Club, member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and a devotee of out-of-doors sports. In younger years he was a ball player of some note and an athlete, played football at college, and has coached several college teams preparing for contests. In religious faith he is strongly orthodox in his Calvanistic doctrine, and for fifteen years has been chairman of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Braddock.

Mr. Weil married, November 29, 1916, Lulu Kinter, daughter of Robert J. and Cynthia (France) Kinter. Mr. and Mrs. Weil are the parents of a son, George, Jr., born March 9, 1919.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER.

In the United States Senate, George Wharton Pepper, long prominent at the Pennsylvania bar and in legal educational circles, has taken up the responsible duties from which his predecessor was called by death, and has won acknowledged place among the leaders of his party in that body. He had been in former years a participant in much progressive work of public nature, but a stranger to public office until called to his present high legislative post. The following paragraphs briefly outline a busy and useful career.

Senator Pepper is a grandson of William Pepper, a noted physician of Philadelphia, who was for many years professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. The father of George Wharton Pepper was a well known physician and a writer of medical topics. His mother, Hitty Markoe (Wharton) Pepper, was a descendant of one of the old Colonial families of the State; her great-grandfather, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was the first governor of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1776. The Pepper family has also played an important part in the business and professional life of Philadelphia.

Johan Heinrich Pfeffer, the founder of the family in America, was born near Strassburg, France, and on his arrival in this country settled at Schafferstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, was qualified as a subject of the English crown, but in 1774 became a resident of Philadelphia. Here he acquired a valuable estate, and became one of the prominent business men of the city. The German name of Pfeffer became Anglicized into Pepper and the founder became known as Henry Pepper.

His youngest son, George Pepper, engaged in mercantile business, largely in the brewing interest, and by his own exertions before reaching middle life was one of the wealthiest men of the city. The rapid growth of the city greatly enhanced his real estate holdings, and with the possible exception of Stephen Girard no estate has contributed so largely to the development of the material wealth of the city of Philadelphia. The accumulated millions derived from it have been used largely in the establishment of hospitals, free public libraries, and for the general advancement of public utilities and benefactions.

William Pepper, grandfather of Senator Pepper, after graduating with first honors from the College of New Jersey, studied medicine, and at the close of 1834 took up the practice of his profession. He soon became recognized as the leading consultant in the community in cases of a serious nature. Just in the maturity of his mental powers, at the age of fifty-five years, he was stricken with death, when the richest fruits of large study and ripe experience were to be gathered, giving still higher honor to him and greater benefits to his fellows. George, his eldest son, studied medicine under his distinguished father, and also achieved considerable reputation before his early death at the age of thirty-one years.

George Wharton Pepper, only son of George Pepper, was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1867, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1887 as valedictorian of his class. He acted the principal role, that of Dikaiopolis, in the "Acharnians," of Aristophanes, the Greek play, produced by the University of Pennsylvania in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the Academy of Music, New York. He was also active in athletics, and since his graduation has taken a prominent part in the control and direction of the university athletic interests.

Mr. Pepper became a registered student in 1887 in the law office of George W. Biddle, also pursuing his studies in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1889, the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him. He was graduated first in his class, receiving the P.

Pemberton Morris examination prize, the Sharswood essay prize, was law orator at his university commencement, and was elected a fellow of the department of law. He began the practice of law in his native city, and while actively devoting himself to professional work gave a large amount of time to legal instruction as required of him by the terms of his fellowship. He was elected in 1893 to the chair of the Algernon Sydney Biddle professorship of law in the University of Pennsylvania, a position he continued to fill until 1910. He was the Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale University in 1915, is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and Carnegie Institute, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and for several years was a delegate to the diocesan convention of the Episcopal church.

In the activities of preparation before the World War, he was color sergeant of the First Provisional Regiment at Plattsburg, New York; chairman of Pennsylvania Council of National Defense, and was also vice-president of the League for Preservation of American Independence.

Professor Pepper, in the teaching of law, confined himself chiefly to corporations, partnership and insurance, and has for many years consistently advocated the method of legal study which requires the student to work by induction from the examination of judicial decisions instead of listening to lectures or studying text books and illustrative cases. He has steadfastly maintained that the university should, in its law school, teach law by the same methods as are applicable to the teaching of other sciences. When the location of the university law school building was under debate he opposed the erection of it in the heart of the city, or at any other point except in the neighborhood of the university buildings in West Philadelphia, and the final selection of the present site marked the triumph of the views thus advocated. At the first meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, in 1895, he read a paper on legal education and admission to the bar which furnished a starting point for the reforms in the methods of legal education and the standard of legal examinations which the association has since promoted throughout the commonwealth.

Mr. Pepper was an active member of the well-known law firm of Henry, Pepper, Bodine & Pepper, of Philadelphia, when, upon the death of Senator P. C. Knox, Governor Sproul appointed him to fill the vacancy thus occurring in the United States Senate. The period of his service has brought many perplexing problems to the Senate for solution, important among them those of industrial nature, and he has given himself with whole-hearted devotion to the demands of his office.

Senator Pepper's published works are "The Borderland of Federal and State Decisions," (1889); "Pleading at Common Law and Under the Codes," (1891); "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, 1700-1901," and, jointly with Dr. William Draper Lewis, "A Digest of Decisions and Encyclopaedia of Pennsylvania Law, 1754-1898;" "The Way," (1909); "A Voice from the Crowd," (1915). He was for several years editor of the "American Law Register and Review," a constant contributor to its pages and to other legal magazines throughout the country.

Mr. Pepper married. November 25, 1890, Charlotte R. Fisher, daughter of George P. Fisher.

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Very truly yours

Wm. D. B. Ainey

WILLIAM DAVID BLAKESLEE AINEY, LL. D.

Many honors, professional and civil, have fallen to William D. B. Ainey, now, and since August 20, 1915, chairman of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania. He is a "native son," learned in the law and in political economy in its broadest and most enlightening meaning. A member of the Pennsylvania bar since 1887, he has represented his State in the Halls of Congress, and has represented the United States in International conferences at Geneva (1912), at The Hague (1913), at Tokio (1914). Of these the best known is "The Hague" conference (1913), that congress being the outcome of the first "Peace Conference" assembled on the initiative of Emperor Nicholas, the second, of Russia, July 27, 1899. The International Court of Arbitration or "Hague Tribunal" was established in 1899, and a second "Peace Conference" sat at the Hague during the summer of 1907. The Palace of Peace, to which Andrew Carnegie subscribed so liberally, and which was designed by a French architect, was used as the seat of the tribunal. In 1913 assembled the conference to which William D. B. Ainey was a delegate from the United States, and the last conference in which Germany sat as an honored member of the family of nations before her downfall.

William D. B. Ainey was born in New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1864, son of Dr. David C. and Katherine (Blakeslee) Ainey, of pioneer Pennsylvania family. After completing grade and high school courses of public school study in New Milford, he entered State Normal School at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, passing thence to Lehigh University, class of 1887. He was admitted to the Susquehanna bar the year of graduation from Law School, 1887, and began law practice with his uncle, Elbert L. Blakeslee, an old practitioner at the Susquehanna county bar.

The young man made his home at Montrose, the county seat of Susquehanna county, and continued in private practice until elected district attorney, an office he held for two successive terms, six years in all. In November, 1911, he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the Sixty-second Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George W. Kipp. He was reelected to the Sixty-third Congress (1913-1915) by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that congressional district. He came into prominence in Congress as a man of ability and especial fitness for committee service dealing with our relations with other countries, and as an authority on parliamentary law. He was made a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was one of the strong men of that committee. He was chosen as a delegate to represent the United States at the Interparliamentary Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1912, and performed his duties so ably and diplomatically that he was appointed to represent his country at the International Court of Arbitration or Hague Tribunal held in The Hague, Holland, in 1913, and there was made secretary of the Japanese-American groups of Parliamentarians. In 1914, on invitation from the Imperial Parliament, he visited Japan as a delegate from the United States. The part taken by Mr. Ainey in these conferences was notable, and he created a most favorable impression on the delegates from foreign lands with whom he was brought in contact in committee, in debate or socially. While at The Hague, in 1913, he accepted an invitation from the Swedish delegation to visit Stockholm, and later, while enroute to that city *via* Siberia, was caught in the maelstrom of war which engulfed Europe in the spring of 1914, and could not keep his engagement. He is a member of the Interparliamentary Union, to which he was chosen with Senators Root and Burton, to represent the United States.

After the expiration of his second congressional term, March 4, 1915, Mr. Ainey was appointed by Governor Brumbaugh during the May following to fill out a two years' unexpired term on the Board of Public Service Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania. On August 20, 1915, he was elected chairman of the board, and upon the expiration of his short term he was reappointed, July 1, 1917, for a full term of ten years. The new board again elected Mr. Ainey chairman, a position he yet fills (January, 1922).

As a lawyer Mr. Ainey is widely known through his frequent appearances in the State and Federal courts of his district, and in the Supreme courts of State and Nation. He is a learned and able lawyer, an authority on international and interparliamentary law and usage and of the laws governing public utilities corporations. He is a member of the National Association of Railroad Managers, and in 1919 was invited to sit with the United State Interstate Commerce Commission when in conference with all railroad managers of the United States.

Leaving public affairs, State, National and International, for matters social, religious and educational, the work performed by Dr. Ainey seems to be equally useful. Lehigh University, recognizing the value of his services in all fields, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and he bears the distinction of being one of the few men upon whom the degree, D. H., has been conferred. He is a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association, holding the office of chairman of the board of directors of State association and membership in the International committee of the National organization. He serves the American Council, Africa Inland Mission, and the Montrose Bible Conference Association as a director, and the Presbyterian church as a member of the general committee for the United States on men's work. He is an honored member of the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and Susquehanna County Bar Association. His library is a large and carefully selected one that reveals the tastes of the owner in literature, and the bent of his mind in study, research and education.

Although serious-minded and earnest, Dr. Ainey has not neglected the social side of life. but on the contrary takes deep pleasure in meeting his fellow-men in lighter vein. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He is also a member of that social order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, that admits only Masons of a certain degree, and of that sterling fraternal order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs are the Manufacturers' of Philadelphia, Engineers' of Harrisburg, University of Washington, and he holds membership in the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

Dr. Ainey married October 10, 1888, Emma E. Lyons, daughter of Thomas A. and Eliza (Drake) Lyons, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: David Carlyle, a graduate of Lehigh University, a mechanical engineer; Kathleen, a graduate of Wellesley College, and of the Library Institute of Lafayette College. The family home is in Montrose, Pennsylvania, Dr. Ainey's office address is Harrisburg.

Rare indeed is it to find a man with so many varied interests in which his eminence is unquestioned as Dr. Ainey, eminent lawyer, politician, economist, humanitarian, churchman, and withal a citizen of high repute and head of a family.

John E. Fox

JOHN E. FOX.

The life and career of Judge John E. Fox, long a leader of the Pennsylvania bar, and now one of the judges of the courts of Dauphin county, is an instance of noteworthy achievement. To the thoughtful and analytic mind the forces back of such a career bear direct significance to the inherent qualities of the man in whose person their culmination is recognized. Reaching back in direct line to the England of a day when British supremacy was an unquestioned fact, the early ancestry of Judge Fox was representative of the dominant qualities of the parent race which, when transplanted, carried those qualities forward in their purest form through the crucible of self-attained independence. Strengthened at an early time with the sturdy blood of Holland, and tempered in a closer generation by a maternal line pure Swiss, the heritage of the man comprises Old World blood and sinew, with spirit distinctively American.

John Fox, the founder of the family in this country and a member of the Society of Friends, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1751, and in early manhood, accompanied by his brother Joseph, emigrated from their native land to the American colonies. They settled for a time at Germantown, in the province of Pennsylvania, and from there Joseph removed to Bellefonte, in the section now Center county, where he died without issue. John Fox removed, in 1799, to Hummelstown, in what was then known as Londonderry, afterwards Derry township, in Lancaster, now in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He married, in Germantown, Margaret Ann Rupert, who was born December 14, 1756, in Amsterdam, Holland, and came to this country in her girlhood. She was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and on account of this he left the church in which he was born and reared, joined the Revolutionary army and assisted in gaining our independence from Mother England, which he but a few years prior had left for America. He came to Hummelstown in poverty, but with force of mind and body assisted in building up this community. John (1) and Margaret A. (Rupert) Fox were the parents of six children, as follows: John (2); Margaret, who became the wife of John Phillips, who represented this Congressional district in Congress for a number of years; Thomas; George, of further mention; James; and Richard. John (2) Fox, the eldest of these children, became very prominent in the community where he dwelt, and served in 1831-32-33 as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. He also was sheriff for two terms and held many minor offices at Hummelstown, of a local nature. John (1) Fox, the pioneer, died April 25, 1816, and his wife, who survived him, passed away October 21, 1838.

George Fox, son of John (1) and Margaret Ann (Rupert) Fox, and the grandfather of John E., was born December 17, 1788, in Derry township, this region having been separated from the old Lancaster county and formed into a separate county, known as Dauphin county. A man of great business talent and broad influence in the community, he was a staunch Whig by political affiliation and prominent in the affairs of the party. When a boy of thirteen years he walked from Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, to Baltimore, Maryland, carrying his drum with him, and enlisted as a drummer boy in the War of 1812. For thirty-five years he held the office of postmaster of Hummelstown and was active in all reform measures undertaken in the community. He married Elizabeth

Eshenauer, a daughter of Caspar and Mary Eshenauer, and they were the parents of the following children: Richard; John E.; George. Jr.; James, a distinguished member of the Dauphin county bar; and Thomas George, mentioned below. George Fox, Sr., died August 25, 1855, and his wife survived him for some years, her death occurring April 8, 1862.

Thomas George Fox, the next in line and father of John E. Fox, whose name heads this review, was born July 19, 1827, at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, and there attended the subscription schools of his day, studying at these institutions until the age of fourteen years. He then made his way to Harrisburg, purposing to learn the trade of printing, and became connected with the office of the Harrisburg "Telegraph." Here he remained for four years, gaining a considerable knowledge of the craft, then the next two years he spent in Philadelphia, as a clerk in the Exchange Bank of that city. Although Mr. Fox pursued neither printing, nor yet banking as a career in life, the experience which he gained during the six years spent thus was invaluable to him, purely from the fact of the knowledge and insight into the motives and characters of his fellowmen thereby acquired. From early life possessed of a strong desire to enter the medical profession, the possibility of his following this inclination seemed quite out of the question up to the closing days of his connection with the Philadelphia bank. Events, however, shaped themselves to his wishes, and he accordingly entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating therefrom with honors, with the class of 1852. Promptly returning to Hummelstown, he there began the practice of his profession, following the same for a period of twenty-one years, during which time most marked and gratifying success crowned his efforts, and he was most favorably known as a practitioner throughout that part of the State. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in his county, and in 1861-63 was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature, and in 1873 was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Dauphin county. It was in this year that he retired from his medical practice and gave up his time largely to the public activities which marked the latter years of his life. Reëlected prothonotary and clerk of the courts upon the expiration of his first term, he also held the office of president of the Board of Prison Inspectors of Dauphin county, and for many years served as school director, also, for many years, was at the head of the Farmers' Bank of Hummelstown. In these various capacities he performed most noteworthy service for his community. Many years before his death Dr. Fox, observing the rising values of real estate in that region, and feeling the utmost confidence in its future, acquired property until at his death he was the owner of 600 acres of valuable land in Derry township. He married, on May 11, 1852, Diana Hershey, a native of Derry township, born July 12, 1832, and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Landis) Hershey, of old and well-known families of that community. She was a woman of rare charm, loved and revered by all who knew her. To Dr. and Mrs. Fox the following children were born: L. Webster, who resides in Philadelphia, and is a leading oculist of that city, formerly professor of opthalmology in the Medico-Chirurgical College; Elizabeth, now deceased; Robert T., who died early in life; James G., who served in the Legislature, representing Chester county therein; John E., the subject of this sketch; Adelaide, who became the wife of John H. Gay, of Philadelphia; Mary; Carrie, who became the wife of John Paul Nissley, of Hummelstown; and George H., a prominent physician of Philadelphia, who died April 14, 1912.

Judge John E. Fox, now a prominent figure in the public life of Dauphin county, and widely known throughout the State of Pennsylvania, son of Thomas George and Diana (Hershey) Fox, was born November 27, 1860, at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Receiving his primary education in the local schools of his native place, he was prepared for college in the Millersville Normal School, and by special and private tutors, and after teaching for two years at Hummelstown, matriculated at Lafayette College, in Easton, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1885, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1887 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Later he was elected a trustee of Lafayette College, which he yet continues to be. Meanwhile, immediately upon his graduation, Mr. Fox entered the law office of Weiss & Gilbert, eminent attorneys of Harrisburg, where his professional studies were carried forward under their capable preceptorship. Shortly afterwards he went to Europe and completed his studies, enjoying the advantage of considerable travel while on the continent. Returning to America in 1888 and going once more to Harrisburg, he there took his bar examinations and was admitted to practice in Dauphin county. Immediately following his admittance to the bar, Mr. Fox opened an office in Harrisburg, where he has since remained. He has had a large practice and is now unquestionably one of the most prominent figures in the legal life of the State. From the outset he came rapidly into the public notice and favor and soon came to command the highest degree of confidence as a lawyer and as a man, both on the part of his professional colleagues and of the community in general. In 1910 Mr. Fox received into partnership John R. Geyer, the firm name thereby becoming Fox & Geyer, under which name they continued to practice until April of 1921, when Mr. Fox was appointed one of the law judges of Dauphin county. This firm was well known not only in the city but throughout the State as one of the most responsible and capable firms in legal practice. Possessing the highest ability, Judge Fox adds to his wide experience and profound knowledge of the law the force of an unusually direct intellect of that trenchant kind so essential to success in this exacting profession, which permits him to shear away the irrelevant in any problem offered him for solution and reach at once the vital core of the matter.

In connection with his extensive professional activities, Mr. Fox has devoted much time and attention to public affairs in response to the insistent demands of the people. An enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, of which his father was one of the organizers in Dauphin county, while still a young man he became prominent in the councils of the party organization in the county and State, serving it in various capacities throughout his career. In 1892 he was chosen delegate from his Congressional District to the Republican National Convention, held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1900 he was elected to the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania. So acceptable to his constituency was his record as a member of the higher body of the State Legislature that he was returned again and again, until eventually he was able to look back upon twelve consecutive years spent in this body. His last term expired in the year 1912, when upon his own volition was closed a career as legislator marked by unusual merit and invaluable service to the people. During the period noted Mr. Fox stood sponsor for and assisted in the passage of many important reform measures and much constructive legislation. Largely due to his efforts, in the year 1901, was effected the retention of the capital of the State at Harrisburg and the passage of the appropriation bill for the erection of the State Capitol building, one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the United States. In the session of 1911 he was instrumental in securing the passage of the park extension bill, through which twenty-eight acres were added to Capitol Park. Perhaps the greatest service rendered by Senator Fox to the people of the State has been his assistance in the prosecution of those corrupt politicians in the Commonwealth who by means of graft had enriched themselves out of the public treasury. In the famous cases growing out of the fraudulent practices connected with the building of the State Capitol building already mentioned, Senator Fox was chosen as one of the counsel for the Commonwealth in the prosecution of the guilty parties, and assisted in scoring one of the most celebrated legal victories in the annals of the Keystone State. In 1907 the nomination for additional law judge of Dauphin county was tendered him, but this honor he declined. Judge Fox's career on the bench was inaugurated by his appointment by Governor Sproul, in April of 1921, judge of the courts of Dauphin county. In September of the same year he received the nominations of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Labor parties, and was elected in November of the same year by one of the largest popular votes ever given any candidate for any office by the electorate of Dauphin county. The qualities which have made him a force for progress at the bar and in legislative halls, ripened by that breadth of vision gained through rich and varied experience, are vindicating the faith of the people in placing him in the judiciary of the State, and an eminent and brilliant career is predicted for him.

But his professional activities are not the only avenue through which Judge Fox has contributed to the general advance. In 1910 he became actively interested in banking projects in this city, and with Messrs. Charles A. and Samuel Kunkel, became identified with the Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg, one of the oldest and most substantial (though a private concern) banking institutions of the community, which in 1914 was incorporated as the Mechanics' Trust Company. Upon the death of Charles A. Kunkel, who was his father-in-law, Mr. Fox became president of the organization, continuing in this capacity until his appointment to the bench. He has also been associated with many of the industrial and business concerns of the city, was for years a director of the Harrisburg Trust Company, bore the same relation to the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, and after that concern was merged with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, he was a director of that great concern. In his capacity as a member of the Harrisburg Board of Trade and later the Chamber of Commerce, he has taken a most active part in promoting the material interests of the community, doing much to encourage local enterprise and to invite desirable business organizations into the city. Judge Fox is a member of the County, State and American Bar associations. He is affiliated with a large number of clubs and other societies, including the Union League Club of New York City, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Harrisburg Club, the Anglenet Fishing Club, and the Country Club of Harrisburg. His college fraternity is the Delta Tau Delta. He has been one of the trustees of the Harrisburg Academy for a number of years. He is also closely associated with many important charitable and philanthropic movements in the city, and is a member of the Associated Charities of Harrisburg. He has long been deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and was formerly one of its directors. A man of strong religious beliefs and feelings, Judge Fox is a Presbyterian by conviction, and a member of the Market Square Church of that denomination, having been one of the trustees thereof for a number of years. During the World War he was a member of the Central Board of his city in the Selective Service of the United States.

John E. Fox married, September 4, 1907, Rachel B. Kunkel, a daughter of Charles A. and Eliza B. (Waugh) Kunkel, old and highly respected residents of Harrisburg, where Mr. Kunkel was for many years a prominent banker. To Judge and Mrs. Fox five children have been born: Charles Kunkel; Rachel Virginia; Mary Elizabeth; John E., Jr.; and Eliza Waugh Fox. Judge and Mrs. Fox are both conspicuous figures in the social world of Harrisburg, and their home is the scene of charming and whole-souled hospitality. They delight in gathering about them the bright minds and interesting personalities for which the city is noted, and that wider group which gathers in the capitol city of the State, and they are counted among the most popular hosts and hostesses of Harrisburg.

Men feel a strong instinctive admiration for the natural leader of men, for him who, because of the possession of some quality potentially or inherently great, reaches a position in which he directs his fellows and is accepted by them as a leader. All admire him, independently of what that quality may be, but when the quality is a lovable one and a man leads by virtue of the sway he holds over the affection and veneration of others, the admiration of the people carries the added power of approval, receiving unqualified confirmation when the leadership so won is directed solely to good ends. In noting the rise to power and influence of a man thus endowed, it often appears that his archievement is not the result of any faculty possessed by the average man, but rather by some charm, the secret of which is not readily to be learned, so easily obstacles seem to be overcome and so completely every factor appears to bend itself to the seemingly foreordained event. In the great majority of cases, however, such appearance is entirely deceptive and the brilliant outcome is the result of causes as logical and orderly as any in the experience of the most humble—of effort as unremitting and arduous as that put forth in any field of labor. Such in a large measure is true in the case of Judge Fox, whose reputation for success gained without the compromise of his ideals, is second to none in his home State of Pennsylvania. His rise to prominence in so many departments of the community's life was not achieved without the expenditure of the most consistent labor and effort. Neither was his present position attained without the discouragements every man experiences in the course of long years of striving toward a coveted goal. If this were not true, how would it be possible to explain the large tolerance, the broad human sympathy and understanding which marks all his intercourse with his fellow-men, for it is beyond dispute that no man can sympathize with others in that which is entirely foreign to his own experience. In all the State of Pennsylvania Judge Fox is one of the most prominent and one of the best-loved men, and the success that he has attained, and which is thoroughly deserved, is entirely his own achievement.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

For more than three decades William A. Wallace was one of the most conspicuous figures in Pennsylvania politics, and at one time was the acknowledged leader of the National Democracy. It was in the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania that he developed the highest qualities of statesmanship. He served in that body uninterruptedly for twelve years with many of the oldest Democrats in the State, and although surrounded by men of his own party who were giants in mental and political strength, he speedily rose to the position of an acknowledged leader of the Democrats of the Senate and ever commanded the generous respect and confidence of the Republicans. Senator Wallace was the most efficient legislator in either branch of the Legislature during his entire term at Harrisburg, and his judgment was more sought for and respected by both parties in framing important measures than that of any other member of the Senate or House. He was also a great political leader; altogether he was the first of his party in the State during his public career, a man of such broad ideas, a master of detail, and the most accomplished organizer the Democracy had had in a generation.

It was unfortunate that Samuel J. Randall, the Pennsylvania Congressman, and William A. Wallace, the Pennsylvania Senator, should have been upon the political stage at the same time, or could not have been friends instead of rivals and sometimes enemies. They were rival leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania for many years, being both of the same age, both ambitious, both even dreaming the dream of the presidency, and where they should have harmonized they split widest apart, each Democratic State Convention being a more or less desperate conflict for mastery between these leaders of rival factions of the party.

The most violent of all their battles was fought at the Harrisburg Convention of 1880, when one faction supported Randall for the presidency, the other, under Wallace, supporting General Hancock. The convention was on the very verge of a riotous outbreak when a compromise was effected and a divided delegation sent to the National Democratic Convention. In 1884 Randall won control, and the State Convention held in Allentown was practically unanimous in supporting him for the presidency. Although it was known that Wallace did not sympathize with the movement and did not attend the convention, Randall placed him at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Convention at Chicago, Illinois, and Wallace accepted it. It was public notice of Randall's faith in his manhood, and Senator Wallace never acquitted himself with greater ability and fidelity than he exhibited in presenting the name of Randall to the convention and supporting his nomination. But two years later the old feud was revived and Senator Wallace was defeated for the Gubernatorial nomination when it was expected all would be smooth sailing.

Mr. Wallace was eminent in the law and rose to prominent place among the leaders of the Pennsylvania bar. He was most proficient in those branches of the law naturally appealing to his deep, legal mind,

William A. Wallace.

"Trial of Ejectment on Original Title" being one of those branches. The records of the Supreme Court show the impress of his mind upon the creation of a system of law applicable to and resulting from titles, surveys and patents. One of the most noted cases of that class is the "Houtz Ejectment," involving the location of the tracts of land upon which Houtzdale is built and 10,000 people lived on at that time. His position and theories as to the true location were finally vindicated after three trials in as many different courts, eminent counsel opposing Mr. Wallace in them all.

Senator Wallace was a man of purest character. He was scrupuously honest in all his public and private relations and transactions. He was entirely devoted to his home and to his public and professional labors. He became involved in business troubles through over-confidence in friends, and the struggle to extricate himself from business complications shortened his life. His memory is widely cherished by those who appreciate the great service he rendered the State and Nation and by all who value integrity and fidelity.

He struggled in the world's rough race,
And won at last a lofty place,
And then died; Behold before ye,
Humanity's brief sum and story—
Life, death and all there is of glory.

William A. Wallace, lawyer, State Senator and United States Senator, was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1827, died in New York City, May 22, 1896. On both sides his parentage was Scotch-Irish, their ancestry tracing to the North of Ireland and including Wallaces, Hemphills, McCauleys and Cunninghams, all of whom came under Cromwell's orders in the sixteenth century with Sir Richard Wallace from Scotland to occupy the land. His father, Robert Wallace, came from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1819. He was an educated man, taught school in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, read law there with Ephraim Banks, settled at Huntingdon, practiced law and married there, removing thence to Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where he died in January, 1875. He married Jane Hemphill.

William A. Wallace, son of Robert and Jane (Hemphill) Wallace, attended school in Huntingdon and Clearfield, but had no opportunity to gain more than a good English education and the rudiments of the classics. He studied law with his father and also contributed his share to the support of the large family by working whenever possible in the different county offices. He was admitted to the Clearfield county bar in September, 1847, not yet having reached his twentieth year. He taught school for a short time, but soon gained a foothold, and practice began to increase. He prepared his cases most carefully and after a time made himself felt among the leading legal lights of the central part of the State who journeyed from one county to another to appear at the different courts, a judicial district at that time comprising as many as ten counties. There he came in contact with such men as Governor Curtin, Judge George W. Woodward, Isaac G. Gordon, John C. Knox, and many others who afterwards became prominent as jurists. Before he reached his twenty-fifth year he appeared in the trial of several important cases and had won his standing as an attorney of skill, courage and learning. He was engaged in many ejectment suits, some of which were of such importance that the parties had means to employ the best talent, and this association and class of litigation rapidly developed the young lawyer, and his practice rapidly increased. Later, when he rose to a position among the leaders of the State bar, he was retained in very important cases. He took a judicious and equitable part in labor troubles, and although counsel for the Commonwealth and the coal operators, he was never violent in his denunciation of the miners. In the great trial at Clearfield, when the strike leaders were arrested for conspiracy and the question of the organization and conduct of the labor unions were up for judicial investigation, Mr. Wallace was counsel for the coal operators.

He was most tenacious of purpose, fighting his cases to the end. In the case of Turner vs. the Commonwealth he was for the defense, and feeling ran high against his client, who was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Wallace took the case to the Supreme Court and his argument for a reversal of the judgment of the lower court is regarded as one of the strongest ever delivered before that tribunal. The decision of the lower court was reversed, a new trial ordered and a change of venue from Clearfield to Clinton county was secured. The Commonwealth was struck in one of its weakest points and after one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in a court room in Central Pennsylvania Mr. Wallace secured his client's acquittal. He had devoted three years of hard work to the case, and illustrated in a striking manner those qualities of mind and body that brought him professional fame and fortune.

In 1872 he had worked so hard that his health showed the effects and that induced him to look favorably upon the offer of the Democracy to make him their candidate for State Senator, thinking a change of scene might benefit him. He was nominated and elected, his home county returning an unusually large vote for him. He went to Harrisburg with but a local reputation, but soon made his name known throughout the State and in a few years it was known throughout the whole country. He was seventeen years in the State Senate, during one year a Speaker, serving until January, 1887. In 1865 he was, without his consent, made chairman of the State Central Committee, the Democracy being then split and demoralized. But in 1867 Senator Wallace, at the head of the State Committee, conducted such an adroit and noiseless canvass that Judge Sharswood, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Court judge, was elected. Senator Wallace brought the party to battle at the October polls in 1868 in better condition than perhaps ever since or for many years before, and in spite of the prestige of General Grant's name, the Democratic candidate was only beaten by 10,000 votes in October, and General Grant carried the State over Horatio Seymour in November by but 29,000 votes.

In the State Senate, Senator Wallace was a leader, and for almost his entire term occupied prominent positions upon the important committees, Finance, Judiciary and Apportionment, while his force as a business man, and his learning as a lawyer, gave him great opportunities to serve the people by shaping wise legislation, non-partisan in character. His personal record was beyond reproach and his influence unexcelled by any other Senator. In 1871 the Democrats controlled the Senate and chose him speaker, and in the chair he displayed fairness, impartiality and admirable skill as a parliamentarian. In 1874 he was of great service in framing acts necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the new constitution. The general act of incorporation, regarded as one of the best, was his work, as was the law regulating and classifying cities and providing for their debts. The act of 1883, providing for the arbitration of labor disputes, which was the first enacted in the United States, was the work of his hand and he largely aided in making liberal changes in the general railroad law.

In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention and supported Judge Black for the presidency against Horace Greeley, but supported Greeley at the polls. In 1874 he presided over the convention of his party in Pittsburgh; in 1876 was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Democratic Convention; and was strongly for General Hancock in 1880, but would not go to the National Convention as a delegate; in 1884 he presented the name of Samuel J. Randall, his bitterest political opponent, to the convention as Pennsylvania's choice for the presidency and did it in such a spirit of broad-minded fairness, and so forcibly and eloquently, that his brief speech was declared the oratorical gem of the convention.

In the election of 1874, the Democracy having won the State, Senator Wallace was, by common consent, made the party candidate for United States Senator, and so strong was the feeling that when the Democratic Caucus met, but sixteen votes out of 121 were cast against him. He took his seat in the Senate of the United States March 4, 1875, and shortly after was recognized as a national leader of his party. During his term he served upon committees, Finance, Appropriations, Foreign Relations, and in all the political events transpiring during his six years as Senator he held a foremost place, and although antagonized at every step by rivals for leadership in his own State, he held his position and was almost always victorious over his adversaries.

After Senator Wallace left the Senate he devoted himself to his private estate, long neglected. He did a great deal to develop the Clearfield region, opened mines, built railroads and everywhere "lent a hand." He softened greatly in his political feelings as the years rolled along, and from being somewhat partisan and bitter as a speaker, he became conservative and very thoughtful. Shortly before the death of Samuel J. Randall, Senator Wallace went to see him and asked his old enemy to become a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1890. Then and there they buried the hatchet and made a compact that would have changed the course of political events had Randall lived until after the Democratic Convention of that year. Senator Wallace had many loyal friends, but his enemies were bitter and unyielding. There was no man who possessed a better memory, and he never forgot a favor or an injury.

Senator Wallace married, in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1848, Margaret A. Shaw, daughter of Richard and Mary Shaw. He had a pleasant, even elegant, home in Clearfield, and in that home the library was his favorite room. Senator and Mrs. Wallace were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, his sons being engaged in business with him: Edgar S., deceased; Mary J., married David L. Krebs; Harry F.; William E.; Lena Augusta, married John W. Wrigley; Bishop L., deceased; and Margaret H., deceased, married Allison O. Smith.

Such in brief is the story of William A. Wallace, whose intellectual acumen, force of character, executive skill and general capacity for leadership sent him to the United States Senate and made him, while there, the chairman of the party caucus and chairman of the Congressional National Committee. As a man, a citizen and public official, his general character, adorned as it was by the sturdy traits of his Scotch-Irish lineage, was ever held in just esteem by all who knew him, and later years have but confirmed the estimate of his contemporaries. His life is a part of the judicial and political history of his State, and as he is here seen, he stands out the figure of a man entitled to be called a distinguished son of Pennsylvania.

JAMES DENTON HANCOCK, LL. D.

The career of James Denton Hancock is one of rare interest, beginning as it did on a farm in the Wyoming Valley and is not yet finished at an age when all are busying themselves with putting their houses in order for the coming of the inevitable guest. The law which he embraced in 1862 was not his first essay as a professional man, for he had been a college professor, but when he found pedagogy not entirely suited to his talent and temperament, he turned to the law, and in Franklin, Pennsylvania, has for more than half a century been one of the leading exponents of legal principles, theory and practice, his high reputation having been made as general solicitor for the corporations of that section, including railroad, oil and lumber companies. In 1890 he resigned his general solicitorship of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company and so far as possible withdrew from his very large private practice, but since that time he has tried many important cases and is yet sought in consultation. To a brilliant career at the bar he has added public service, and had he been in accord with the political sentiment of his State, another name would have been written in the political Hall of Fame, in which are inscribed the names of the successful statesmen of the Keystone State.

The following is quoted from an abstract written by Mr. Hancock himself in regard to his political career:

> I have always been a Democrat of the school of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Cleveland, believing in human equality and personal liberty as the fundamental principles upon which our independence was secured; and of the rights of the states to control their domestic institutions, including suffrage. Yet I have never been a blind partisan, because I have learned that political parties in their desire for power often forsake the principles upon which they are founded. For this reason I did not vote for either of the Democratic candidates in 1860; nor for Mr. Bryan in 1896, nor in any of his subsequent campaigns; nor for Mr. Wilson in 1916; nor for Mr. Cox in 1920. In their desire for success, they all forsook the principles upon which our institutions were founded, and debauched and perverted the organization of the party which they professed to represent.
>
> In my personal relation to my party, I have never sought office, in the belief that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. Thus it happened that I was from home when nominated for Congress in my district, consisting of the counties of Venango, Warren, McKean, Forest and Cameron; and thus it was that while I was in complete sympathy with the platform when nominated in the State-at-large, I refused to be a candidate, and only accepted the nomination after the committee had asked me if I would reject it if I was nominated by acclamation. This I could not do without being proclaimed a moral coward.
>
> In conclusion, let me say that I think the political morals of our country are deplorable; cowardice and the desire for office permeate our political life. Many of our churches, forgetting the injunction of the Master that "Unto Caesar belongs the things that are Caesar's, and into God the things that are God's," are usurping the social powers of government, and proving by their ignorance their inability to perform its functions.

The American Historical Society

Eng by E G Williams & Bro NY

James Denton Hancock

Mr. Hancock rendered special service to the Seneca Indians of the Allegheny Valley and was made a blood brother, adopted into the tribe, and given the name *Nyagua Hai*, interpreted, "Grizzly Bear."

The Hancocks came from Maryland to Pennsylvania about 1790, Jonathan Hancock coming about that period, and after a short time in Harrisburg going on to Wilkes-Barre. He was a man of about twenty-four, was a school teacher, later postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, a dealer in real estate and manager of a bank. He married (first) in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Catherine Young, a descendant of the eminent Foster, Redsecker and Montgomery families through her maternal ancestors. He married (second) Mary Wright, daughter of William Wright, of Wilkes-Barre, and by both wives had sons and daughters. Descent from Jonathan Hancock, the Pennsylvania founder of the family, to James Denton Hancock, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, is through James Hancock, second son of Jonathan Hancock and his first wife, Catherine Young.

James Hancock was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and lived there until 1827, when he moved to a farm in Plains, all his children being born there. After his second marriage he moved to Wilkes-Barre and later to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1880. James Hancock married (first) Mary Perkins, the mother of all his children. He married (second) Elizabeth Hibler. Mary (Perkins) Hancock was a daughter of Squire David and Sarah (Ferrier) Perkins, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of John Perkins, of Plainfield, Connecticut, and during a revolution was killed by Indians, about the time of the Wyoming Massacre. Squire David Perkins was for many years a justice of the peace in Kingston township, Pennsylvania, and was reputed the largest landowner of the Wyoming Valley. His house, said by some authorities to antedate the massacre and called the "oldest house in the valley," still stands at the corner of Tenth street and Wyoming avenue, in the borough of Wyoming, located on a part of the Squire Perkins' estate. Squire David Perkins married Sarah Ferrier, who was a descendant of that Thomas Ferrier who came to the American colonies under the leadership of their kinsman, Colonel Clinton, the ancestor of George Clinton, a Vice-President of the United States; of DeWitt Clinton, a former Governor of New York, and of James Clinton, major-general of the Continental army. Thomas Ferrier, of French Huguenot family, after living for a time on Long Island, settled in Orange county, New York. James and Mary (Perkins) Hancock were the parents of five sons and one daughter: Jonathan, married Elizabeth Reynolds; William, married Irabella Brown Barker; David Perkins, lieutenant-colonel of the Regular United States army, married Maria Madison, of Florida; Sarah Perkins, married Dr. Benjamin Fullerton Miles; James Denton, of whom further; Elisha Atherton, major in the Union army, 1861-65, married (first) Julia Richard, (second) Lydia Woodward, (third) Rose Gier Simonton.

Such were the antecedents of James Denton Hancock, fifth child and fourth son of James and Mary (Perkins) Hancock. He was born at the home farm in the Wyoming Valley, two and a half miles from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1837. In that environment, surrounded by historic scenes and inspired by the high tradition of his patriotic family, he passed the first sixteen years of his life. He attended the district school adjoining the Hancock farm and later walked to Wilkes-Barre to attend the academy there. He fared during those early years as the average farmer boy, experiencing all his joys and sorrows, privations and blessings. In 1853 the family moved to Wilkes-Barre, and later the old farm was given over to the coal diggers, where great wealth was yielded them by the seamed and gashed and disfigured acres, where once beauty and quiet reigned.

In Wilkes-Barre the lad, James D., continued his studies in the academy, also attended Wyoming Seminary, and later entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1859; *alma mater*, forty-one years later, conferring upon her son the honorary degree of LL. D. After receiving his degree in 1859 Mr. Hancock was professor of mathematics at the Western University of Pennsylvania for two years, and during that period he studied law under William Bakewell and in 1862 was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. He then began practice in Pittsburgh, but three years later (1865), located at Franklin, the capital of Venango county, Pennsylvania, the center of the chief oil region of the State, and a region where natural gas also is abundant.

In Franklin he encountered a most serious depression of business, the Allegheny river going to an unheard of flood stage and cutting Franklin, with but one railroad, off the map. Oil fell to twenty-five cents a barrel and all felt that the town was doomed. The partnership he had formed sometime before was dissolved and Mr. Hancock began the up-building of a practice alone. He was very successful and in the course of time his clientele became very large. In 1877 he was appointed solicitor for the Allegheny Valley railroad, later was made solicitor for the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo railroad, and still later occupied the same position with the Buffalo, New York & Pennsylvania railroad. In 1887 he was promoted to the position of general solicitor for the last-named railroad, a post he resigned in 1890. He had then reached the age of sixty-three and had been in active practice thirty-eight years, these facts causing him to begin a gradual withdrawal from practice. His corporation positions were first surrendered and in a few years he had completely withdrawn from the law, save as a consultant.

As a lawyer, Mr. Hancock was learned and able, careful in preparation, strong in presentation and argument, devoted to a client's interest, and the soul of honor. He was a director of the Exchange Bank of Franklin, and of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula railroad, and is now the owner of extensive farm and oil lands, business blocks and other realty in Franklin. He was a trustee of Kenyon College, and a warm friend of his *alma mater*, where he won his Phi Beta Kappa membership and made his bow to the public as an orator on that never-to-be-forgotten commencement day in 1859, his subject, "The Influence of Trade."

From commencement day orator Mr. Hancock developed unusual platform ability and all through his career has been a popular campaign speaker and a powerful advocate of men and measures that appeal to him. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1892 was candidate for Congressman-at-large, his opponent being Galusha A. Grow, one of Pennsylvania's most eminent statesmen. In 1896 he was nominated presidential elector, but not being in sympathy with the platform of the party regarding silver, he declined to serve. In 1871 Mr. Hancock was appointed by Governor Hoyt as a trustee of the Insane Hospital at Warren and for thirteen years continued in that office. He has written extensively on questions of economic import, and in 1875 his pamphlet, "The Evolution of Money," was endorsed and adopted by the Nationad Boards of Trade and sent to all commercial exchanges and to all newspapers in the country. At a later date he wrote an article, "Petroleum against Protection," which was endorsed by all Free Trade organizations, the Cobden Club of England, showing their appreciation by bestowing a silver medal upon the author, and electing him an honorary member.

Mr. Hancock's family have long been members of the Protestant Episcopal church, a faith in which Mr. Hancock was reared. He is a member of the Franklin Club, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, having served as president-general of the National body of that patriotic order. With his wife he has been a generous friend of the Franklin Public Library; and all good causes claim his interest. He carries his years, eighty-five (1837-1922), with wonderful ease, and is held in high esteem in the city (Franklin) to which he came in 1865, a young lawyer without a clientele.

Mr. Hancock married (first) in 1867, Ella C. Hitchcock, of Pittsburgh, who died in 1874. Mr. Hancock married (second) two years later, Mary K. Hitchcock, sister of his first wife. To James D. and Ella C. (Hitchcock) Hancock a son was born: Lawrence P., now a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, New York, with offices in the Erie County Savings Bank. To James D. and Mary K. (Hitchcock) Hancock four children were born, two sons who died in early childhood; and two daughters: Ella C., who married Frederick Williamson; and Mary E., who resides with her parents in Franklin, Pennsylvania.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The fifteenth president of the United States, James Buchanan, was born at Stony Batter, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1868. The days of his youth were those of the nation's youth, his public career of forty years saw the great extensions of the boundaries of the country on the South and West acquired from foreign powers, the admission of thirteen states, the development of many important questions of internal and foreign policy, and the gradual rise and final culmination of a great and disastrous insurrection.

His early education was obtained at a school at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, supplemented by a course of study at Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1809. The practice of law was commenced three years later, at Lancaster, when war was in progress against a foreign enemy and young Buchanan, though a member of the Federalist party, who disapproved of it, boldly expressed his views that he thought it was the duty of every patriot to defend the country against foreign oppression. His first public address was made when he was twenty-three years of age, on the occasion of a popular meeting at Lancaster, after the capture of George Washington by the British. He urged the enlistment of volunteers for the defense of Baltimore, and was among the first to enroll his name. In October, 1814, he was elected to the State Legislature, and the following year reëlected, and at the close of the session he had decided to return to private life, but owing to the death of his fiancé, he accepted a nomination to Congress and was elected in 1820 for the district comprising the counties of Lancaster and York, taking his seat in December, 1821.

Mr. Buchanan was credited with being a Federalist, though party distinction was not at this time very clearly defined. The excitement and animosities of the War of 1812 had subsided, and there was no sectionalism to disturb the repose of the country. Questions of internal policy were, however, soon to arise, in which he was to take an important part and in which he soon began to realize the dividing line between Federal and State powers. Mr. Buchanan remained in the Lower House of Congress for ten years. In December, 1829, he became chairman of the judiciary committee, and as such introduced a bill to amend and extend the judicial system of the United States by including a circuit court system, six new states, and increasing the judges of the Supreme Court to nine. His speech favoring the adoption of these changes was the most important ever made upon this subject. His opposition to another measure proposing to repeal the act giving the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction, and to amend same by allowing a writ of error to the State courts in cases where the constitution treaties and laws of the United States were drawn in question, was, by a minority report made by him as chairman of the committee, defeated. His opposition to this measure evinced a thorough knowledge and very accurate views of the nature of our mixed system of government.

It was during President Adams' term of office that an acute division of political parties became apparent, those in favor of his administration taking the name of National Republicans, while the opposing party assumed the name of Democrats. Mr. Buchanan was one of the leaders of the latter party, being a warm and personal friend of General Jackson. At the close of the Twenty-first Congress, he wished to retire from public life, but at the request of President Jackson he accepted the position as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia, arriving at St. Petersburg in the middle of June, 1832. The chief object of his mission was the negotiation of a commercial treaty that would promote the increase of commerce between Russia and the United States by regulating duties and providing for the residence and functions of consuls. He was also to attempt the negotiation of a treaty respecting the maritime rights of neutral nations on the principle that "free ships made free goods."

The treaty of commerce was finally concluded, December 18, 1832, though there was a strong opposition to it by some members of the Russian ministry. The one on maritime rights was not successful, as Russia at that time did not want to offend the British government with whom she was engaged in negotiations. Mr. Buchanan left St. Petersburg, August 8, 1833, spent a short time at Paris and London, and reached home in November, 1833. The next year was spent in private occupation at Lancaster, and on December 6, 1834, the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected him to the United States Senate to succeed William Wilkins, who had been appointed minister to Russia. He took his seat, December 15, 1834; he was to take part in that period of the history of that body when real power of debate was displayed and when public measures were more thoroughly considered. The Whigs were represented by Senators Clay, Webster, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen and Southard, while opposed to them were Senators Buchanan, Wright, Benton and King. While aloof from both parties was the "Great Nullifer," a strong and powerful debator who represented South Carolina.

Toward the close of President Jackson's administration the subject of slavery began to be agitated, and numerous petitions were presented to Congress for its suppression in the District of Columbia. Though Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from some Quakers of his State favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he contended, while he disapproved of slavery, that under the constitution there was no power to interfere with slavery in those States where it existed and that it would be unwise to abolish it in the District of Columbia, lying as it did surrounded by two slave-holding states. He, however, contended that the people had a right to petition Congress, which should be received. This was in opposition to Senator Calhoun and others who objected to the receiving of anti-slavery petitions. In June, 1836, Mr. Buchanan argued against Mr. Webster, who opposed the special recommendation of President Jackson prohibiting the circulation through the mail of incendiary publications on the subject of slavery. He was a strong supporter of President Jackson's financial policy, was in favor of the admission of Michigan as a State, the recognition of Congress on the independence of Texas and at a later time of its annexation.

He was reëlected to the Senate for a full term in January, 1837, being the first United States Senator reëlected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. President Van Buren invited him to become a member of his cabinet to serve as attorney-general, but his answer was he preferred his position as Senator from Pennsylvania. The great commercial distress of 1840 caused a political revolution and the Whigs came into power. The death of General Harrison placed Mr. Tyler in the nation's executive chair, who was an opponent of a national bank and vetoed two bills; this action caused Senator Clay to attack the President's veto power, and Senator Buchanan, in his reply to this attack, stated the veto power owes its existence to a revolt of the people of Rome against the tyrannical decree of the Roman Senate. The President of the United States, elected by his fellow-citizens, is directly responsible to them for the manner in which he discharges his duties, and he will not array himself by the exercise of his veto power against a majority of both Houses of Congress, unless from a strong conviction of public duty he is willing to draw upon himself their hostility.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1843 elected Mr. Buchanan to his third term in the Senate, and at the National Convention of the Democratic party the following year his name was brought forward for the presidential nomination. He, however, withdrew his name in order that the whole strength of the party could be concentrated on one candidate. The election of James K. Polk to the presidency caused him to offer Mr. Buchanan the portfolio of Secretary of State, which invitation he accepted. In this important and responsible position Secretary Buchanan had two questions to deal with that required the exercise of all his political tact and indefatigable industry. One, the settlement of the boundary line between the territory of Oregon and the British possessions, the other the annexation of Texas, which resulted in the Mexican War.

The policy of President Polk's administration on the subject of the Monroe doctrine was shaped by Secretary Buchanan, the encroachments of England in the Mexican province of California, where colonization was attempted, also in Central America, where a protectorate was undertaken over the Mosquito Indians, which aroused the enmity of the whites of Yucatan, and in consequence a war of extermination was begun, which resulted in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

On the accession of the Whig party to power in March, 1849, Mr. Buchanan retired from official life. In the autumn of 1848, he purchased a small estate of twenty-two acres, known as Wheatland, about a mile from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which became his permanent abode. He had never married, and his family consisted of nieces and nephews, the youngest of whom, Miss Harriet Lane, became widely known as the "Mistress of the Whitehouse."

Though a candidate for President at the Democratic Convention of 1852, the military glory obtained in the Mexican War proving a valuable asset for the nomination, the successful candidate was General Franklin Pierce. When the following year Mr. Pierce became President, he appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to the Court of St. James. Mr. Buchanan was at this time in his sixty-second year, a man of social nature, a man of simple republican tastes, the formality and etiquette of life at a foreign court were to him distasteful, but his duty to his country outweighed every other consideration, and at the urgent solicitation of the President, he finally accepted the mission. He sailed from New York, August 5, 1853, arriving at Liverpool, England, August 17, 1853. There were three important questions to be settled with England at this time; the first related to the fisheries; the second the desire of England to establish reciprocal free trade in certain enumerated articles between the United States and British North American provinces and thus preserve their allegiance and ward off the danger of their annexation to the United States. This was to be used by Mr. Buchanan as a powerful lever to secure the third point, the withdrawal of all British dominion in Central America and the recognition of the Monroe doctrine, which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had not firmly established. President Pierce considered it best that the reciprocity and fishery questions should be settled at Washington, and the consideration of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was delayed owing to the Crimean War.

Relations of the United States with Spain were disturbed about this time on account of one of their war vessels opening fire on an American vessel off the coast of Cuba. This led to a meeting of the American ministers of Spain, France and England, at Ostend, Belgium, where the famous "Ostend Manifesto" was drawn up, in which it was recommended to the President and Congress that in the interests of self preservation Cuba should be purchased from Spain, and if that government would not entertain the proposition, that intervention should take place and the island be occupied by force. This suggestion was not looked upon with favor at Washington and no steps were taken towards its fulfillment.

The strength of Mr. Buchanan's character, supplemented by his agreeable, personal qualities, to which was united the gravity of years and an experience of a very uncommon kind, overcame all tendency to social unpleasantness that might have been caused by national feelings by temporary causes. Throughout his residence in England, Mr. Buchanan was treated with marked attention, not only by society in general, but by the queen and the prince consort. He arrived in New York in April, 1856, and there met with a public reception from the authorities and the people of the city, as it was recognized that he was the logical candidate of the Democratic party for President. The Democratic Convention was held in June, 1856; there was a lack of organization on the part of Mr. Buchanan's political friends, and while he was willing to accept the nomination he made no efforts to secure it. The rival claimants were President Pierce, seeking a reëlection; and Stephen A. Douglas, the idol of democracy. On the seventeenth ballot, Mr. Buchanan received the requisite two-third vote of the convention and was duly nominated and elected, receiving the electoral vote of all the Southern slave-holding states except Maryland and those of five free states. His inauguration took place, March 4, 1857, and on the selection of his cabinet, he appointed four members from the slave-holding states and three from the free states.

The internal affairs of the country during his administration occupied so much of the public attention that his management of our foreign relations have been obscured. His course of action as President for the first three years of his term was to conduct the government so as to disarm, if possible, the antagonism of section to section. The free states were flooded with abolitionist exhorters, and colonization societies were formed to people the Western territory. The imbroglio over the admission of Nebraska and Kansas to the Union as free states embittered the slave states, as it restricted the growth of their power in the legislative halls of the national government. These were serious hazards to the foreign relations of the country, but Mr. Buchanan kept steadily in view the preservation of peace and good will between the United States and Great Britain, while he abated nothing for our just claims or our national dignity. He left to his successor no unsettled question between these two nations, and the wisdom displayed in this branch of his duties was greatly helped by his previous experience in the state department and on important diplomatic posts. His only equals in the executive office in this respect were Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams. The long-standing and dangerous question of British dominion in Central America was at length amicably and honorably settled. The belligerent right of search which Great Britain had exercised in the War of 1812, and which she maintained in time of peace, exercising the right to detain and search merchant vessels suspected of slave trade, was met with vigilance by Mr. Buchanan in protecting the commerce of the country, he remonstrating with the English government against this violation of the freedom of the sea and sending a large naval force to the neighborhood of Cuba with instructions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search and detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These prompt actions had the effect of the British government receding and abandoning the claim of the right of search, recognizing the principle of international law in favor of the freedom of the seas. The relations with Mexico were complicated and in a critical condition, on account of the internal affairs of that country, the outrages committed on our citizens, and the danger of the interference by European powers. Important matters were also settled with Spain, China and Paraguay.

Then came the fanatic attempt of John Brown in behalf of the freedom of the slaves and his execution by the Virginia authorities. This aroused the indignation of the North and caused the slave-holders to become more arrogant and obstinate. The triumph of the Republican party at the fall election of 1860 was the deciding factor in the division of the nation. President Buchanan, in his annual message to the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, expressed the hope that the issue of disunion would be averted. He blamed the people of the free states for the unwarrantable agitation of the slavery question, which had produced its malign influence on the slaves and inspired them with a vague idea of freedom. He stated that the people of any State who felt aggrieved by the Federal Government had only the revolutionary right of resistance, and that it was the duty of the executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, that the constitution did not give Congress power to coerce any State into submission which was attempting to withdraw or had actually withdrawn from the confederacy of the United States. His message recommended conciliatory legislative measures, and though the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, at no time during the session did a member of that party give his vote or his influence for any measure that would strengthen the hands of the President either in maintaining peace or in executing the laws of the United States. The misfortune of Mr. Buchanan was that he had to appeal to a Congress in which there were two sectional parties breathing mutual defiance. He clearly and forcibly denied the right of secession that every State in the Union had forever adopted, ratified the constitution of the United States, and by this act transmitted to the Federal Government certain powers, and therefore could not withdraw from the confederacy without the consent of the other States and declare themselves independent. She could, if actually oppressed by the general government, seek to redress her wrongs by revolution, but never by secession. The die was cast. South Carolina threw down the gauntlet, and by the action of her Legislature seceded from the Union, December 20, 1860. After the actual secession of South Carolina, Mr. Buchanan had two objects in view to confine the area of secession so that it might be confined to the cotton states, and to induce Congress to prepare for civil war in case one should be precipitated. He made it apparent to Congress that he was without executive power to enforce the collection of the revenue in South Carolina, and asked for legislation giving him the appropriate powers and means. Congress failed to respond, whatever was their governing motive for their inaction it never can be said, but they were reasonably warned by the President that a policy of inattention would be fatal. That policy not only crippled him, but also his successor. When Mr. Lincoln came into office seven states had already seceded, and not a single law had been put upon the statute book that would enable the executive to meet such a condition of the Union.

During the three last months of his administration the Southern members of his cabinet resigned, also General Cass as Secretary of State, because the President would not send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. The two critical questions which confronted the President were whether he was to receive commissioners sent from any of the Southern States or from the Confederate Government. He refused to receive them only as gentlemen, not recognizing their official capacity, thereby leaving his successor entirely free to act as he saw best and entirely untrammeled by any previous pledges. The other question was the sending of reinforcements to Fort Sumter. In this Major Anderson was in full sympathy

Wm Maxwell

with the President, as he thought the forwarding of troops would be considered by the South as an overt act, being regarded as a menace that would provoke hostilities, though the President took a precautionary step by having an expedition fitted out in New York City ready to sail at an hour's notice.

This was the state of the national affairs at the close of Mr. Buchanan's term of office, no overt act on either side had been committed, he left it to his successor to decide what should be done under the circumstances. On his succession to office, Mr. Lincoln himself hesitated, no reinforcements were sent to Fort Sumter, as Major Anderson was confident he could maintain his position, nor was any legislation effected until the gun was fired that resounded throughout the world and a civil war was inevitable.

Mr. Buchanan, on his retirement from public duties, went to his home at Wheatland, where he remained during the remaining seven years of his life, however, taking a lively interest in public affairs, supporting with his influence the maintenance of the war for the restoration of the Union. No man was treated with greater injustice than he was during the latter years of his life, accused as a traitor, a secessionist, of being weak and vacillating, the instrument of his cabinet ministers, who were plotting the destruction of the Union, that being old and timid he encouraged the incipient rebellion that he might have crushed. But time rolled along, and a half century has passed, and historians of the present day recognize the fact that his loyalty to the Constitution of the United States was unbounded. The "Old Keystone State" may well feel proud of her only native son that filled the highest office in the country in the gift of the people. Though not a man of brilliant genius for statesmanship and knowledge of international law, he stands prominently among his compeers of the middle half of the nineteenth century. In the course of a long, useful and consistent life, filled with the exercise of talents of a fine order, and uniform ability, he had made the constitution of his country the object of his deepest affection, the constant guide of all his public acts.

JUDGE WILLIAM MAXWELL.

When in the fall of 1921 Judge Maxwell was a candidate for reëlection to the bench of Bradford county, which he had graced for ten years, thirty-one members of the Bradford county bar issued an address to the voters that splendidly introduces Judge Maxwell to the readers of "Courts and Lawyers of Pennsylvania" who may not know him.

> It is our judgment that a sounder and better administration of justice will take place by the renomination and election of Judge Maxwell than by any other course you can pursue. His ability is not questioned, his integrity is beyond reproach, and he has courage, arising from a high sense of honor, to do justice between all parties, whether politically or personally, friends or foes. Such an administration of the law is what we desire, and we feel sure you desire the same thing. He is polite and gracious, even under trying circumstances, to all who come in contact with him, maintains his self composure, and has a broad charity for all humanity, high or low, which all of us would do well to emulate. His real breadth of mind and depth of heart, with his great fund of common sense, make him, with his professional learning, as well fitted for the position of judge as is ordinarily to be found among defective human beings. There is no reason why, in the next ten years, with the experience of the last ten behind him, he will not serve even better than he has in the past. It is said by some that he is too old. It must be remembered, however, that age and experience are a great virtue instead of a defect, if strength remains. He is sixty-nine years old, but with his origi-

nal strong constitution, which his clean living and care have almost wholly preserved, he is well the equal in strength of mind and body of many twenty years or more his junior. We have no interest in Judge Maxwell personally more than in any able and reputable member of the bar, and utter these sentiments solely with a desire to attain the best possible administration of justice the circumstances permit. We hope the voters may see fit to renominate and elect Judge Maxwell, which they did.

The term "self-made man" is a much abused one and used to cover a variety of conditions, but in its truest and best sense must have been coined to describe just such a career as that of Judge Maxwell, who was deprived of a father when one year old, then spent a boyhood on a farm, doing work beyond his years, leaving home, into which a stepfather had come, at the age of thirteen, financing his education by the strictest economy, and finally, at the age of twenty-three, gaining admission to the Pennsylvania bar, passing through years of most strenuous endeavor in establishing something better than "poor men's cases" until finally reaching a point in his career when no important case was tried at the Bradford county bar but Mr. Maxwell was either for defendant or plaintiff, and frequent appearances were made in the courts of the adjoining counties, in the Federal courts, Circuit and District, and in the Superior and Supreme courts of the State. He ranked as one of the leading criminal lawyers of his section when, in 1911, he was called to the bench which he yet graces.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Carey) Maxwell, of Scotch-Irish blood, came from Ireland to the United States and finally settled on a farm in Steuben county, where he died in 1853, just one year after the birth of his son William. His widow married again in 1865.

William Maxwell was born at the home farm near Bath, in Steuben county, New York, March 18, 1852. The early part of his education was obtained in the ordinary district public school, but at the age of thirteen, when his mother married again, the lad left home and started out to face the world, earn a living and make a career. Being anxious to obtain an education, he first went to Bath, the seat of Steuben county, where he obtained a place to work for his board, and where he attended the Haverling School. Three years were spent in this way, working for his board and attending school in the winter, and working out by the month during the summer in order to obtain money to buy his clothes. After leaving Haverling School he obtained a position as clerk in a gentlemen's furnishing store, owned by C. B. Mitchell, where he worked for several years, practicing the most rigid economy and saving every cent that he possibly could in order to complete his education. Eight years were spent in Bath in work and study, then, having laid by a small sum, in the spring of 1873 the young man came to Towanda and began the study of law in the office of Peet & Davies, then the leading lawyers of Bradford county. In order to pay his expenses while studying law he spent Saturdays in canvassing Towanda and the surrounding country selling goods on commission, visiting Ulster, Monroeton, Wysox, Rome, Barclay and other places. In this way he was able not only to pay his expenses but, by rigid economy, to lay up a small sum, with which he went to Philadelphia in the winter of 1873-74 and attended a private school, pursuing his law studies at the same time. In the summer of 1874 he returned to Towanda and resumed law study in the office of Wood & Sanderson, where he remained until his studies were completed and he was admitted to the bar in May, 1875.

Immediately upon his admission to the bar Mr. Maxwell entered into partnership with J. Andrew Wilt, which at the end of one year was dissolved by mutual consent, and from that time Mr. Maxwell practiced alone, in the same offices where he first began practice. The first years of his practice were strenuous ones, and no laboring man in Towanda worked harder or put in longer hours than he, being in his office early in the morning and often until late at night. At first his clients were poor and unable to pay, but Mr. Maxwell made it a point to refuse no meritorious case because the man was unable to pay for his services, and many a poor man's case was taken by him and fought through the courts to a successful termination without pay or reward of any kind, simply because he believed that his client's cause was just.

Mr. Maxwell's success in trying these "poor men's cases" soon began to attract attention, and from this time on Mr. Maxwell's rise was steady, and his careful, painstaking and untiring industry, his faithfulness to the interests of his clients, and his integrity and high sense of honor won him the respect not only of the members of the bar, but of all those with whom he came in contact. As his ability became better known his practice extended, and he was frequently called into adjoining counties to take part in the trial of important cases. He has practiced in Sullivan, Wyoming and Susquehanna counties, in the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States. In 1902 he was elected county solicitor of Bradford county, which position he held for ten years. In 1909 he was elected as local attorney for Bradford county for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, a position he held until resigning to go upon the bench. In 1911, at the solicitation of many of his friends, and especially upon the solicitations of the leading lawyers of the county, he consented to become a candidate for judge of Bradford county (Forty-second Judicial District of Pennsylvania). He won the verdict at the polls the following November, and on the first Monday of January, 1912, assumed the duties of his office. At the expiration of his term of ten years he was renominated by both Republican and Democratic parties and was reëlected by a majority of 1,982, and on the first Monday of January, 1922, entered upon his second term as judge of Bradford county.

For a number of years Judge Maxwell was a director and later president of the Towanda Citizens' National Bank, an office he resigned when elected to the judgeship. Originally a Democrat, and for three years chairman of the Bradford County Central Committee, Judge Maxwell bolted the nomination of W. J. Bryan for the presidency, being opposed to the Free Silver doctrines of Mr. Bryan, and ever since that first Bryan candidacy he has acted with the Republican party. For two successive terms he represented the Third Ward of Towanda in Common Council, but through removal from the ward, resigned before completing his second term. He was burgess of Towanda one term. As a lawyer he won the highest reputation, and as judge he has discharged his duties impartially with the single thought that justice should be done under the law. So far he has been just, fair, impartial and uniformly courteous to the lawyers, so that all the members of the bar of Bradford hold him in the greatest respect and esteem.

In Freemasonry Judge Maxwell is a member of Union Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons, of Towanda; a companion of Union

Chapter, No. 161, Royal Arch Masons; a cryptic Mason of Northern Council, No. 24, Royal and Select Masters; a sir knight of Northern Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His clubs are: Ontario, of Towanda, of which he has been a member since its organization, and the "Quarry Glenn" Club, located three miles from Towanda, on the banks of the Susquehanna. Although not a member, Judge Maxwell attends the Presbyterian church, and for many years he has served as president of the board of trustees.

Judge Maxwell married (first), January 3, 1877, Anna D. Beidleman, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, who died January 21, 1898, daughter of John and Hannah Beidleman. He married (second), December 20, 1904, Belle Florence Bernard, of Richmond Valley, Staten Island, New York, daughter of O. H. and Eliza Bernard. By his second marriage Judge Maxwell has a daughter, Annabelle B. L. Maxwell, born May 8, 1906.

WINFIELD SCOTT MOORE, SR.

There are no traditions of which this country has a more just reason to be proud than those of the American bar with its long list of illustrious names, its brilliant record of high achievement and lofty services rendered to the causes we have ever held most dear. And nowhere have these traditions been better established and upheld than among those splendid men who have, from Colonial days down to the present time, represented the Pennsylvania bar, who have been its lights and who have raised it to a place beside that of any bar in the country or, indeed, the world. Typical of these men who have collectively written this magnificent record for their State is Winfield Scott Moore, Sr., the prominent lawyer of Beaver, Pennsylvania. He is of Irish descent on his father's side, and on his mother's side of Scotch-Irish and German descent.

His great-grandfather, Dr. Henry Moore, was born March 17, 1742, in or near the town of Boyle, Ireland, which is one hundred and eight miles from Dublin. He was a physician and freeholder, and a member of the Church of England. He married Mary Dodd, December 10, 1762, and emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore in the spring of 1773. He settled on a farm four miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, in November of the same year, and began the practice of medicine, which he continued throughout his life. Seven children were born to Dr. Henry and Mary (Dodd) Moore, and they were as follows: Daniel; Nancy; Henry; Elizabeth; Robert, of further mention; Mary; and William.

Robert Moore, grandfather of Winfield S. Moore, Sr., and fifth child of Dr. Henry and Mary (Dodd) Moore, was born March 30, 1778, on the farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was educated at Washington College. After graduating he studied law, being sworn in as a member of the Beaver county bar in 1803, at the organization of the court. He was a man of prominence in his day, a general of the militia, and represented the district in Congress for two terms, 1817 to 1821, also serving in the State Legislature for several terms. He was married to Mary Stibbs, a daughter of Joseph and Henrietta Stibbs, October 18, 1804, to which union were born the following children: Joseph; Henrietta; Maria; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Daniel Agnew; Henry C.; Amanda Z.; Alfred Robert, of further mention; Dr. Franklin; and Caroline L.

Alfred Robert Moore, father of Winfield S. Moore, Sr., and seventh child of Robert and Mary (Stibbs) Moore, was born March 2, 1819, and died November 18, 1902. He was educated in the public schools and later at Washington College. He was a civil engineer and laid out part of the Erie canal, which is known as the Hartstown Division. He afterwards engaged in the canal boat and steamboat business for many years, but retired from business about 1857. He was county treasurer, clerk of commissioners, and register and recorder of Beaver county, closing his term as register and recorder in 1866, and afterwards holding different offices. He was for several years United States storekeeper and gauger, justice of the peace of the borough of Beaver and also Warren county, where he removed after the death of his first wife. He married (first) Jane Small, a daughter of Colonel Henry and Martha (McIlhaney) Small, and to this union were born these children: Henry Robert; Alfred Stibbs, a sketch of whom follows; Edward Hamlin; Winfield Scott, Sr., of whom further; Isaac Harter; Annie Jane; Thomas; and Phillip L. In 1892, he married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, a widow, and from that time until the time of his demise he resided in Tidioute, Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of eighty-four years.

Winfield Scott Moore, Sr., whose name is the caption of this review, and a son of Alfred R. and Jane (Small) Moore, was born June 14, 1852. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, later attending the Beaver Seminary, the Beaver Academy and the Millsville State Normal School, graduating from the latter with the class of 1873. After completing his studies he became a teacher and taught in the public schools of New Galilee for two years. While teaching he registered as a law student with Wilson & Moore, the latter being his brother, Henry R. Moore. He was admitted to the Beaver county bar, March 15, 1876. He practiced with his brother, Hon. Alfred S. Moore, under the name of A. S. & W. S. Moore, which partnership continued until 1902, when Alfred S. Moore was appointed United States district judge, at Nome, Alaska. Mr. Moore then practiced alone until he took his son, Winfield Scott Moore, Jr., into partnership with him. This partnership continues successfully at the present time.

Fraternally, Mr. Moore, Sr., is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and has been an active member ever since its organization, serving on the various committees many times. He is a member of the Supreme and Superior courts of the State, and of the United States District and Circuit courts, and practices in all of them. In politics, Mr. Moore is a Republican, but was a Progressive and took an active part in it during its existence. He has never cared for political preferment, although he has been a delegate to several State conventions, and in 1908 was a delegate to the National Convention. He supported Hon. Philander C. Knox for President. In religious affiliations, he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Beaver, and has held official positions in the church for many years. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for nearly twenty years, continuously. He has been a trustee of Beaver College and a director of the Beaver Trust Company. He is a charter member of the bar association of Beaver county and has been active in its management ever since.

On June 12, 1879, Mr. Moore, Sr., was united in marriage with Mary Atkins, a daughter of Isaac N. and Anna M. (Jones) Atkins. By this union five children were born, namely: Daniel Agnew Moore; Mary Olive, married Harlow F. Banfield; Maude Atkins Moore; Josephine, married Frederick W. Orr; and Winfield Scott Moore, Jr. Mrs. Moore died December 20, 1919. Winfield Scott Moore, Jr., was educated in the Beaver schools, is a graduate of the Beaver High School, Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, and the law department of the University of Pittsburgh. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of Beaver county, August 9, 1920, and entered into practice, in partnership with his father, Winfield S. Moore, Sr., under the name of W. S. & W. S. Moore, Jr.

In concluding, it may be said that the career of Winfield Scott Moore, Sr., well repays study. He is one of those characters which impress themselves strongly upon those about them, until they have left a certain stamp of their own quality upon the community, which is thus enriched by their presence. His influence in a very large circle of associates, in this direct and personal way, has been remarkable and has seemed far out of relation to the comparatively humble recognition his powers have received officially. He has held, it is true, posts of responsibility and trust, but not in any way commensurate with the actual place he has occupied in the high respect and esteem and affection of the people. That he has had and still retains a very large legal practice, and that he has been prominent in the affairs of the bench and bar associations of both the State and county, conveys no adequate idea whatever of the place he occupies or the esteem in which he is held in both the private and public life of the county and State.

To that strong and essential honesty that is the very foundation of social life, he has added a toleration of others that has drawn men towards him as to one whom they have instinctively recognized as a faithful friend; nor has he ever disappointed such as have trusted him, giving comfort and advice, sympathy or wholesome rebuke, as the occasion warranted, and ever with a keen appreciation of the circumstances and a profound and charitable understanding of the human heart. Personally, Mr. Moore has made what men call a "success" of life, but to the student of men and things, the strong feature of his career is not that he has built up a large practice or made money, but that he has neglected no interest to which the good citizen is called upon to give service. In his profession, in his business interests, in the church, in philanthropy, he has been constant and attentive, and his life therefore presents the well-rounded career of the good and useful citizen.

ALFRED STIBBS MOORE.

Alfred Stibbs Moore, brother of Winfield S. Moore, Sr., whose sketch precedes this, was born September 23, 1846, and died January 18, 1920. He was educated in the public schools, Beaver Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1867. He studied law under Samuel B. Wilson, one of the leading practitioners of the Beaver county bar, and was admitted to the bar, September 4, 1871. He practiced in Tidioute, Warren county, Pennsylvania, a short time in 1872, and in Butler county from 1873 to 1876. He then returned to Beaver county and formed a partnership with his brother, Winfield S. Moore, Sr., which partnership continued until 1902. In 1880 he was elected district attorney of his county and served for three years. He

Frank H. Strouss

was appointed, by President Roosevelt, in 1902, United States district judge for the Second Division of Alaska, which division embraced Nome and St. Michaels. He was reappointed at the expiration of his term for another term of four years, and at its expiration, in 1910, he returned to Beaver, Pennsylvania, and resumed his law practice. He remained in Beaver until 1914, when he removed to Saluda, North Carolina, and afterwards to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he died.

His record as United States district judge won him an enviable reputation in Alaska. He was spoken of throughout Alaska as the best judge of the Territory, and was known everywhere as a man of unflinching honesty and integrity. His position in his bar can be best estimated by the resolution passed by the members of the bar, on his death, which is as follows:

> Whereas, death on the eighteenth day of January, 1920, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, terminated the earthly activity of the Honorable Alfred S. Moore, a former practicing member of our bar, and later a judge on the Federal bench of the United States.
>
> And, whereas, Judge Moore possessed not alone the friendship, but the esteem and confidence of the members of his profession as well; therefore, be it resolved, that in the death of Judge Moore the profession lost the associations and services of a courteous, conscientious and honorable member, who, by his manly conduct, in private and professional life, his unflinching honesty in official position, maintained the noblest traditions of the bar, upheld the integrity of the bench, and when his services ended returned his judicial ermine to the giver, cleaner than when received, without rent or stain.

The impress of Judge Moore's upright and able administration of the law in Alaska, is testified to in eloquence by the Nome bar in the resolutions as follows:

> Whereas, our former District Judge, Alfred S. Moore, has been called to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Universe; and,
>
> Whereas, Judge Alfred S. Moore entered upon the discharge of his duties as district judge of the Second Judicial Division Territory of Alaska, on the 14th day of July, 1902. Having lived all his life in the East, Judge Moore at the inception of his work in Alaska, was confronted with a difficulty resulting from a dissimilarity in both people and practice. The laws of Alaska were new, and the issues involved in litigation were radically different from those that would come before a judge on the bench in a manufacturing or agricultural district of an old and well-settled community. Judge Moore proved himself more than equal to the occasion. By indefatigable industry he rapidly acquired a knowledge of his new environment, and discharged his duty ably and impartially, to the best interests of the people of this division. On the bench, Judge Moore was learned, fearless and impartial; and when his term of office had expired and he departed from our midst, the community keenly felt its loss.
>
> Now, therefore, as an expression of our deep sorrow, and as a token of respect and regard for our former jurist,
>
> Be it resolved, that we deeply deplore his death, and that we extend our sympathy to the relations of the deceased, and be it further
>
> Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the Court.
>
> Wm. A. Holzheimer,
> U. S. District Judge.
>
> Leigh O. Lee,
> Fred Harrison,
> O. D. Cochran,
> Committee of the Nome Bar.

JUDGE FRANK HOWARD STROUSS.

The first day of January in the last three widely separated years has marked an epoch in the professional career of Frank Howard Strouss, who by the votes of his fellowmen has just been elevated to the bench of Northumberland county; January 1, 1903, when he began the practice of law in Mount Carmel; January 1, 1912, when he assumed the duties of the office to which he had been elected district attorney; January 1, 1922, when he first sat as president judge of the courts of his native county. This most gratifying endorsement of a "native son" has been fairly won and is justly conferred upon a young man whose measure of devotion to public and private duty has been his physical ability to perform the duties devolving upon him. Faithful to his clients as an attorney, he was faithful to his county as prosecutor, and now in his larger, wider field as president judge, his fine qualities of mind and character will find fuller expression and greater usefulness will follow.

Judge Strouss is a son of Solomon and Christie Strouss, who at the time of the birth of their son, Frank Howard Strouss, on February 24, 1878, were living in Mount Carmel, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, the father a clerk. The lad, Frank H., after exhausting the advantages of the public schools of Mount Carmel, entered Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, and on December 4, 1900, was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He began the practice of law in Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1903, and on January 5th following was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. He quickly gained public favor and gained a clientele, becoming well known and popular with the people. He was nominated for district attorney of Northumberland county on the Democratic ticket, and on January 1, 1912, assumed the duties of that responsible office, holding through reëlection until January 1, 1920, compiling a most creditable record of efficient discharge of public duty. His administration of the affairs of the district attorney's office had brought him prominently into the public eye, and when the Democrats of the county presented Mr. Strouss as their candidate for president judge there was general satisfaction shown, a satisfaction that crystalized in favorable action at the polls and he was elected. On January 1, 1922, he was sworn in as president judge of the courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, for a term of ten years. Judge Strouss is a director of the Union National Bank, of Mount Carmel, and the Dime Deposit Bank, of Kulpmont, Pennsylvania. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith a Lutheran, his family being communicants of the Presbyterian church.

Judge Strouss married, in Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1905, Gertrude Morse, daughter of George and Susanna Morse. Judge and Mrs. Strouss are the parents of a son, Carleton Morse, born September 30, 1906, and a daughter, Helen Irene, born July 13, 1912. The family home is in Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE JAMES NORMAN MARTIN.

From the Colonial period down to the present time, the bench and bar have wielded a power second to none in determining the course of events and maintaining the eminence and honor of the State. James Norman Martin, who holds marked prestige among the members of the bar of New Castle, Pennsylvania, is numbered among its leading practitioners, and his connection with the litigated interests has been of a most important and extensive character.

William Martin, grandfather of Judge James Norman Martin, was born in Tyrone Trenches, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1827, bringing his bride with him. They landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he purchased horses and a wagon, and drove to what is now known as Lawrence county, and here settled on a section of land. They built their home, and Mr. Martin engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life. He was a Democrat in politics, and an attendant of the Presbyterian church. He married Agnes Martin, whose death occurred in 1878. Mr. Martin died in 1872.

James Martin, son of William and Agnes (Martin) Martin, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and there received his early education in the district schools. He engaged in agriculture and was one of the influential men of his county. In politics he was originally a Whig, but later held allegiance to the Republican party. In religion he was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and was regarded as one of its most charitable members. He married Sarah Mills, who was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and whose death occurred in 1880. They became the parents of nine children, all of whom attained manhood and womanhood. Seven of the children graduated from college and five now survive and are engaged in active business. James Martin died in 1883.

Judge James Norman Martin, son of James and Sarah (Mills) Martin, was born in Wilmington township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1859. He was educated at the Sheppards School and Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter with the class of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After completing his studies, Judge Martin turned his attention to the profession of his choice, and took up the study of law under the guidance of Lucien Baker, United States Senator from Kansas, at Leavenworth, Kansas. After studying some time under him, Judge Martin returned to New Castle, Pennsylvania, and continued his studies under Davis B. Kurts. On September 23, 1883, he was admitted to the Lawrence county bar and has since continued his practice in New Castle. In 1894 Judge Martin was appointed judge of the Seventh Judicial District, holding this office for two years. Upon his retirement he again took up his practice, and that he has been eminently successful is proven by the fact that his clientele is one of the largest in the State. Since 1912 he has practiced in partnership with his son, Norman A. Martin, who is regarded as one of the leading young lawyers of New Castle. (See sketch following).

Besides his large practice, Judge Martin is also interested in the business affairs of his city, being a director in the Grassell Chemical Company, the Lawrence County Ice and Coal Company, the Wolf Creek Oil and Gas Company, the National Bank of Lawrence county and the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Lawrence county. In politics, in which he takes a true American's interest, Judge Martin is a Democrat; however, in local affairs, he votes for the man who he thinks will best serve the people. Judge Martin served two terms as a member of the Common Council, and one term as a member of the Select Council of New Castle. Fraternally, he is a well-liked member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Lawrence Club, of New Castle; the Harrisburg Club; the State and County Bar Associations; and the Chamber of Commerce of New Castle, of which he has been vice-president since its organization. In religious affiliation Judge Martin is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of New Castle, and holds the office of trustee.

On November 10, 1884, at Bedford, Pennsylvania, Judge Martin was united in marriage with Jane W. Andrews, a daughter of Rev. John K. Andrews, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Sarah (Wood) Andrews, who was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and whose death occurred in 1887. Rev. John K. Andrews was a divine of the Presbyterian church, and his death occurred in 1898. To Judge and Mrs. Martin was born one son, Norman A., a sketch of whom follows. In his domestic relations, Judge Martin is particularly happy, finding in his wife a woman of charming personality and many social gifts, and an ideal helpmate, who sympathizes with his lofty purposes and makes his home a place of refuge and perfect repose from the stress and conflict of public duty and professional responsibility. The governing motive of Judge Martin's life is love for his wife and son, and never is he so content as when surrounded by the members of his household and by the friends whom he delights to gather about him.

Judge Martin is a fine type of the citizen-lawyer—the man in whom intense public spirit is combined with a high order of professional ability, and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some men worthy of honor and imitation. Such men are the glory of America.

NORMAN A. MARTIN.

The bar of Pennsylvania has ever, as its annals testify, been rich in learning, ability and character, and ably is its prestige maintained by its representatives of the present day. Among the foremost of these must be numbered Norman A. Martin, a prominent young attorney of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Norman A. Martin was born in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1886, a son of Judge James Norman Martin (see preceding sketch). He obtained his early education in the public schools of New Castle, later attending the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904, and still later Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907. Upon completing his studies, Mr. Martin returned to New Castle, and accepted a position with the Carnegie Steel Company, for whom he acted as chemist for nearly four years. During this time he studied law at night under the guidance of his father, and in 1912 was admitted to the Lawrence county bar. He then formed a partnership with his father, with whom he practices at the present time.

During his ten years of practice Mr. Martin has displayed unusual aptitude for his profession, quickly grasping the features at stake in every case and stripping it of all minor and confusing features. His presentations are clear, logical and forceful, and are made before the court without flourish or attempt to becloud the issue. He is successful in practice, and in his few short years at the bar, has gained the respect of those with whom his professional duty brings him in contact, whether judge, referee or fellow-lawyers. His clientele trusts him, and no young lawyer ever had more devoted friends. He is a member of the City and County Bar Associations, and enjoys to the utmost his fellowship with his brethren of

Frank Renninger.

the profession, his eloquence, humor and generous disposition rendering him very popular.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Martin is also well known and liked, being a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Lawrence Club. In politics he is a strong Republican.

Mr. Martin married Harriet Reis, daughter of James B. and Eleanor B. C. Reis, of New Castle. Mrs. Martin is a true lady of culture and refinement, and is one of the popular young matrons of the younger social set. The influence of Mr. Martin's character, and of his upright example, is gratefully acknowledged by all who have the privilege of knowing him.

FRANCIS XAVIER RENNINGER.

One of the noteworthy figures of the day in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, is that of Francis Xavier Renninger, whose position as district attorney of this county has brought him much into the public eye. A native of this State, reared in its traditions and educated in its institutions, he has taken a place in the foremost ranks of the legal profession, has attained marked prominence in social and fraternal circles, and in recent years has been entrusted with responsibilities to the people, in the discharge of which he has definitely aligned himself with the principles of right and justice for which the people of the county and State have always stood.

The son of George and Sarah Renninger, Mr. Renninger struck out for himself in his chosen field without the aid of professional experience in his family, his father having spent his entire career in mercantile activities, for many years being a confectioner in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and still following this line of business. The father, however, encouraged the boyhood ambition of the younger man, which has now placed him in a position of dignity and of wide influence.

Francis X. Renninger was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1882, and his early education was acquired at the Edge Hill Grammar School and the Wyoming Boys' Grammar School, then continued at the Northeast High School of that city. Entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, the young man received his professional training at this, one of the leading institutions of learning which this country has produced. He was graduated in 1904, and shortly thereafter being admitted to the bar, began practice in Norristown, the county seat of Montgomery county, and in Philadelphia. Mr. Renninger from the first has commanded the attention of the profession, and his rise has been steady. As a general practitioner he has attained marked success, and with the growth of his practice the people have come to feel great confidence in his ability to serve the progress of good government in a public capacity. Mr. Renninger is a Republican by political affiliation, but he is first a citizen and always an exponent of progress, and wherein any aggregation of public sentiment falls short of this attitude, he counts it wanting. Appointed assistant district attorney by his party in January of 1916, he served for four years in that capacity, then was elected district attorney of Montgomery county for a period of four years, assuming the duties of this office in January of 1920. His record thus far has been such as to justify the vote which placed the responsibilities of office in his hands, and his uncompromising devotion to duty is a recognized phase of public matters in this county to-day. In connection with his other affairs Mr. Renninger is also prominent in the financial world of Norristown, and also of the county. He was one of the organizers and is solicitor of the Glenside National Bank, at Glenside, Pennsylvania, and is a director of the Montgomery Trust Company, at Norristown.

The more personal interests which claim a share of Mr. Renninger's attention include wide fraternal connections. He is past master of Friendship Lodge, No. 400, Free and Accepted Masons of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, and is district deputy grand master of the Eighth Masonic District, comprising partly the counties of Montgomery and Bucks. He is a member of Abington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Philadelphia Forest, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; of Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He is a member of Washington Camp, No. 331, Patriotic Order Sons of America; a member of Saw Waw Tribe, No. 223, Improved Order of Red Men; and his college fraternities are the Alpha Tau Omega and the Phi Delta Phi, both of the University of Pennsylvania. He is also past president of the James Wilson Law Club of the University of Pennsylvania. He holds membership in the Carmel Presbyterian Church of Edge Hill, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Renninger married, on April 24, 1909, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mary Hannah Robinson, daughter of Albert Henry and Ada Robinson, and they are the parents of five children: Marjorie, born October 20, 1911; Francis Kent, born February 26, 1913; Constance, born September 28, 1917; Mary, born April 18, 1919; and Elisabeth, born November 4, 1920.

JUDGE GEORGE STUART CRISWELL.

One of the most prominent figures of the Venango county bar is the venerable judge of the several courts of this county, Judge George Stuart Criswell, whose record on the bench covers a period of twenty-seven consecutive years, and has been marked with a dignity which reflects credit upon the profession.

Judge Criswell comes of a family long resident in the State of Pennsylvania, and his grandfather was one of three brothers, Benjamin, Elisha and Elijah Criswell, who came to the Kishacoquillas Valley of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where the families became identified with the early progress of that section.

Robert Chesney Criswell, the son of Elisha Criswell, and Judge Criswell's father, was born in Mifflin county, coming to Venango county early in life. He followed farming throughout his lifetime, and was prominent in the affairs of the section. He married (first) a daughter of James Say, and upon her decease married (second) Hannah Nickle, a daughter of William Nickle. Both were daughters of early settlers of the county. All are now deceased.

Judge Criswell, a son of the latter marriage, was born in Richland township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1850. Receiving his early education in the public schools of his native place, he attended Tableau Seminary, and followed teaching intermittently for a period of

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Richard Watson

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four years. Coming, thereafter, to Franklin, the county seat of Venango county, he entered the prothonotary's office, where he was engaged for two years. He then registered as a law student and secured his professional training in the offices of Henry A. Miller. Admitted to the bar on September 30, 1875, he began practice at once, and for twelve years carried his practice forward alone. He then formed a partnership with the Hon. J. W. Lee, of Franklin, and Frank W. Hastings, of Bradford. This association continued until 1894, a period of seven years, when on April 1 of that year Mr. Lee removed to Pittsburgh and thereafter Judge Criswell practiced alone. On March 6, 1895, Judge Criswell received his appointment to the bench as judge of the several courts of Venango county, and by virtue of three subsequent elections to terms of ten years each, has continuously served in that capacity since.

As a young man, from 1876 until 1883, Judge Criswell served as a member of Company F, 16th Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. During his partnership with Senator Lee, he was connected with the oil business in a limited way, largely with litigation relating thereto. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being a Knights Templar, and also is a member of the Washington Club. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an elder in this church.

Judge Criswell married, on November 26, 1879, in Franklin, Flora Smith, who was born in Venango county, and is a daughter of Joseph Harrison and Margaretta (Davis) Smith, both now deceased. Judge and Mrs. Criswell are the parents of four sons: Chesney Harrison, a resident of Greeley, Colorado, and superintendent of the Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company, there located, who married Helen Nichols, their two children being Elizabeth Anne and George Stuart; Elisha Wayne, a resident of Franklin, Pennsylvania, attorney-at-law and member of the firm of Nesbitt & Criswell, who married Clara Drake; George Stuart, Jr., also an attorney in Franklin, who married Gertrude Heasley, their two sons being Robert Madison and Richard Heasley; and Clarence Crawford, a resident of Redondo Beach, California, where he is a leading music dealer, and who married Helen Cross.

JUDGE RICHARD WATSON.

The memory of Judge Richard Watson is cherished in his home county of Bucks, as a great-hearted, public-spirited man, unspoiled by place or power. He was a descendant of Thomas Watson, who came from that borderland between England and Scotland, a member of the Society of Friends. Thomas Watson, with his wife, Elinor (Pearson) Watson, came about 1700 to Pennsylvania, bringing credentials from Friends Meeting at Pardsay Crag, which are heirlooms of priceless value to his descendants. They settled in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but in 1704 Thomas Watson bought 400 acres three miles southeast of the present Doylestown, Pennsylvania, which was later added to until it aggregated 1,000 acres. Thomas Watson served in important county positions, and having some knowledge of medicine and surgery, practiced with marked success until succeeded by his able son, Dr. John Watson, great-great-grandfather of Judge Richard Watson. Dr. John Watson married Ann Beale, and they were the parents of Dr. Joseph Watson.

Dr. Joseph Watson, who was a physician and succeeded to the practice built up by his father, was a member of the Pennsylvania Colonial Assembly, county commissioner, and an original member of the Committee of Safety. He was a patriot and supported the cause of the Colonists as far as he could within the limits of his conscience, but when it came to actual war, being a member of the Society of Friends, he could not take a part. He married Alice Mitchell, in 1745. He died in 1796.

John Watson, only son of Dr. Joseph and Alice (Mitchell) Watson, was born August 12, 1746, died October 23, 1817. He married Mary Hampton, and they were the parents of another John Watson, father of Judge Richard Watson.

John (2) Watson, son of John (1) and Mary (Hampton) Watson, was born August 25, 1774, and died in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in 1864. He was a surveyor and a scrivener, a man of scholarly tastes and attainments, and of unusual intellectual strength. He married (second) Martha Duncan, and they were the parents of Martha and Richard Watson, the latter the principal character of this review.

Richard Watson was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1823, and died suddenly at his home in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1892., He was educated largely at Friends' School, Buckingham, a once famous institution which numbers among its alumnus two chief justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and many, many men of distinction. He chose the legal profession, studied at home and under Charles E. Du Bois, of Doylestown, and was admitted to the Bucks county bar, April 29, 1846. He at once began the practice of law and continued until January 18, 1873, when he was appointed additional law judge for the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Bucks and Montgomery. He served out the unexpired term of Judge Stokes L. Roberts, resigned, and at the general election in October, 1873, he was elected to serve a full term of ten years. When the constitution of 1874 which made Bucks county a separate judicial district went into effect, he became President Judge of Bucks county courts, serving until 1883, when he returned to the private practice of his profession and so continued until his passing in 1892.

Judge Watson, as a lawyer, confined his practice to the law of property and probate, and seldom appeared in criminal cases, in fact he much preferred to be the counsellor rather than the advocate. He sought for a profound knowledge of the principle and application of the law rather than to oratory, and his record is one of success as a lawyer. As a judge he was just and upright, anxious above all else that justice be done to all. His opinions were carefully written in a scholarly manner, and were always exhaustive in their conclusions. He was an able judge, and of his decisions, which were reviewed by the higher tribunals, few indeed were reversed and many of them are yet quoted as precedents. By invitation of his colleagues on the Pennsylvania bench, he at different times held court in at least a dozen counties where his presence and his methods were highly appreciated. He was just and firm, yet merciful and considerate, and on the bench was dignified in manner but unfailingly courteous. Outside the law his chief interest was the Bucks County Trust Company, of which he was one of the chief organizers in 1886, and which he served as its first president, holding that office until his passing.

During the War between the States, 1861-65, he was ardently patriotic, and for the time being, forgot that tenet of a Friends' faith that would have made him a non-combatant. In 1862, under the Emergency Call, he enlisted as a private in a company of Bucks county men of which his brother-in-law, George Hart, was captain, and served out his term of enlistment on duty at Hagerstown, Maryland. He enlisted a second time in 1863, and while in camp at Harrisburg was seriously wounded in the thigh by the accidental discharge of a musket, the wound confining him to his home for eleven weeks. Nine years later the ball was removed by a painful operation.

In politics he was a Republican, but his county was so strongly Democratic that his nomination for district attorney was an empty honor, accepted by him through a sense of party loyalty. So, too, when he was a candidate for reëlection as president judge after Bucks county had been set off as a separate judicial district, he had little hope of success, and he went down before the Democratic candidate, Mr. Yerkes, by a strictly party vote. He never sought office, but devoted himself to his profession, but still always took a deep interest in town and county affairs, and his genial, kindly association with them in community affairs is one of the pleasant memories he left his townsmen. He was a member of Doylestown Lodge, No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons, and from July 8, 1846, until his passing, forty-six years later, he was a member of Aquetong Lodge, No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Doylestown, serving that lodge as secretary, and for nearly a quarter of a century sat as a past noble grand in the Grand lodge, and in 1867 was elected grand master of the Pennsylvania Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his term of office being one of brilliant distinction in the annals of the Grand Lodge.

Judge Watson married, June 28, 1866, Isabella T. McCoy, daughter of Dr. Gilbert Rodman and Maria (Thomas) McCoy, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of Gilbert Rodman. To Judge and Mrs. Watson six children were born: Miriam, married Henry A. James, of the Bucks county bar; George, an official of the Bucks County Trust Company; Jane, who with her mother continued the old home in Doylestown; Margaret, Louise, and Emily, all dying in early childhood.

CHARLES HERMAN YOUNG.

The professional record of Charles Herman Young includes not only the measure of success which he has attained in his private practice, but the history of three years in public office, during which he performed a signal service for his county and State.

Mr. Young is a son of William T. and Paulina A. (Russell) Young, both natives of Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and still residents of this section. William T. Young has followed farming throughout his lifetime. As a lad of sixteen years, in 1864, he enlisted in the Civil War, in the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and after nine months' service he was honorably discharged. He has long been prominent in community affairs, is a Republican by political affiliation, and has served in various township offices.

Charles Herman Young was born in Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1876. He received his early education in the common schools near his home, and later attended the Slippery Rock State Normal School. His choice of a profession made, he entered the law department of the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of 1897. Shortly admitted to the bar in that State, he taught school during that winter, and his practice was further delayed by his enlistment for service in the Spanish-American War. He served as a member of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, going to Porto Rico, where he was promoted to sergeant. Receiving his honorable discharge, on December 28, 1898, he returned to Pennsylvania, and after a few months of study along special lines, under J. Norman Martin, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in July, 1899. Establishing his office in New Castle, the county seat of his native county, Mr. Young entered upon the practice of law. Successful from the early years of his experience, and active in the public life of the county, his name was brought forward for the office of district attorney, the result being his election in 1907. Before the end of that year Mr. Young had brought about a sweeping victory over the outlawry which had been constantly gaining confidence in this section, almost terrorizing the people through the activities of the organization known as the Black Hand. For some years various crimes have been laid at the door of the Black Hand, extortion, robbery and murder, without the possibility of adequate justice being meted out to the real criminals. Investigations set on foot by Mr. Young revealed a shocking state of affairs among the Italian laborers of this section, who were being preyed upon by extortioners until they suffered for the barest necessities. One after another of the leaders of what proved to be a Black Hand gang became involved by the evidence Mr. Young and his associates uncovered, the hotbed of disorder centering about the Hillsville district, where 1,800 laborers and quarrymen were employed by the George W. Johnson Limestone Company, of New Castle, alone, the laborers employed by other concerns in the vicinity, together with the families of the entire group, giving an Italian population within a radius of two miles of Hillsville of some 7,800 souls.

The problem before Mr. Young was the arrest of a score or more of desperate characters surrounded by these thousands of their fellow-countrymen, few of whom understood English, still fewer knowing their real character or their relation to the powerful society of which all stood in mortal fear. The preliminary investigations had consumed about three months, and during the entire time the problem of making the arrests without much bloodshed and loss of life on both sides was given the most careful consideration. That this was actually accomplished, and practically all the wanted men secured, was recognized widely as a remarkable achievement. The "New Castle News," under date of July 15, 1907, comments thus:

> The undertaking was not only bold in its design but one hazardous of execution. To get into a district where stilettoes are as common as pocket knives, where the members of the dreaded Black Hand are bound by solemn oaths to protect the principals in crime, where the ground has been crimsoned by the blood of many murders, required caution and courage.
>
> It was a plan where a false step or the betrayal of a trust in all probability meant death to those who secured the evidence. Yet the work has been carried on for three months without arousing suspicion and the clever manner in which the arrests were made Saturday is a story of absorbing interest. * * *
>
> The vicinity of the quarries is a wild section. Woods, thickets, hills, rocks and caves make it comparatively easy for fugitives from justice to elude arrest. The pres-

ence of officers is quickly known, and this fact made it necessary to evolve some more subtle plan.

The aid of a body of Pinkerton men was secured, and three out-of-town officers, with Detective S. B. Marshall, all unknown in this section, joined the paymaster at the Johnson quarries at the pay station, before the Italians began to assemble. The approach to the desk is arranged in such a way that only one man can come forward at a time for his pay, and as each man wanted appeared he was told that there was something wrong with his envelope. He was taken to a room within, to wait for it to be "fixed up." By five o'clock eleven men were secured, and meanwhile an engine and a single box car were backed upon the switch and stood waiting, the doors tightly closed. The engineer and conductor established communication with the men in the office by inquiring for a possible drink of water, upon which they were shown to a well, where a consultation was held. Nine men on the list of those wanted not having appeared, a squad of seven detectives went to a little settlement about a mile distant, where they secured the missing nine without violence, telling them that they were wanted at the office. With the appearance of the occupants of the box car, District-Attorney Young, County Detective Creighton G. Logan, and a party of other detectives and police officers, all heavily armed, no demonstration was made among the laborers, who now dwindled to a comparatively small number, beyond the emotional apprehension and distress of a few women whose husbands were taken in custody. For a short time it appeared that a rescue would be attempted by the men in the vicinity, but the large number of representatives of the law deterred them. Without a blow or a shot the prisoners were brought to the county jail, handcuffed. Eleven knives, varying in size from large pocket knives to stilettoes, had been taken from the prisoners, but no revolvers, undoubtedly because they were taken when just leaving work, as firearms were known to be common among them. These arrests were made on July 13, 1907. By the tenth of the following October fifteen prisoners had received sentences varying from ten years in the Western Penitentiary down to two months in the Lawrence County Jail, all but one going to prison. Five boys, ranging in age between fifteen and eighteen years, whom the court found to have been acting under compulsion, were given suspended sentences. In the course of proceedings many revelations were made which roused the entire section to indignation, and other counties followed the example set in Lawrence county, practically ridding this part of the State of a long, deeply entrenched public menace.

Less spectacular, but perhaps no less significant to the general progress, are the other activities with which Mr. Young is identified. A Republican always, he has served as State committeeman, as chairman of the Republican county committee and city committee, and is now associate counsel for the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Pittsburgh office. He is a member of the State and County Bar associations. In his personal interests Mr. Young holds extensive fraternal connections, being a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons of Veterans, the Spanish War Veterans, and the American Legion. He is a member of the Americus Republican Club, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the First Christian Church, and vice-president of the official board.

Mr. Young married, October 2, 1909, May Brown, daughter of LaFayette and Margaret (Miller) Brown, both natives of Lawrence county. Mr. Brown was a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and was killed in a railway accident. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of five children: Margaret L., Amy Jean, Dorothy M., Nellie E., and William T., deceased.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

A member of the Allegheny county bar since 1880, and senior member of the law firm of Patterson, Crawford, Miller & Arensberg, Thomas Patterson holds a position of honor and prominence in his profession. The family was first represented at the Allegheny county bar in 1843, and the legal record that stands in the name is one of usefulness and distinction.

John Patterson, the first ancestor of the family of record, is known to have lived during the latter part of the seventeenth century, in the North of Ireland. Robert, his son, was born about 1685, and among his earliest recollections was that of the siege of Londonderry. He had two sons, Joseph and Robert.

Joseph Patterson, son of Robert Patterson, was born March 20, 1752, and about 1773 came to the American colonies, settling in Saratoga county, New York. Later he removed to Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he became a teacher in the schools. He was present at the first reading of the Declaration of Independence, at the door of the State House in Philadelphia, and thereupon dismissed his school and enlisted as a private in the Continental army, serving in 1776-77. Afterward he migrated to York county, Pennsylvania, where he continued his work as a teacher, and engaged in farming. In 1785, under the guidance of Rev. Joseph Smith, he began to study for the ministry, and on August 12, 1788, was licensed to preach. On November 10, 1789, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Raccoon and Montour Run churches in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In 1816 ill health forced him to resign and he removed to Pittsburgh, where he continued to preach, also distributing Bibles and tracts. When General Lafayette, after an absence of forty years, visited the United States, he recognized Mr. Patterson, who was five years older than himself, as a companion-in-arms during the War for Independence. Mr. Patterson married (first), in Ireland, Jane Moak, a native of that country, and (second) Rebecca Leach, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On February 4, 1832, he closed his long, useful and eventful life, having served his adopted country as educator, soldier and minister of the gospel.

Robert Patterson, son of Rev. Joseph and Jane (Moak) Patterson, was born April 1, 1773, in Saratoga county, New York, and in 1790 entered Canonsburg Academy, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, reciting his first lessons under the shade of large trees, the buildings not yet being ready for occupancy. In 1793 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, where his uncle, Robert Patterson, was professor of mathematics. He received the degree of Master of Arts from this institution, in 1796, having been tutor of mathematics there during the intervening period, and, in the same year, began the study of theology. In 1801, after touring about four years, he was licensed to preach, and during the next six years ministered to two churches in the vicinity of Erie, Penn-

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Thos. Patterson

sylvania. In 1807 he moved to Pittsburgh and took charge of the Pittsburgh Academy, an institution which later developed into the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. From 1810 to 1836 he was in business as a book-seller, publisher and manufacturer of paper. From 1807 to 1833 he supplied the pulpit of the church, at Highland, Pennsylvania, seven miles north of Pittsburgh. It is worthy of note that the "Manuscript Found," supposed to have furnished the basis of the Book of Mormon, was left at Mr. Patterson's printing house. Mr. Patterson married Jane Canon, daughter of Colonel John Canon, founder of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, the place named in his honor. In 1840 Mr. Patterson retired to the country, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred September 5, 1854, and two years later his widow passed away.

Robert (2) Patterson, son of Robert (1) and Jane (Canon) Patterson, was born August 17, 1821, in Pittsburgh, died November 30, 1889. He completed clerical study at Jefferson College with the graduating class of 1840, and then spent three years under the preceptorship of Judge Thomas H. Baird, an eminent member of the Pennsylvania bar. In October, 1843, Mr. Patterson was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, and for three years he practiced law in partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Baird. Later he filled the chair of mathematics at Jefferson College, and still later was also professor in several colleges, including Oakland College, Mississippi, and Centre College, Kentucky. In 1863 he became joint owner and editor of the "Presbyterian Banner." At one period in his life Mr. Patterson performed military service in Kentucky, but during the Civil War his application for enlistment was rejected because of physical disability. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious belief a Presbyterian. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and of unblemished character. He married, August 27, 1851, Eliza Baird, daughter of Judge Thomas H. and Nancy (McCullough) Baird, and the following children were born to them: Thomas, mentioned below; Jane; and Elizabeth.

Thomas Patterson, son of Robert (2) and Eliza (Baird) Patterson, was born November 14, 1856. He received his preparatory education in public schools and Ayres Latin School, afterward entering the Western University of Pittsburgh. After his course at the University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1876, and Master of Arts, in 1879, he taught for two years at Sewickley Academy, and in 1879-80, was a student at Columbia Law School. On December 30, 1880, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar and began practice January 2, 1881. He has since been continuously and successfully engaged in practice in Pittsburgh, and is now (1922) senior member of Patterson, Crawford, Miller & Arensberg, a leading law firm of Pittsburgh. In 1904 Mr. Patterson was a government delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, at St. Louis.

In 1906 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania appointed him a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, a board composed of five members, selected by the Supreme Court from the leading lawyers of the State, to pass upon the eligibility of applicants for admission to practice in that court, and for some years he has been chairman of the board. Mr. Patterson was chosen and served for one year (1906-07) as president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He was also, for a time, president of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and is a member of the

American Bar Association. He is a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and adheres to the faith of his fathers as a member of Shields Presbyterian Church, of Edgeworth borough, Pennsylvania. His wife is also a member of that church. His clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Union, University, Allegheny Country and Oakmont Country. He has always been identified with the public-spirited men of his city in all forward movements, and he has accomplished a great deal for the advancement of his city through his personal work and influence. In 1921 he was elected a member of the proposed constitutional convention, which, however, was not held.

Mr. Patterson married, June 2, 1892, at Shields Presbyterian Church, Edgeworth, Pennsylvania, Harriet Preble Wilson, daughter of D. Leet and Mary (Williams) Wilson. Mr. Wilson, now deceased, was for many years president of the Fort Pitt National Bank, of Pittsburgh, and vice-president and director of the Central District Telephone Company. He was a descendant of Daniel Leet, a pioneer of Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wilson is descended from Dr. Francis Herron, a leading preacher of old Pittsburgh, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of one son, Robert Leet Patterson, born August 16, 1893.

ROBERT SNODGRASS.

A few months prior to his death, November 8, 1913, Robert Snodgrass, a widely known practitioner of the State of Pennsylvania, was one of a trio of lawyers who were tendered a reception by their brethren of the Dauphin county bar in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their admission to that bar. When a short time thereafter the news came that he had not survived the operation he had gone to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, to undergo, it was with profound sorrow that the veteran lawyer's legion of friends realized they would never again walk and talk with their comrade, brother and well-loved friend.

Robert Snodgrass was of the fifth American generation of the family founded in Pennsylvania by Benjamin Snodgrass, who came from the North of Ireland about the year 1700. He left Ireland with his family on a vessel which encountered such severe storms that the voyage was long delayed, provisions were exhausted, many of the passengers died of starvation, and only Benjamin Snodgrass and his daughter, Mary, of his entire family, survived the passage across the Atlantic. He settled in Bucks county, where he married (second) a widow, Jane Borland, who bore him five children, one of them a son, Benjamin (2).

(II) Benjamin (2) Snodgrass, son of Benjamin (1) and Jane (Borland) Snodgrass, lived in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died July 1, 1804, aged seventy-three years, and was buried in old East Hanover township, Dauphin county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married Mary McFarland, and left issue.

(III) Rev. James Snodgrass, second son of Benjamin (2) and Mary (McFarland) Snodgrass, was born in Bucks county, near the present Doylestown, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1763, died at Hanover, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1846. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1783, and for a short time was a tutor at the university. He chose the holy calling and after a course of theological study under Rev. Nathaniel Irwin, was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia Presbytery in December, 1785. He filled charges in Northern and Central New York until October 16, 1787, when he was again received under the care of the Philadelphia Presbytery. He then accepted a call from the church at Hanover and was appointed to prepare a lecture on Romans VIII., 1-7, also a Presbyterial exercise on First Corinthians, 15-22, as a part of his trial for ordination. Passing this test of his powers, he was ordained and installed pastor over the Hanover church, May 14, 1788. That congregation, then a flourishing Scotch-Irish body, he served as pastor about fifty-eight years, accomplishing much good for the cause he loved. He married (first) Martha Davis, born November 2, 1760, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died December 20, 1828. He married (second) Nancy Ritchie, a widow, who died January 24, 1837. He married (third) Margaret Moody, who survived him.

(IV) Benjamin (3) Snodgrass, eldest son of Rev. James and his first wife, Martha (Davis) Snodgrass, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1789, died at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1861. He was a farmer of Dauphin county until 1843, when he moved to Cumberland county, near Shippensburg, and in 1851 settled in the village where he died ten years later. He married, in 1817, Ann Wilson, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Bell) Wilson, the latter a lineal descendant of John Knox.

(V) Robert Snodgrass, to whose memory this tribute of respect is dedicated, youngest son of Benjamin (3) and Ann (Wilson) Snodgrass, was born in East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1836, died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, November 13, 1913. He was seven years of age when his parents moved to Cumberland county, and in the public schools of Shippensburg he obtained his primary and intermediate education. He prepared at Milnwood Academy, Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated, class of 1857. He went South after graduation and for two years was a tutor in private families in Maryland and Virginia, then became deputy clerk of Hardy county, in the latter State. He continued as clerk's assistant of Hardy county until 1862 when the feeling engendered by the war became so strong that he resigned and came North. During his term as clerk he had studied law under Judge J. W. F. Allen, of the Hardy county Circuit bench, continuing his study after returning to Pennsylvania, under John C. Kunkel, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar May 4, 1863. From that date until his death, fifty years later, Mr. Snodgrass continued in successful practice, taking active and prominent part in the legal and civic affairs of Harrisburg and Dauphin county. He was United States Commissioner for the Harrisburg District from January, 1867, until November, 1870; prothonotary for the Middle District of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from November, 1870, until January, 1882; deputy attorney-general from 1882 until 1887, serving by appointment of Governor Hoyt and reappointed by Governor Pattison.

His learning and high quality as a lawyer were recognized by those in authority by appointment to important positions. He was selected by Governor Pennypacker a member of the commission to codify and make uniform the divorce laws, being reappointed by Governor Tener; he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania a member of the board of law examiners to pass upon the applications to practice in that court;

by the State Bar Association as chairman of the Committee on Legal Education from the date of its organization. His private practice was very large, extending to all State and Federal courts of the district. At the time of his death he was senior member of the law firm, Snodgrass & Snodgrass, his son, Frank P., being the junior member; was counsel for the Northern Central Railroad Company, appointed in 1889, and counsel for many important business interests.

Mr. Snodgrass was the first president of the Dauphin County Bar Association; president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and in the bar association was chairman of the Board of Legal Ethics and Education; was one of the organizers of the Hickok Manufacturing Company and later its president; elected president of the Harrisburg Board of Trade in 1893; president of the Taxpayers' and Municipal leagues; trustee of Lafayette College; director of the Harrisburg Trust Company; member of the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia; and of the Harrisburg Country Club.

For many years Mr. Snodgrass was a member of Pine Street Presbyterian Church and at the time of his death was president of its board of trustees. He was at one time president of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania. He was one of the oldest past masters of Perseverance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar. His name appears as a charter member of Harrisburg Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was heartily in sympathy with the fraternal aims of the orders to which he belonged. In political faith he was a Republican.

When President Lincoln made his first call for men to serve three months, Mr. Snodgrass responded, his first service being the fortifying of Fort Washington, just across the river from Harrisburg, as a defense against expected attack. Later he served with his regiment in Maryland, and fought at the battle of Antietam. He was a member of Post No. 58, Grand Army of the Republic, was ever a warm friend of the old veterans, and deeply interested in Grand Army affairs. He was broad in his sympathy and there was nothing that pertained to the public good but appealed to him and found in him a warm supporter. From 1862 until his death Harrisburg was his home and residence.

Robert Snodgrass married, December 25, 1866, Anna McNair Peale, daughter of William and Anna Peale, of Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass were the parents of four children: 1. Frank Peale, born at Harrisburg, November 13, 1867. He attended private schools in Harrisburg, the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, the Shortlidge's School at Media, Pennsylvania, then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated B. S., class of '90. He also received the degree of Ph. D. from Lafayette College. He studied law under his honored father, was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1893, and was associated with his father in practice as a member of the firm, Snodgrass & Snodgrass, until that firm was dissolved by the death of Robert Snodgrass, the senior partner, in 1913. Later he became a member of the firm, Snodgrass & Smith, of Harrisburg, and deputy clerk of the United States Court. Mr. Snodgrass was tendered a judgeship by Governor Pennypacker, but declined. He has been an extensive traveler. 2. Horace Wilson, of Leolyne, Pennsylvania. 3. Robert Davis, of New York City. 4. Anna S., wife of Henry Blake Bent, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

George Turnbull

JUDGE GEORGE KUNKEL.

As a member of the legal profession Judge Kunkel, of the Dauphin county bar, was a very prominent and outstanding figure. He met every obligation imposed upon him, and met them so worthily that he was called from the bar to the bench, stopping on the way for a six years' term as district attorney. There, too, he met every requirement, and proved a most efficient prosecutor. He was then made judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving for eighteen years, and proved learned in law, thoroughly equipped, capable and impartial. He rose to eminence in a profession of strong men and at a bar of mighty men. He possessed the judicial mind, carefully weighed evidence, and sifted from the mass the things or points that were vital. He was eminently fair, just and courteous, considerate and thoughtful, particularly so to the young lawyers. He had many friends, and his friendship was not easily gained, but once your friend he was loyalty itself.

(I) Judge Kunkel was a descendant of John Christian Kunkel, who in September, 1766, arrived in the then Province of Pennsylvania, later locating at or near York. He came from the Palatinate of Germany, where his son, Christian Kunkel, was born.

(II) Christian Kunkel was born July 10, 1757. He was an ensign in Colonel Stagel's battalion of associators, and was in active service in and around Philadelphia in 1777 and 1778. In 1786 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, George Hoyer, and for years conducted a highly successful mercantile business in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was one of the founders of the First German Church in Harrisburg; was burgess of the then borough in 1796, was frequently councilman, and in 1809 was appointed by Governor Snyder one of the commissioners for the erection of a bridge across the Susquehanna river. In 1809 he was elected director of the branch of the Bank of Philadelphia located at Harrisburg. He married, May 4, 1779, at York, Catherine Hoyer, born August 3, 1758, in Germany, died in Harrisburg, August 27, 1796, leaving five children, this review following the career of George, the first born.

(III) George Kunkel was born at York, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1784, and died in Harrisburg July 29, 1850. He was a prosperous merchant of Harrisburg for many years and a man of great force of character. He married, November 20, 1814, Catherine Ziegler, born January 21, 1797, died in Harrisburg, July 3, 1883, daughter of George Ziegler. They were the parents of six children, all of whom married and held honorable positions in their communities. This review follows the career of George Ziegler Kunkel, the second son.

(IV) George Ziegler Kunkel was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1820, died in the city of his birth October 24, 1905. After finishing public school study he entered the employ of his father, George Kunkel, general merchant, at No. 21 South Front street. After leaving his father he tried the hardware business for some years, then entered the banking business, serving the Harrisburg Bank as clerk for several years, then going to the Dougherty Bank in the then New Rothert building on Market street. About 1850, with J. C. Bomberger, they founded the present Mechanics' Bank, with which Mr. Kunkel was connected until his death. He was a member of Salem Reformed church, and for fifty years a deacon, also an elder, and superintendent of the

Sunday school until old age compelled him to retire. He was also for several years a trustee of Lancaster Seminary of the Reformed church. He married, December 28, 1852, Sarah Isabella Herr, who died January 17, 1905. After her death Mr. Kunkel broke up his home and lived with his children. He was a man of genial disposition and an exemplary Christian, loved and honored by all who knew him well. Both he and his wife were buried in the cemetery at Harrisburg. George Z. and Sarah Isabella (Herr) Kunkel were the parents of: Mary, died aged ten years; George (2), of further mention; Daniel Herr, born January 15, 1857, died April 21, 1880; William Henry, died aged four years; Sarah Isabella, died in infancy; Anna Catherine, born October 22, 1862, married Edwin C. Thompson, of Harrisburg; Paul Augustine, born September 13, 1864, author of law books and reports, married Mary Isabella King; Caroline Beecher, born November 13, 1866, died November 26, 1899, wife of Christian G. Nissley, editor of the West End "Reporter," Harrisburg.

(V) George (2) Kunkel, son of George Z. and Sarah Isabella (Herr) Kunkel, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1855, and there died, June 7, 1920. After completing public school courses, finishing with high school, he further prepared at Harrisburg Academy, going thence to Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1876. He chose the profession of law as his life work, and after a term of study under the preceptorship of John W. Simonton, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1878. He began practice in Harrisburg the same year, and was ever afterward connected with Dauphin county courts as lawyer, prosecutor, and judge. For eight years he practiced privately, then, in 1886, was elected district attorney for Dauphin county, an office he ably filled for six years, retiring therefrom in 1892. He at once resumed the private practice of his profession, and with abundant success until 1903, when he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving with such ability and presiding with such fairness and impartial justice that he was chosen by the electors of the county to succeed himself when his term of ten years expired in 1914. His second term would have expired in 1924.

Judge Kunkel was always a Republican in politics, but he is not a partisan judge, on the contrary is a just and upright jurist, deciding every case in the light of the law and the evidence. The year after the expiration of his term as district attorney he was elected to represent his district in the Pennsylvania Legislature, serving during the sessions of 1893, 1895, 1897, and in November, 1902, was again elected, but resigned April 16, 1903, to become the party candidate for judge. He served in the house with distinction, as he did in every office to which he was chosen, and his constituents delighted to do him honor. He commanded the respect of the bar of the county, as well as his associates of the bench, while the public unqualifiedly endorsed his record as district attorney, legislator and judge.

Judge Kunkel married, November 11, 1891, Mary Minster, daughter of William B. and Cecelia (Wilson) Minster, of Philadelphia. Four children were born to Judge and Mrs. Kunkel, all born in Harrisburg: 1. George (3), a sketch of whom follows. 2. William Minster, born July 31, 1894, was educated in the public schools, Harrisburg Academy, Franklin and Marshall College, and the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, there receiving his M. D. For two years he served as interne in Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, and is now established in medical practice in Harrisburg. 3. Daniel Herr (2), a sketch of whom follows. 4. Cecelia, born September 3, 1904, was educated in the Seiler School of Harrisburg, Hanna Moore Academy of Reisterstown, Maryland, and Abbot Academy of Andover, Massachusetts, finishing with graduation from the last-named institution. She is now a resident of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (1922).

GEORGE (3) KUNKEL.

George (3) Kunkel, eldest son of the eminent Judge George Kunkel (q. v.), a lawyer by profession, and a veteran of the World War, 1917-18, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1893. He began his education in the public schools, finished preparation in Harrisburg Academy, and entered Franklin and Marshall College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1915. Choosing the profession of law, he entered Harvard Law School, in September, 1915, there continuing during the years 1916 and 1917. He then went to Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, New York, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in September, 1917, and sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, where he was assigned to duty with the 311th Machine Gun Battalion. He was on duty for nine months at Camp Meade, then went overseas with the Seventy-ninth Division of the American Expeditionary Force, sailing in July, 1918, and in the latter part of that month was on duty in an active sector, taking part in the Argonne offensive. Lieutenant Kunkel had been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant before leaving Camp Meade, and served in that capacity during the ten months he was in France. He returned to the United States in June, 1919, was honorably discharged, and in September of that year, resumed the study of law, entering Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, with the degrees of A. M. and LL. B., in the class of 1920. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in July, 1920, and began practice in Harrisburg, where he is building up a reputation as a lawyer of skill and ability.

Lieutenant Kunkel is a Republican in politics; a member of the Masonic order; the Royal Arcanum; Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity; the Harrisburg Republican Club; the University Club of Harrisburg; and the Salem Reformed church.

DANIEL HERR (2) KUNKEL.

A member of the Dauphin county bar, graced for many years by his eminent father, Judge George Kunkel, and like his brother, Lieutenant George (3) Kunkel, a veteran and an officer of the World War, 1917-18, Daniel Herr Kunkel comes to that bar well recommended. He is the youngest son of Judge George and Mary (Minster) Kunkel (q. v.), and was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1896. Passing through the grade and high schools of Harrisburg, he finished preparation at Harrisburg Academy, and after graduation entered Franklin and Marshall College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1916. Choosing the profession of his father and brother, he entered Harvard Law School, but left in the spring of 1917 to enter the United States army. He was sent to Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, Buffalo, New York.

After completing his term at Fort Niagara, he returned to Harvard and finished his second year work, then, in 1918, reënlisted and was assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, with the Coast Defense Corps. He was assigned to Company 5, of the 12th Mortar Battery, and continued in the service until honorably discharged as a second lieutenant in November, 1919. He did not return to law school, but completed his studies under the preceptorship of his uncle, Paul A. Kunkel, of the Dauphin county bar, and after successfully passing the examiners he was admitted to practice at the bar of Dauphin county in March, 1920, admission to the other courts of the county and district following. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Kunkel has been connected with the legal department of the Public Service Commission, and also practices privately in association with Howard M. Bingaman, their offices being in the Union Trust building, Harrisburg. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity; the Royal Arcanum; Fraternal Order of Beavers; the Republican Club of Harrisburg; the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania; and of Salem Reformed church.

Daniel H. Kunkel married, September 14, 1920, Elizabeth Knisely, of Harrisburg, and they have a son, Daniel Herr (3), born July 27, 1921.

EDWARD ENSINGER BEIDLEMAN.

A native son of the Keystone State and of her capital city, a leading member of the bar of his native State, and Lieutenant-Governor of this great Commonwealth, Edward Ensinger Beidleman has compiled a record of professional and political success which stamps him one of the foremost men of his city and State. He comes of a Bucks county, Pennsylvania, family, Jacob, his pioneer ancestor, settling in that county, but after Revolutionary service he located in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where both he and his good wife, pious Lutherans, died.

The descent to Lieutenant-Governor Beidleman is through Jacob (2) Beidleman, son of the pioneer Jacob Beidleman, born in Bucks county in 1785, moved with the family to Cumberland county, and died in Shippensburg, February 5, 1835. He learned the blacksmith's trade and established a shop in Shippensburg, where he continued until badly hurt by a fractious horse he was shoeing, he then abandoned his trade and being employed as a teamster until his death. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a Whig in politics. Jacob (2) Beidleman married Elizabeth Reinhart, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who survived him until 1854. They were the parents of eight children, descent being through William, the third child and eldest son.

William Beidleman was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1817, died in Harrisburg, in 1913, aged ninety-six. He was a freight hauler in his earlier manhood, but later moved to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he was for many years in the employ of the Calders. After retirement he resided with his son Edward, in Harrisburg, ending his long life in contented retirement. He was a member of the Lutheran church, the United Order of American Mechanics, and in politics a Republican. He married, February 5, 1845, Hannah Hong, born in Delaware, April 28, 1823, died November 4, 1902, daughter of Jesse Hong. They were the parents of eight children, this review following the line of Thomas D., third child and eldest son.

Thomas D. Beidleman was born in Clarke's Valley, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1848, but was brought to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, by his parents in 1855, and there was educated in the public schools. In August, 1867, at the age of nineteen, he became foreman of laborers at the Lochiel Iron Works, a position he filled for twenty-two years, resigning in April, 1889, to engage in mercantile business at Lochiel. He was a successful merchant, but in 1900 sold his business to the Lochiel Merchandising Company and retired. He is a member of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg; a Republican in politics, and a man who has always borne an unsullied reputation. He married, December 29, 1870, Susan Ensinger, daughter of John G. and Julia (Seibold) Ensinger, her father born in Germany in 1795, died in Powell's Valley, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, a well-to-do farmer. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a Democrat. His first wife, Julia (Seibold) Ensinger, born in 1810, died in 1863, was the mother of six children. Thomas D. and Susan (Ensinger) Beidleman are the parents of three children: Bertha A.; Edward E., of whom further; and Hannah M.

Edward Ensinger Beidleman, only son of Thomas D. and Susan (Ensinger) Beidleman, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1873, and there completed public school study in 1892 with graduation from high school, winning first honors. He then pursued a special course in a Keystone Business College, and became his father's assistant in his general store in Lochiel. Later he decided upon the profession of law and began study under Senator, later Judge, J. M. McCarrell, of the Dauphin county bar. After pursuing the required courses of study and passing the examining board, Mr. Beidleman was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, January 28, 1898. He at once began practice in Harrisburg, and has continued in the general practice of law in that city during the near quarter of a century of years which have since intervened. He began alone and practiced without a partner until 1916, when he formed the firm that now exists, Beidleman & Hull, of Harrisburg, a firm that enjoys an excellent reputation at the Pennsylvania bar, and serves an important clientele.

From his coming of age in 1894, Mr. Beidleman has been an adherent of the Republican party. His earnestness and enthusiasm brought him the friendship of party leaders and he was soon introduced into the inner circle, winning a place in party councils. In 1904 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and during the regular session of 1905 and the extra session of 1906, bore an important part, serving on committees, Judiciary, General, Public Grounds and Building and Public Printing. His constituency returned him to the Legislature in 1906, and in 1912 he was elected State Senator. He served with distinction in the Senate, being reëlected in 1915, serving as president, pro tem, by election, a part of both terms. He was the candidate of his party for Lieutenant-Governor in 1918, and on January 20, 1919, was inaugurated Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, resigning his seat in the Senate to accept the honor. His term will expire in 1923. His service to the State has been of a high order, and he ranks as one of the leaders among the public men of the Keystone State.

Lieutenant-Governor Beidleman is a member of the Dauphin County Bar and Pennsylvania State Bar associations; a member of Robert Burns

Lodge, No. 464, Free and Accepted Masons; and of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree; a noble of Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knights of the Maccabees; Knights of Pythias; Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Royal Arcanum; Loyal Order of Moose; and other organizations. In the business world he is a member of the board of directors of the Union Trust Company of Harrisburg, and an efficient member of the city Board of Trade. His clubs are: The Harrisburg, the Harrisburg Republican, and the West End Republican. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church.

On November 6, 1901, Mr. Beidleman married Katherine Nissley, daughter of Dr. Samuel Nissley, an eminent physician of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Beidleman are the parents of a daughter, Katherine Nissley Beidleman.

This review of the career of one of Pennsylvania's honored sons reveals Lieutenant-Governor Beidleman as a man of strong character and ability who has risen to the front rank in a bar of eminent lawyers and to leadership in a party so strongly dominant that only the fittest reach high office. Scion of an ancient and honorable Pennsylvania family, he has preserved the integrity of the name and added to its fame. He has acquired wide-spread reputation as a public speaker and campaign orator, all this in addition to a well-earned reputation as a lawyer of learning and ability.

HON. HALDAIN B. HUGHES.

In the judiciary of Pennsylvania are numbered many representative men of the State—men who have been elevated to the bench because of signal fitness for the duties and responsibilities of the position, and among these men stands the Hon. Haldain B. Hughes, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Washington county.

Descended from pioneer settlers of his native county and township, through both paternal and maternal lines, Judge Hughes is a great-grandson of Captain John Hughes, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and an ardent patriot. He is a son of James M. and Sarah E. (Bane) Hughes, lifelong residents of this section, the father for three years a soldier in the Civil War, in the Union army.

Judge Hughes was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1871, and the foundation for his education was laid in the little country school near his home. Later attending the public schools of the county seat, he also attended the Washington High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. Thereafter, entering Washington and Jefferson College for his classical studies, he was graduated from that institution, *cum laude*, in the class of 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Registering immediately afterward as a student at law in the office of Taylor & McIlvaine, he spent three years in special preparation for his profession, and was admitted to the bar of Washington county on November 25, 1895. Subsequently admitted to practice in the higher courts of Pennsylvania, his practice has since reached into the courts of many other states, and to the Federal courts as well. Judge Hughes began practice, before the close of the year 1895, in partnership with his brother, Blanchard G. Hughes, the firm

Thos. J. Hargest

name being Hughes & Hughes, and for nearly twenty-four years this association endured, the firm gaining an enviable reputation in this and other states. With the creation of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, by an act of Assembly approved July 9, 1919 (P. L. 736), and providing for the election of the judge at the general election next following, the name of Haldain B. Hughes was brought forward. His election on November 4 of the same year compelled his withdrawal from the firm in the success of which he had been so vital a factor, and gave to the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, as President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, a man of broad experience, balanced by an able and discerning mind, and a man of unquestioned probity.

In political affiliation Judge Hughes is a Republican, and he is a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is widely known, holding the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order. He is a member of Washington Chapter, No. 150, Royal Arch Masons; of Washington Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; of Jacques De Molay Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; and of Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 776, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his college fraternity is the Phi Delta Theta. Judge Hughes' social connections include membership in the Bassett Club, the Washington County Golf and Country Club, the Nemacolin Country Club, also in the Union and Americus Republican clubs of Pittsburgh. He has always identified himself with religious progress, is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and serves on the official board of the church.

Judge Hughes married Charlotte N. Martin, a graduate of Washington High School and Washington Business College. Mrs. Hughes is active in church work, also in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association and various missions. She is secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Washington Hospital, and is chairman of the government efficiency committee of the Washington County League of Women Voters. The Hughes residence is at No. 120 South Wade avenue, Washington, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE THOMAS S. HARGEST.

The Hargest family is of English ancestry, and was early planted in Maryland. William E. Hargest was born in 1820, and died November 11, 1872, in Harrisburg. He was a market gardener, and for many years plied his vocation on the outskirts of Baltimore, Maryland, whence he removed, in 1860, to Wilmington, Delaware, and in 1861 to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He engaged in producing garden vegetables in the eastern portion of the present city on a farm where the residence of his son, Judge Thomas S. Hargest, now stands. He married Rachel Taylor, like himself of English lineage, who spent her last years in Harrisburg, where she died at the age of eighty years. They were the parents of seven children, among whom was Thomas S., of whom further.

Thomas S. Hargest was born November 24, 1846, in Baltimore county, Maryland, and remained there until the age of fourteen years, acquiring his primary education in the public schools of the vicinity.

With his father he went to Wilmington, later to Harrisburg, and continued to work in the vegetable gardens in the eastern part of Harrisburg until the fall of 1863. Following the raid of the Confederate army into Pennsylvania, he gathered together thirty-two men, who accompanied him to Washington and entered the Union army. He was made a wagon-master, was appointed transportation clerk in the depot of the quartermaster's office at Charlestown, West Virginia, and in the fall of 1864 and the succeeding winter served as assistant brigade wagon-master at Martinsburg, West Virginia, furnishing supplies to General Sheridan's army, then in the Shenandoah valley. At the close of hostilities he was discharged from the service, May 1, 1865, at Stephenson Station, Frederick county. Virginia. He immediately located in Winchester, Virginia, and began fitting himself for the study of law. The savings from his earnings were invested in books, and without the aid of a preceptor he diligently pursued his studies, and in time was prepared for admission to the bar. His examiners were two of the most conspicuous judges, one the venerable Judge Richard Parker, who presided at the trial of John Brown and his comrades for their misguided efforts for the emancipation of slaves. The other, Judge John T. Harris, represented the district embraced in the Shenandoah valley in Congress for several terms. Before the completion of his twenty-first year, young Hargest was pronounced by these examiners fit for the practice of law, and he was admitted to the bar, August 6, 1867. Judge Hargest began his practice in Winchester, and in a comparatively short time had conquered a prominent place among the leaders of the bar in that section. In 1868, only a year after his admission, he was appointed commonwealth attorney for Shenandoah county, Virginia, in the place of Hon. Mark Bird, who was barred from service by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Mr. Hargest made Mr. Bird his deputy and turned over to him the fees and emoluments of the office. Early in 1869, Mr. Hargest was appointed judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, succeeding Judge John T. Harris, who was also compelled to retire by the constitutional amendments above mentioned. In this capacity Judge Hargest served, and subsequently as judge of the District Court of Appeals, until the admission of the State to representation in Congress, and made an enviable reputation as an upright and impartial judge. Resuming his law practice in Winchester, he continued there until the death of his father, in November, 1872, following which he removed to Harrisburg, and there since has made his home. In 1876 he was elected city solicitor, and continued in that office by repeated reëlections until 1890, when he again resumed the general practice of law, where he has attained a remarkable success and rendered valuable service to the city. Among the most important cases in which he has figured were those against the railways of Harrisburg, by which he established the city's sovereignty over the streets. Judge Hargest has ever been noted as a man of great public spirit, and has often been active and efficient in promoting projects calculated to advance the welfare of the city and its inhabitants. Believing that the Republican party provides the best form of government, he has ever been a loyal supporter of its principles.

Judge Hargest married, April 3, 1867, in Winchester, Virginia Dieffenderfer, daughter of William and Harriet Dieffenderfer, both natives of Virginia, of German antecedents. Judge and Mrs. Hargest have been given two children: William Milton, a sketch of whom follows; and Ione Leila, the wife of George M. Whitney, an attorney of Harrisburg. The mother passed away at her home in Harrisburg, August 13, 1886.

JUDGE WILLIAM MILTON HARGEST.

From an honorable father Mr. Hargest has inherited in marked degree the traits and professional abilities which have graced the bar of Dauphin county.

William Milton Hargest, the only son of Judge Thomas S. Hargest, was born August 5, 1868, in Winchester, Virginia, and during his fourth year his parents moved to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After passing through the city schools and the Harrisburg Academy, he studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, June 17, 1891. He shortly thereafter entered into practice with his father under the firm name of Hargest & Hargest, and continued in that relationship until he was appointed judge of the courts of Dauphin county. As a member of this firm Mr. Hargest acquired a high reputation at the bar and participated in much important litigation. His industry and ability contributed largely to the success which the firm enjoyed. For about ten years—there being no legal provision for the appointment of assistant district-attorney—Mr. Hargest volunteered to serve in that capacity, without pay, and during that time prosecuted a number of important criminal cases. In 1909 he was appointed deputy attorney-general by Attorney-General M. Hampton Todd, and continued in that office under the administrations of Governors Stuart, Tener, Brumbaugh and Sproul, until appointed judge, June 18, 1920, by Governor Sproul. As deputy attorney-general he had charge of the tax litigation for the Commonwealth, and his ability in that direction was recognized throughout the State. He acted as legal advisor to the heads of a number of the departments of the State government, and had charge of many other important cases, both in the State courts and the United States Supreme Court, in which latter court he was uniformly successful. Upon the death of President Judge Kunkel, of the Twelfth Judicial District, comprising Dauphin county, Mr. Hargest was appointed judge, and his appointment was approved with remarkable unanimity by the bar and the people of the county. He took the oath of office on June 23, 1920, and by the death of Judge McCarrell on June 25, 1920, automatically became the president judge of the district.

At the election held in November, 1922, he was, with his associates, Judges Wickersham and Fox, elected practically without opposition, having been placed as a candidate upon the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Labor and Socialist tickets. Judge Hargest has always been especially interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the profession. He was a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, organized in 1895, and one of the youngest lawyers in that group. He has been for years a member of the American Bar Association, and vice-president for Pennsylvania of that organization. He represented the State Bar Association as a delegate to the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. He was one of the organizers of the Dauphin County Bar Association and its secretary for a number of years. In 1901 the court appointed him a member of the Board of Law

Examiners of Dauphin county, to succeed Judge Weiss, and he remained a member of that board until his elevation to the bench. In 1904, upon the death of Hon. Robert Snodgrass, he was named by the Governor as a member for Pennsylvania of the Commission on Uniform State Laws, and has taken an active part at the meetings of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Judge Hargest has taken an active interest in politics, and for years was recognized as a speaker of ability, and was called upon to address many political gatherings.

Judge Hargest has also been active in civic affairs. He is a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the board of governors and vice-president of the Harrisburg Country Club, and a member of the Harrisburg Club. He is a member and one of the trustees of the Market Square Presbyterian Church. He is a Mason and an Elk, and for many years was prominent in the National Order of the latter organization.

Judge Hargest married Clara Kingsley Gallienne, of Albany, New York, October 17, 1895, and to them were born two sons: Thomas S. Hargest (2), born February 16, 1897, who died July 29, 1921; and William Milton, Jr., born August 26, 1902.

JUDGE WILLIAM SEBRING KIRKPATRICK, LL. D.

For more than half a century William S. Kirkpatrick has been a member of the Northampton county bar, in fact, he is in the last half of the first decade of the second half century, for he was admitted in 1865 and it is now 1922. It may also be said that he has the distinction of being the oldest lawyer practicing at that bar in point of years of service, having long been second to Henry F. Steckel, who at his passing had reached the wonderful age of ninety-one. While Judge Kirkpatrick rightfully bears his title, he has, with the exception of two years spent on the bench as president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania two years spent in Congress, and four years as attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania, been continuously in practice in the city of Easton, where he is, after fifty-six years of practice, the recognized leader of the Northampton bar, and head of the law firm Kirkpatrick & Maxwell. His practice has always been large, extending to all State and Federal courts of the district as well as to the supreme courts of State and Nation, and to him have come the honors and emoluments of a profession which richly rewards her faithful, capable sons.

Judge Kirkpatrick traces descent from Alexander Kirkpatrick, born in Scotland, who about the year 1725 moved with his wife Elizabeth and five children to Belfast, Ireland. In 1736 he came to the American colonies, landing at New Castle, Delaware, and settling in New Jersey near Basking Ridge, where he built a log house by a spring of water. The line follows through the founder's son, David Kirkpatrick, who built the stone house at the homestead, which has stood since 1765, and his wife, Mary (McEowen) Kirkpatrick; their son, Alexander Kirkpatrick, of Somerset county, New Jersey, and his wife, Sarah (Carle) Kirkpatrick; their son, Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, an eminent divine of the Presbyterian church, and his wife, Mary Burroughs Howell (Sutfin) Kirkpatrick; their son, Newton Kirkpatrick, and his wife, Susan (Sebring) Kirkpatrick; their son, William Sebring Kirkpatrick, of Easton, Pennsylvania, to whom this review is inscribed.

Yours truly
W. S. Kirkpatrick

Newton Kirkpatrick was born in Ringoes, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 23, 1820, and died in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1863. He was a well-known educator, teaching for many years in Easton's public schools. He married, early in 1843, Susan Sebring, born September 18, 1822, died February 23, 1909, daughter of Judge William L. Sebring, of Easton. They were the parents of two sons, William S., and Morris, also a daughter, Viola, who married George R. Coe.

William Sebring Kirkpatrick was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1844, and is now approaching the seventy-eighth anniversary of that day, and still a resident of Easton, a real "native son." After preparation in Easton public schools he entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1863, A. M., 1872. He pursued legal study under Judge H. D. Maxwell, a former president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and on October 5, 1865, he was admitted to the bar of Northampton county. That year he began the practice of law in Easton and so continues (March, 1922). His practice was interrupted early in 1874 by his appointment as president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy. The term for which he was appointed expired in 1875, when he returned to the practice of his profession. He was solicitor for the city of Easton for several years in his early career and in that office won his initial reputation. The years have brought him substantial rewards, and he is to-day the acknowledged leader of the Northampton bar.

Judge Kirkpatrick is a lifelong Republican. He presided over the Pennsylvania State Convention of 1882 as its temporary chairman, was delegate to the National Convention of 1884 which nominated James G. Blaine for president of the United States, and from January 18, 1887, until January, 1891, was by appointment of Governor Beaver attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1896 he was elected to represent the Eighth Pennsylvania Congressional District in the National House of Representatives and sat in the Fifty-fifth Congress. His election was the result of his personal popularity, for the district was normally Democratic by thousands. The district complete, gained Judge Kirkpatrick a plurality of 329. He served his term with honor, then returned to his first and only professional love—the law.

Lafayette College, his *alma mater,* has always been near his heart and he has given much time to her service. During the years 1877-1884 he was lecturer on municipal law; a trustee, 1890-1922; acting president, 1902-03; president, 1914-15. His bar associations are: the American, Pennsylvania State, and Northampton County, having served the last-named as president. His clubs are the Pomfret, of Easton; Union League, of New York. In religious faith he is affiliated with Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church. Washington and Jefferson College conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D. in 1902.

Judge Kirkpatrick married, May 20, 1873, Elizabeth Huntington Jones, who died March 26, 1918, daughter of Matthew Hale and Mary I. Jones, of Easton. Judge and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are the parents of two sons: William Huntington, of further mention; and Donald Morris, born March 17, 1887, a graduate of Lafayette College, class of 1908, and of the School of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania. He studied architecture in Paris at the School of Beaux Arts, completing a two years' course. He entered officers' training camp at Fort Niagara, was commissioned first lieutenant, went overseas with the First Division, American Expeditionary Forces, won promotion to a captaincy, was wounded at Soissons, later fought in the Argonne, and was several times cited for valor. He returned to the United States in June, 1919, and resumed his professional work as an architect in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON KIRKPATRICK.

William Huntington Kirkpatrick, eldest son of Judge William S. and Elizabeth H. (Jones) Kirkpatrick, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania. He was educated in Easton public schools, Lafayette College, A. B., 1905, and the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He also studied law under his honored father; on October 5, 1905, was admitted to the Northampton county bar, and at about the same time became a member of the law firm of Kirkpatrick & Maxwell and so continues. He has been very active in the trial of causes in the courts of Northampton, also in other counties, the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania, and the Federal courts of the Easton district. He is also a director of the Easton National Bank.

In September, 1918, he entered the United States army in the Judge Advocate's department, with the rank of major, and later was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He was assigned to the board of review in the Chief Military Justice Division and there served until 1919, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his law practice in Easton.

A Republican in politics, Colonel Kirkpatrick has always been active, and in 1920 was elected congressman to represent the same Pennsylvania district in the Sixty-seventh Congress that his father represented in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States. He is a member of Zeta Psi fraternity, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Pomfret Club, of Easton, and the Northampton Country Club. In religious fellowship he is a member of Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church, of Easton.

Colonel Kirkpatrick married, May 17, 1913, Mary Stewart Wells, born at Wayne, Pennsylvania, daughter of Dr. George Miles and Mary (Lane) Wells. They are the parents of two sons: William Sebring (2), born March 1, 1916; and George Miles, born June 1, 1918.

THOMAS MELLON.

Thomas Mellon, citizen, jurist, banker and philanthropist, was a noted Pennsylvanian, and in many respects the foremost Pittsburgher. He was of Irish birth, having been born February 3, 1813, at Camp Hill Cottage, on his father's farm, in lower Castleton, parish of Cappaigh, County Tyrone, his parents being Andrew and Rebecca (Wauchob) Mellon. The Mellon family dates its residence in Ireland from the time of the Norman Conquest. The North of Ireland, although primarily not adapted to general agriculture, became, under the care and culture of these pioneers, one of the finest farming sections in the world, as it is to-day. As farmers, then, the Mellons continued for centuries before some of them decided to try their fortunes in America.

Thomas Mellon's grandfather, Archibald Mellon, became dissatisfied with the economic conditions in Ireland, particularly in the instance of taxation, and disposing of his possessions, sailed to America in 1816, and found a satisfactory farm near Murrysville, in Western Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, whither his son, Andrew Mellon, followed him two years later. Andrew Mellon married Rebecca Wauchob, whose ancestors emigrated from Holland when the Prince of Orange came to the throne of England, the Wauchobs settling in the North of Ireland in the vicinity of the Mellons. Thomas Mellon was born five years before his parents left Ireland. The immigrants at once sought the parents of Mr. Mellon, with whom they remained until the spring of the ensuing year, when a farm was bought in the vicinity and their career in America begun.

Thomas Mellon received the rudiments of his education at the knee of his mother until he was old enough to attend school and later went to the Westmoreland Academy, for one term, of which Thomas Gill was the most efficient principal. Mr. Gill was a most versatile gentleman, being a fine Latin and Greek scholar and scientist, and competent to impart information to his pupils. This term kindled in young Mellon the desire to qualify himself for the position that he might afterward select, and stirred in him aspirations and ambitions that his industry and intelligence were successful in accomplishing. Removing in a few years into Allegheny county, the opportunity to attend the select Latin School of the Rev. Jonathan Gill came, and by working upon farms and in other employments, Mr. Mellon was able to prepare himself for entrance to the Western University of Pennsylvania, then under the presidency of of Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., one of the real substantial ministerial and educational pioneers of Western Pennsylvania. Farm work strengthened the frame, and study developed the mind of the student, and Mr. Mellon passed quietly and successfully through the years of his studentship in the university, graduating in 1837 with credit and honors.

Concurrently with his collegiate curriculum, the young man for two years before his graduation had studied law, having become a student in the office of Shaler & Simpson, leading practitioners at the Allegheny county bar in those days. One year before his graduation in 1838 he was admitted to the bar and took an office on Fifth avenue, near Market alley, the court house at that time being on Market Square. Addressing himself, immediately he began practice, to the speedy adjudication of his cases, he hurried to trial all of those that he could not otherwise adjust. He was soon one of the busiest and most successful of attorneys. For twenty years he continued in practice, the last seven of which his wife's nephew, William B. Negley, was his partner. He was persuaded by his friends and his associates at the bar to become a candidate for assistant law judge of Common Pleas, Court No. 1, which had recently been created, and he was elected to sit with Judge W. B. McClure, one of the ablest attorneys and jurists of his day. Judge McClure died three years later, and Mr. Mellon succeeded him as judge, the late Hon. Edwin H. Stowe being the successor of Judge Mellon as assistant law judge.

Meantime other ideas were forming in Judge Mellon's active brain. Always a profound student of finance, commercial business and the principles of manufacturing, indeed, of general economics, he determined not to stand for reëlection to the bench, and declined to permit the use of his name, although urged by both bar and citizenry to thus round out his career. He had given special attention as practitioner to commercial law, and in this knowledge he concluded that banking offered a greater field for the exercise of his talents than the law, and soon after retiring from practice he opened a banking house under the name of T. Mellon and Sons, Bankers. He began this enterprise with the same degree of circumspection and attention that had marked his legal career in 1869. He had the confidence and respect of all classes of citizens in Western Pennsylvania, and rapidly his new venture began to succeed. To signalize his retirement from the Allegheny county bar, his associates and friends tendered Judge Mellon a banquet, at which numerous expressions of regret were made and very many assurances of interest in the success of his new enterprise.

The bank founded by Mr. Mellon continued under his management until 1886; the title was changed in July, 1902, to the Mellon National Bank, that name subsisting until to-day, the bank ranking as one of the few great institutions of the world. In the firm of T. Mellon & Sons he had associated with him his sons, Andrew William Mellon and Richard Beatty Mellon, the sons having served years of apprenticeship under their competent father. The Mellon National Bank began business with deposits aggregating $8,500,000 and two weeks later the call of the comptroller of the treasury developed the circumstances that it stood second in the list of Pittsburgh's thirty-six banking houses. In March, 1903, the Mellon National Bank took over the National Bank of Commerce, with deposits in excess of $5,000,000, thereby becoming the ranking bank of Pittsburgh, a position it has since maintained. Judge Mellon continued to coöperate with his sons and his associates until the encroachments of age warned him to abate his efforts, and conserve his physical resources. He retired to his home, one of the simplest but one of the most beautiful and ideally comfortable in the East End of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there on his ninety-fifth birthday, February 3, 1908, he peacefully passed away.

In all essentials that go to the composition of a career of a great man, Thomas Mellon was, perhaps, Pittsburgh's most prominent and distinguished citizen. This is true in a larger sense, because he was never conscious of the fact that he had done anything that had not been strictly in line with the performance of his indicated duties. He was religiously industrious, and passed the greater portion of his nine decades in orderly, productive labor, both manual and mental. He mastered both the philosophy and the psychology of every problem whose solution his intellect undertook, and in this rule of action and in its results his success is not phenomenal, but a natural sequence. He was always sensible of his duties as a citizen, and gave of his time and of his means to the betterment of civic conditions, serving as a Select Councilman from the Twentieth Ward from 1877 to 1886, in which years he was one of the ablest members.

Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton were among his ideals, particularly the former, whom he regarded as par-excellence the statesman, the philosopher and the sage of the country. Judge Mellon, at his own expense, had printed many copies of Franklin's autobiography for distribution among the young men whom he wished to stimulate to emulation.

Judge Mellon's domestic life was as fortunate and successful as his business career. He married, in 1843, Sarah J. Negley, daughter of Jacob Negley, whose ancestor had owned the greater portion of East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and who had built the first church in that then outlying district, the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. Of the seven sons and one daughter born to them the following survive: James

F. W. Wheaton

R., business man and banker for fifty years, the present president of the West Penn Hospital, and other philanthropic institutions; Andrew William, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and Richard Beatty, president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Mellon died a year after her husband passed away.

JUDGE FRANK WOODRUFF WHEATON.

Since 1879 a member of the Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, bar, Judge Wheaton has attained a commanding position at that bar and has been awarded many of the honors of a profession that is most generous and appreciative toward worthy sons. He is a son of Dr. Thomas J. Wheaton, his father an M. D. and D. D. S., serving in the United States navy during the Civil War.

Frank W. Wheaton was born in Binghamton, New York, and there completed public school courses with graduation from high school, class of 1873. He finished college preparation at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, and the Binghamton Central High School, and then pursued a literary course at Yale University, receiving the usual Bachelor's degree at graduation, class of 1877. Choosing the legal profession, he made Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, his location, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. During the more than four decades that have since intervened he has practiced at that bar, although for six years, 1901-1907, he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Eleventh Pennsylvania Judicial District. He has confined himself closely to his profession, has few outside business interests, and politics nor political office has never lured him from his first love—the law. He is a director of the Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and its general counsel, and is chairman of the board and general counsel of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. He is one of the leaders of the Luzerne county bar, and has won a clientele large and influential. Judge Wheaton is a member of the Local and State Bar associations, and is held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession. He is an attendant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Wilkes-Barre, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Yale Club, of New York City, the Westmoreland Club, of Wilkes-Barre, and many organizations, professional, religious and social. He is held in high regard by all who know him and there are few in Wilkes-Barre who do not.

Mr. Wheaton married, May 16, 1878, in Binghamton, New York, Lavinia M. Covell, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Beau) Covell.

JUDGE RUSSELL CHIDSEY STEWART, LL. D.

Russell Chidsey Stewart, son of Charles and Anna Eliza (Chidsey) Stewart, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, South Side, September 2, 1859. He was a pupil at the Sylvester Robbins and B. F. Stem Private School, in Easton, and then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1878, A. M., 1881. He prepared for his profession at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the Northampton county bar, January 3, 1881. During the forty years which have elapsed, he has been continuously in practice at that bar or sitting upon the bench of the county courts. He was elected district attorney of Northampton county in 1887, six years after becoming a member of the bar,

reverses, and four years later (1889) he located in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He married in 1891, and in 1894 began the study of law in the office of Ikeler & Ikeler. In February, 1898, he was admitted to the Columbia county bar and later to the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania, and the District Federal courts. In 1899 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy, serving until 1903. In 1902 he was elected district attorney for Columbia county and served three years, the only Republican who ever held that office. During his term he secured the conviction of Amandus Levan for the murder of James McAndrews at Centralia, thus breaking up a gang of highway robbers that had been operating in that section for some time, sending three of the gang to the penitentiary. He was instrumental in the merger of twenty-two electric light, gas and street railway companies in 1908, they uniting to form the Columbia & Montour Electric Company. He is a director of the First National Bank of Bloomsburg, and represents as attorney a large number of corporations, among them the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company; Sullivan County Electric Company; Pine Grove Electric Light, Heat and Power Company; North Branch Transit Company; Bloomsburg Brick Company; First National Bank; Muster Silk Company; Benton Hydro-Electric Company; Richard Manufacturing Company; Monroe Manufacturing Company; Orangeville Rural Telephone Company; Midvalley Coal Company; and the Beaver Valley Coal Company.

From 1900 until 1906 he was chairman of the Columbia County Republican Central Committee, having previously served four years as secretary. He has been a frequent delegate to party State and national conventions, and in 1906 was the candidate of his party for State Senator. In 1917 he was the representative candidate for Congress from his district, and only failed of an election by 136 votes, cutting down to that figure a normal Democratic majority of about 3,000. Mr. Duy is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons of Bloomsburg; the Craftsman's Club; member and president of the Bloomsburg Country Club, and vice-president of the Bloomsburg Rotary Club. His favorite recreations are golf and motoring. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and for many years was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, of Bloomsburg.

On June 4, 1891, at Bloomsburg, Mr. Duy married Pauline Elizabeth Kester, daughter of Ephraim and Susan Kester. Mr. and Mrs. Duy are the parents of a son, Albert William (2), born May 20, 1902, and a daughter, Josephine Vallerchamp, born September 12, 1906, married Frank S. Hutchison.

Mr. Duy's paternal ancestors migrated from France in 1624 and were among the first settlers of Germantown (Philadelphia), Pennsylvania.

JUDGE ALEXANDER DANIEL McCONNELL.

The name of Judge Alexander Daniel McConnell, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was known as that of a lawyer and judge of marked ability and distinction. He was a man of most pronounced views on political matters, and an independent thinker along many lines. His profound and wide attainments, the clarity and keenness of his mind. combined with a character of the most uncompromising integrity, won him the undeviating respect and confidence of the bar and of the citizens over whom he presided as judge.

He was the third son and child of David Kirkpatrick and Harriet (Sloan) McConnell, born in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1850. Acquiring his elementary education in the public schools of Loyalhanna and Salem townships, he then attended Delmont Academy, and finally became a student at the Washington and Jefferson College. For some years he acted in the capacity of assistant to H. M. Jones, superintendent of the public schools of Westmoreland county, then located in Greensburg in September, 1873, and became a teacher in the public schools there. Not long afterward he was elected to the principalship of these schools, a position he filled with ability until June 1, 1876. In the meantime he had also devoted himself to the study of law, and in 1877, upon the motion of Senator Edgar Cowan, he was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county. Since that time he was identified with legal affairs in various capacities. He read law in the office of Judge James A. Hunter, and always gave his political allegiance to the Republican party. He rendered excellent service as chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1878, and in 1879, when he was nominated by his party for the Legislature, he succeeded in reducing the Democratic majority greatly, which was to be considered a success insofar as the county had always been overwhelmingly Democratic hitherto. His party nominated him for Congress in 1882, but the rule of rotation gave the nomination to Fayette county that year. In 1889 he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but the party was defeated in that and several succeeding years.

In 1895 a law was enacted allowing two judges to the Tenth Judicial District, and Governor Hastings, on practically the unanimous endorsement of the Westmoreland county bar, appointed Judge McConnell to this office, June 17, 1895. He received the Republican nomination, and in November of the same year was elected for a full term of ten years by a majority of about 3,000. On April 15, 1905, he was without opposition nominated by the Republican party to succeed himself, and on July 3, following, he was endorsed by the Democratic County Committee and his name directed to be placed on the Democratic ticket as the candidate of that party. He was again reëlected in 1915, and served until his death, September 6, 1921. Many important questions were settled by Judge McConnell, and his decisions have been upheld by the Superior and Supreme courts of the State. On June 18, 1902, Westminster College conferred on Judge McConnell the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor which during the last century has been conferred on only four other members of the Westmoreland county bar.

Judge McConnell was always greatly interested in the cause of higher education, was one of the trustees of the Morriston Underwood Fund, which its donor devoted to certain educational purposes. He was an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church, of Greensburg; a director of the Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg; and a member of the Scotch-Irish Society, of Philadelphia, and of Philanthropy Lodge, No. 518, Free and Accepted Masons. His services were in great demand as an orator, and he was especially noted for his talent in making addresses of every nature.

JUDGE SAMUEL SMILEY MEHARD.

From 1871 until his passing in 1919, Samuel S. Mehard was a member of the Pennsylvania bar, practicing in Mercer and Pittsburgh, Penn-

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Samuel S. Mitchard

sylvania, and for eleven years President Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, and in that position his fine mind and exceptional talents had ample scope to prove that he was of true judicial timber. The last quarter of a century of his valuable life was spent in Pittsburgh, and as senior member of S. S. & C. B. Mehard, and later Mehard, Scully & Mehard, he continued in active practice until his passing. He was a son of Dr. Samuel Smiley Mehard, and a grandson of James Mehard, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and in 1818 came to the United States, remaining for a time in Philadelphia, going thence to Butler county, Pennsylvania. In 1832 he became possessed of a tract of eight hundred acres located near Wirtemberg, Wayne township, then Beaver, now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He located upon that land, which became known as the homestead, and is still owned in the original family. James Mehard married, in Ireland, Christina Orr, of Scotch-Irish parentage, as was her husband. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters, among them Dr. Samuel Smiley Mehard, of whom further.

Dr. Samuel Smiley Mehard was born in Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, died in Mercer, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1883. He attended Darlington Academy and Duquesne College in Pittsburgh, and then studied medicine with Dr. Peter Mowrey, one of the distinguished physicians of old Pittsburgh, later attending Jefferson Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1847. Settling in Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, he practiced his profession during the remainder of his life, and being a physician of skill, and devoting his energies to the welfare of his patients, his health became frail, and during the latter part of his life he acted as consulting physician in association with his son, James Walker Mehard, who, however, did not survive him. The son died September 25, 1883, the father following him a few days later. He married, April 1, 1847, Mary Jane Walker, daughter of James Miller and Matilda (Benning) Walker, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of two sons: James Walker, a physician, now deceased; and Samuel Smiley (2), of further mention.

Samuel Smiley (2) Mehard, son of Dr. Samuel Smiley (1) and Mary Jane (Walker) Mehard, was born December 18, 1849, in West Sunbury, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and died in Mercer, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1919. He attended the schools of Mercer, Pennsylvania, to which place his parents had removed when he was two years old, and then entered Westminster College, whence he was graduated with high honors in 1869. He at once began reading law with John Trunkey, then President Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, and was admitted to the Mercer county bar in 1871. Beginning practice in association with James A. Stranahan, under the firm name of Stranahan & Mehard, he maintained that connection until his appointment to the bench in 1883. In 1874 he went to Germany and spent a year in post-graduate work at Heidelberg University, resuming practice on his return and rapidly rising into prominence.

On December 8, 1883, he was appointed, by Governor Robert E. Pattison, President Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge MacDermitt. Immediately his ability and his fitness for the duties of that office revealed themselves, and he was elected in 1884 for the full term of ten years. His qualifications for the office were exceptional, and his fidelity and faithfulness made his term one remarkable in the judicial history of the district. At the expiration of his term in January, 1895, he removed to Pittsburgh where he resumed the practice of his profession and continued in active practice until a short time before his death, after a year's illness. In 1906 he admitted his son, Churchill B., to a partnership, they practicing as S. S. & C. B. Mehard until April, 1912, when with his son, Churchill B., and Cornelius Decatur Scully they formed the firm, Mehard, Scully & Mehard. That firm became one of the leaders of the Allegheny county bar and did a very large corporation and general law practice until 1919, when it was dissolved by the death of Judge Mehard.

In addition to his practice, Judge Mehard served for fourteen years as one of the lecturers in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, placing at the service of his students ability, education and experience, which made his courses exceedingly valuable to his classes.

In the business world Judge Mehard was well known, he being largely interested in Western Pennsylvania industrial enterprises in banking and in manufacturing. He was a director of the First National Bank of Mercer, Pennsylvania; the Moncton Tramway, Electric and Gas Company; the Pittsburgh Transformer Company; the Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Company; the Porter Gas Company; the Potter Oil Company of California; the Union Metal Mining Company; the Barnsdall Corporation; and the Pure Oil Company. In religious faith he was a United Presbyterian, and in Mercer, an elder of the Second Church of that denomination. In politics he was a Democrat, and always the public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of his community.

Samuel Smiley Mehard married, in Sioux City, Iowa, July 1, 1880, Ida Augusta Brown, daughter of George H. and Joan (Gaston) Brown. To them one son was born, Churchill B., a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Mehard died May 29, 1883.

CHURCHILL B. MEHARD.

The career of Churchill B. Mehard as a member of the Pennsylvania bar began with his admission to the Allegheny county bar in 1905 and has since been continuous, but there is a deduction to be made, for within that period he has compiled a record of military service that is highly creditable to his ability, courage and devotion. Both his records, legal and military, belong to the annals of the Pennsylvania bar and are herein included.

Churchill B. Mehard, son of Judge Samuel Smiley Mehard (see preceding sketch), and grandson of Dr. Samuel Smiley Mehard, one of Western Pennsylvania's pioneer physicians, was born in Mercer, Pennsylvania, and there completed public school course of study. Later he continued his studies in Westminister College, Haverford College, and Pennsylvania Military College, receiving from the last-named institution the degree of C. E., class of 1902. Having decided upon the study of law, he entered Pittsburgh Law School, receiving his LL. B. from that institution in 1905. He had also received valuable instruction from his eminent father during this period, and when in 1905 he began practice at the Allegheny county bar, to which he had been duly admitted, he was so fully equipped that he began as a specialist in corporation and business law. The following year he was admitted to a partnership with his father, the firm being S. S. & C. B. Mehard, and until January 1, 1910, that association continued. On that date Churchill B. Mehard was

Churchill Mehard

appointed assistant district attorney under William A. Blakely, an office from which he resigned in July, 1912. The preceding April, with his father and Cornelius D. Scully, they formed the law partnership, Mehard, Scully & Mehard, a firm that enjoyed a large corporation and general law practice until the death of Judge Samuel Smiley Mehard in 1919, when the partnership was dissolved.

Since his return from France, Colonel Mehard has resumed the practice of law in Pittsburgh, and in addition to his legal activities has important business interests and industrial connections. He is president of the Decatur Oil Company; president of the Perry Oil Company; president of the Lewiston Oil and Gas Company; and vice-president and general counsel of the Miracle Company, of Hopewell, Virginia. He is a member of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, University, Allegheny Country, Edgeworth, and Young Men's Republican clubs, and Beta Zeta Epsilon fraternity. He is widely known in his city, is held in universal regard, and is numbered among the forward-looking, progressive element of Pittsburgh. The honorable traditions that came to him from a distinguished father have gained lustre in his keeping.

Mr. Mehard's interest in military affairs dates from youth, part of his education having been obtained in one of the finest military schools in the country. On January 12, 1903, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was commissioned first lieutenant; on March 7, 1903, he became battalion adjutant; and on March 4, 1904, was promoted to the rank of captain and regimental adjutant, serving until June 19, 1912, when he was made major, adjutant general's department, and assigned to duty as brigade adjutant, Second Brigade. He filled this post until 1916, when he was one of the first four officers commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States army under the National Defense Act of 1916. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Military Training Camp Association, and when the United States entered the World War, he was ordered on duty at the first Officers' Training Camp, being assigned as instructor at Fort McPherson, Georgia. On August 15, 1917, he was assigned to the 321st Field Artillery as major, and in the following October was ordered to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Major Mehard completed his courses on January 1, 1918, and was retained at the school, later being rated as senior instructor. On May 1, 1918, he was ordered to join his regiment and soon afterward embarked for France. He was in the battle line with his organization for one hundred and fifty-six days, serving through the second battle of the Marne, on several fronts of the St. Mihiel offensive, and throughout the entire Meuse-Argonne operation. In October, 1918, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the field and from that time until his regiment received sailing orders for America he was at its head. Colonel Mehard was severely gassed at L'Esperance, October 6, 1918, was twice cited for gallantry in action, and was three times recommended for a full colonelcy. He returned to the United States April 8, 1919, and in October of that year was appointed colonel of the Field Artillery of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, organizing and now (1921) commanding the 107th Field Artillery.

Colonel Mehard married, in June, 1905, Mary Kline, of Savannah, Georgia, daughter of Major Theodore D. and Ida Eugenia (Holst) Kline, a descendant of a family of early American residence and tracing maternally to Danish royalty. Major Kline held his rank in the Confederate army, was the builder of the Mexican National railroad, and at his death, in 1904, was general manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Mehard have one daughter, Ida Brown.

JUDGE HENRY M. EDWARDS.

Henry M. Edwards, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the fourth largest county in Pennsylvania, holds a foremost rank among the Judges of the Commonwealth. He was born in Wales, February 12, 1844, the son of John and Margaret Edwards. After preparatory education he became, in 1860, a student in the Normal College at Swansea, South Wales, where he remained for four years. Subsequently he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from London University. He accompanied his parents to the United States, in 1864, and made his home with them in West Scranton, Pennsylvania. Until 1871, when he became a lawyer, he engaged in school teaching and newspaper work. His mother died while on a visit to Wales in 1874. His father died in Scranton in 1884.

Judge Edwards entered the legal profession, in 1871, and immediately achieved high standing as a thorough student of the law and a brilliant advocate. In 1885 he was elected district attorney of Lackawanna county and was reëlected in 1888. His administration of that office won him additional prestige as a lawyer and gave him new fame as a faithful and efficient public servant. In 1893, after a hard-fought battle with the then incumbent, Judge P. P. Smith, he was elected additional law judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial District, comprising the county of Lackawanna. In 1901 he became, by reason of seniority, the President Judge of the court. In 1903 and 1913 he was reëlected to the bench without opposition. He has won the admiration and deep regard of those practicing before him, the universal respect and esteem of his city and county, and State-wide reputation as a jurist. Always a student and lover of the finest literature, his charges to juries, and his opinions, possess a literary merit not ordinarily looked for in the utterances and writings of judges, and yet almost invariably found in the utterances and writings of jurists of the surest fame, such as Marshall, Story, Shaw, Gibson and the late Chief Justiee White. His charges to juries are noted for their helpfulness to the deliberations of those to whom they are addressed, because of the simplicity and lucidity of the language used, and his written opinions have been a distinct and valuable contribution to the jurisprudence of Pennsylvania. Judge Edwards has performed the duties of his office with courtesy, dignity and despatch, and his impartial and efficient judicial work has added lustre to the Lackawanna county bench. His long judicial tenure is a record of diligent. brilliant and faithful service in the upholding of the law and the promotion of justice in all human relations.

Judge Edwards and his wife are members of the First Welsh Congregational Church of Scranton; their children are members of the Washburn Street Presbyterian Church of that city. Judge Edwards is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Masonic order. At Chicago, in 1920, he received the thirty-second degree in Freemasonry. Lafayette College, in 1917, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his distinguished place among the jurists of Pennsylvania.

American [illegible]

[illegible] Finley & Sons

Henry M. Edwards

George W. Maxey.

Judge Edwards married, November 3, 1870, Jennie Richards, who was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1847, the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Richards. Judge and Mrs. Edwards celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1920. They are the parents of: John R., born in 1872; Margaret, born in 1875, married E. W. Thayer, Esq.; Anne, born in 1881, married Eugene H. Fellows; and Henry M., Jr., born in 1884.

JUDGE GEORGE W. MAXEY.

Judge George W. Maxey is of Welsh descent. His paternal great-grandfather, William Maxey, emigrated from Wales to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, about 1828, bringing with him his three sons, David, John and George. The latter was the grandfather of Judge Maxey. William Maxey assisted in opening one of the first anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania. He married Ann Gibbs. Their son, George Maxey, who came to this country at the age of seven, married Mary Daniels. He was widely known for his rugged strength of character. Their children were: William (2), Benjamin, George, John, and Mary Jane. William (2) Maxey represented Susquehanna county in the Pennsylvania Legislature for several years. Benjamin Maxey, the second son, married Margaret Evans. They had two sons, Benjamin F. Maxey and George W. Maxey, the latter being the subject of this sketch. Benjamin Maxey, the father, was born in Beaver Meadow, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1849, and has resided for forty-six years in Forest City, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He went to work at an early age, and was employed in various capacities, as a miner, stationary engineer and mine foreman. He was later made State mine inspector. This position he still holds, his district comprising the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne and Sullivan. Judge Maxey's mother, Margaret (Evans) Maxey, died in Forest City, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1914. She was the daughter of Lewis Evans, who came to Pennsylvania, from Wales, in 1842, at the age of twenty-one years. Lewis Evans married Ann Jones. He belonged to a family noted for their literary attainments.

Judge Maxey was born in Forest City, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1878. He attended the public schools of his native town, and worked in the mines in various capacities, from door boy to coal miner. He entered the University of Michigan and graduated from there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the year 1902. He entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1903. He practically completed his course in two years, then took the State Board examination, was admitted to the bar, and began active practice in March, 1906. He actually completed his course "*in absentia*" in the University of Pennsylvania Law School in June, 1906, and was then graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At both the University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Maxey won the highest honors in inter-collegiate debates, and was also elected to various positions of honor by his classmates.

George W. Maxey is a judge of the courts of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer of the Forty-fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the county of Lackawanna. Mr. Maxey was admitted to the Lackawanna county bar, March 12, 1906, and entered upon the practice of law in Scranton, in association with Edwin C. Amerman, under the firm name of Amerman & Maxey. He at once became active in the trial of cases, and his firm built up a large law practice. In 1913 he announced his candidacy for district attorney. After a hard-fought battle against an attorney much longer at the bar, Mr. Maxey won the Republican nomination by about 2500 majority. In November, 1913, he defeated his Democratic opponent by about 5000 majority, though in the elections for the same office, held four and seven years previously, a Democrat had been elected district attorney. Mr. Maxey was reëlected district attorney, in 1917, for another four-year term. He held that office until January 5, 1920, when he resigned to go on the bench. Mr. Maxey's six years in the district attorney's office were very active ones, and were characterized by his vigorous prosecutions of ballot box debauchers, defaulting bankers and others, indicted for capital and lesser crimes. His work as a trial lawyer and representative of the commonwealth won wide commendation from bench, bar, press and public.

With his second term about half completed, District Attorney Maxey announced his candidacy for judge on the non-partisan ticket. After a spirited contest he received, in the primaries, the highest vote of all the candidates, and Judge O'Neill, the then incumbent of the office, received the second highest vote. William R. Lewis, former district attorney of Lackawanna county, ran third. The names of District Attorney Maxey and Judge O'Neill went on the ballot for the November election, and Mr. Maxey was again the victor. On the first Monday of January, 1920, he took up his judicial duties. In May, 1920, Judge Maxey was elected without opposition as one of the two delegates from Lackawanna county to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, Mr. Maxey receiving the highest vote on the ticket. He was chosen by the party organization of the State as Pennsylvania's representative on the committee which, in July, 1920, formally notified Calvin Coolidge, of Northampton, Massachusetts, of the latter's nomination for vice-president. On the bench Judge Maxey has dispatched a large volume of business with promptness, has presided at the trials of many important civil and criminal cases, and has gained repute for his industry, his fairness, and the vigor, thoroughness and lucidity of his opinions.

Mr. Maxey married, in 1916, Lillian Danvers. They have two children, Mary and Dorothy.

DAVID WILMOT.

No man in Northern Pennsylvania achieved so nation-wide a reputation in his day and generation as David Wilmot. He was not a great lawyer, but as a political leader and statesman he rose to the greatest heights of prominence during the stormy days that preceded the Civil War. He was born at Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1814. His early days were spent in the place of his nativity, and he received an academical education at Bethany, Pennsylvania, and Aurora, New York. He began the study of law at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1834, commencing practice at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wilmot was possessed of a fine voice, good address, an eloquent tongue, and relied upon his latent resources at the moment to overcome his lack of preparedness and his aversion to study. He, however, was possessed of an analytical mind, was a deep thinker, quick of comprehension, a past master in the use of satire, and with these natural attributes he soon entered the political arena, and his support of Martin Van Buren for president in 1836 brought him into public notice. His great influence over the people was due to his honesty and sincerity, and he became the recognized leader of democracy in his county. This subsequently led to his nomination for Congress, and he was elected a member of the Twenty-ninth Congress as a Free Trade Democrat, and was the only member from Pennsylvania who voted for the repeal of "the tariff of '42."

Mr. Wilmot favored the annexation of Texas, and President Polk sent to the Senate a confidential message asking for an appropriation to negotiate peace with Mexico. The bill was introduced into the House of Representatives appropriating $2,000,000 for the purpose specified. It was to this bill that the famous "Wilmot Proviso" was made an amendment, its fundamental condition being that in the acquisition of territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist in any part thereof. Though this amendment was carried by the House it failed to pass the Senate, but it had done its work, had made the name of Wilmot immortal, and the principle set forth was adopted by the Free Soil party two years later and was the wedge that split the Democratic party on the slavery question.

Mr. Wilmot persisted in his course as a "Free Soiler," was elected to Congress in 1846 on the tariff issue, and again in 1848, mainly on the sentiment contained in the proviso. In 1848 he supported Van Buren for the presidency, and in 1850 was a candidate for Congress as a Free Soil Democrat. This awakened a strong opposition in his district, culminating in a split in the party and the nomination of a pro-slavery Democrat, and to avoid a disaster both candidates withdrew in favor of Galusha A. Grow, who was elected.

Mr. Wilmot was elected President Judge of the Thirteenth District, 1851, and resigned from the bench in 1857 to accept the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. His competitor, William F. Packer, was elected, but the death knell of the Democratic party had been sounded, and Judge Wilmot's popularity was greater than ever. The speeches he made through the State awakened a deep interest in the principles of the new Republican party. He was one of the fathers of the Republican party, and his is the only name from Pennsylvania that signed the call for a convention to meet at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on February 22, 1856. He was appointed by that convention a member of the National Executive Committee. This was the convention that adjourned to meet at Philadelphia, which nominated the first Republican candidate for President, John C. Fremont, the "Great Pathfinder," and adopted for its war cry "Free Speech, Free Territory, and Fremont."

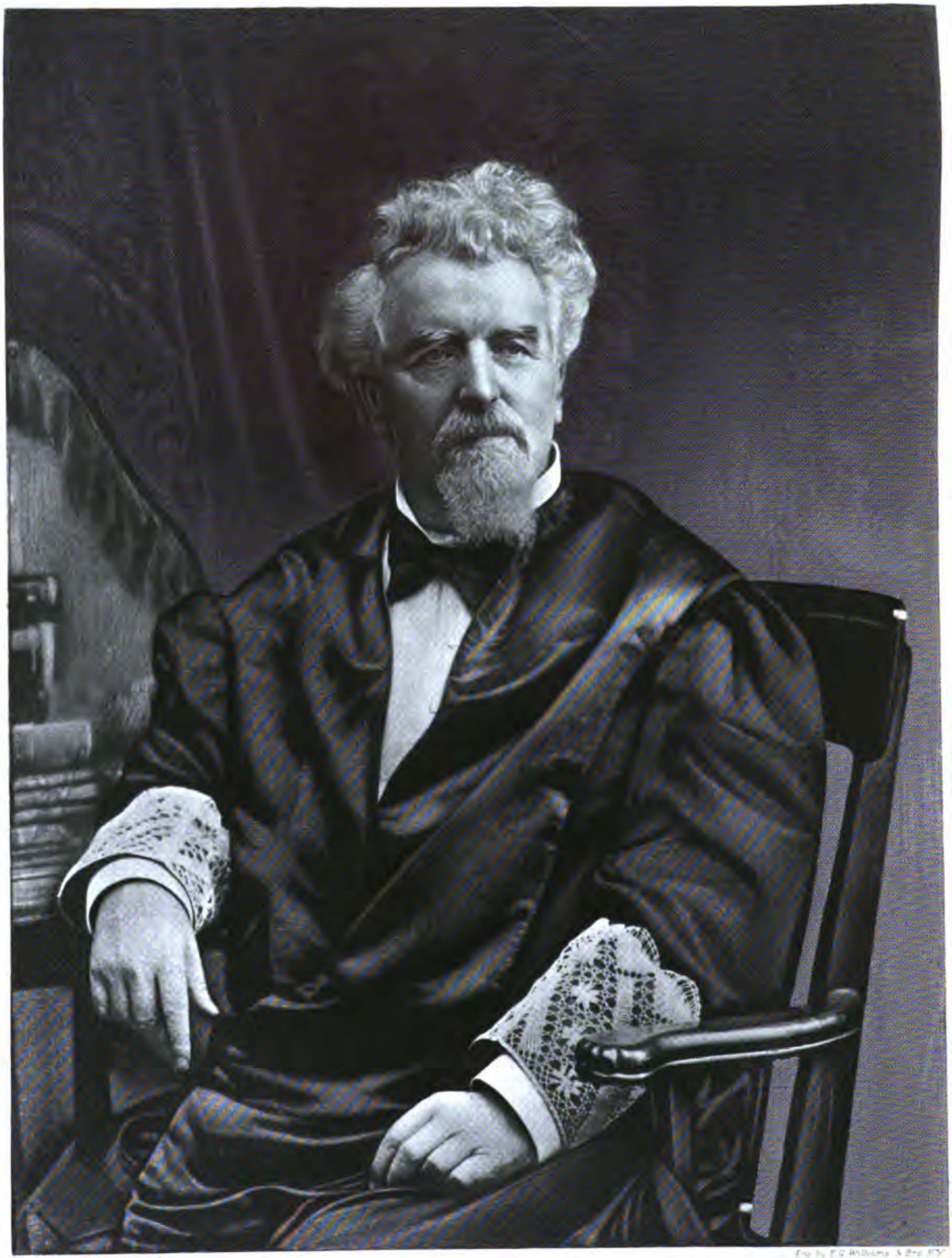
After his defeat as governor, Judge Wilmot was appointed to the office of President Judge, that he had resigned, and continued to preside over the Thirteenth Judicial District until 1861, when he was chosen to the United States Senate to fill the place made vacant by Simon Cameron, becoming a member of President Lincoln's cabinet. He was a member of the Peace Commission, and while in the Senate was a member of the committees on pensions, claims and foreign affairs. At the close of his senatorial career he was appointed by President Lincoln a judge of the United States Court of Claims, an office he held at the time of his death at Towanda, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1868.

GALUSHA AARON GROW.

This representative of a class of men which have almost become extinct—men of strong moral sense and conviction, unselfish purposes and a strong love of a patriotism which over-ruled all consideration of a personal interest, was a New Englander by birth, and a Pennsylvanian by adoption. He was born in what is now Eastford, Connecticut, August 31, 1823, and died at Glenwood, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1907. With his widowed mother, at the age of twelve years he came with five brothers and sisters to Lenox township, Susquehanna county, where his maternal parent purchased a farm. The mother was a woman of remarkable energy; she not only carried on the farm, but established a small country store on the present site of the Glenwood post-office. Young Grow was engaged in farm labor, also assisted his brother in the store, and in the spring of the year rafted lumber down the Susquehanna river to Port Deposit, Maryland. After receiving an academical education, he entered Amherst College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1844. It was during his senior year that he made his first public political speech, and he soon acquired the reputation of a ready debator, and an unusually fine extemporaneous speaker. The study of law in the office of F. B. Streeter was commenced in 1845 and two years later he was admitted a member of the bar. A law partnership was immediately formed with David Wilmot, the noted statesman and author of the "Wilmot Proviso." This was dissolved, however, in 1849, owing to Mr. Grow's health demanding a season of outdoor work. His health was eventually regained, and in 1850 he was unanimously nominated by the Susquehanna Democratic Convention as their candidate for the Legislature. This was the period when the "Wilmot Proviso" divided the Democratic party and the result was that two candidates of that party were nominated for Congress, representing the pro and anti-slavery wings. In the interest of harmony, they withdrew with the understanding they would support Mr. Grow for Congress, who at this time was comparatively unknown outside his own county. The result of the election was that he received 1,264 majority over his Whig opponent, and in December, 1851, at the age of twenty-eight years, was the youngest member of the Thirty-first Congress.

Elected as a Democrat, Mr. Grow remained with his party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, when he openly joined the opponents of slavery and became an abolitionist. His Congressional career continued twelve years, when he became a victim of a gerrymander, which united Susquehanna and Luzerne counties, which made the district strongly Democratic. As a member of the Lower House of Congress at the time when the grave questions of fifty years' standing demanded a conclusive settlement, the work he performed was hard and arduous, thus causing his nervous system to become prostrated and he retired in feeble health, March 4, 1863. He was elected, July 4, 1861, Speaker of the Lower House of Congress and at the close of his term he received a unanimous vote of thanks, the first event of the kind in many years.

To the people of the West he became endeared, owing to his devotion to the cause of "land for the landless." He was the author of the "Homestead Bill," and made his maiden speech in Congress in its support. He brought this bill before every Congress for ten years, and as a speaker of the House of Representatives, he signed the bill when it finally passed



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Chas F McKenna

both houses of Congress, and to his persistent unyielding devotion the country owes its homestead legislation. Mr. Grow's passage at arms with Congressman Keitt of South Carolina during the attempt to admit Kansas as a slave State, his strenuous opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, his energetic efforts that resulted in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks as Speaker, his free soil advocate during the Kansas trouble, these, in fact, showed his mettle, both as a member and speaker, during the troubled period prior to the Civil War and for the first two years of the war.

After his retirement from Congress he was engaged in lumbering in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and later in the oil fields of Venango county. The summer of 1871 was spent on the Pacific coast, and in the fall of that year he went to Texas and for four years was president of the Houston & Great Northern railroad. During his four years' absence from Pennsylvania he took no part in politics, but in the fall of 1875 he actively supported the candidacy of General Hartranfet for Governor, and the following year worked earnestly for the election of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency. He declined the appointment of minister to Russia tendered him by President Hayes, and in 1881 was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Grow was elected in 1894 as Congressman-at-Large, and two years later was reëlected, receiving the largest majority up to that time ever given in the United States for a candidate for any office. He was again elected in 1898 and in 1900, making his Congressional service cover a period of twenty years. His latter terms were, however, during a period of comparative peace, but he was ever ready to champion any cause of progress that needed an advocate.

At the end of his last term of office Mr. Grow retired to his boyhood home in Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, the last years of his life being passed amidst his old neighbors and the friends of his youth, who held him in the highest esteem. Amherst College, in 1884, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. The last three years of his eighty-five wonderful years were passed in absolute quietness and rest. He had fought well the battle of life, had brought harm to none and happiness to many. So as he reviewed, in the quiet of his country home, the scenes and happenings of his long eventful life, the retrospect could bring him naught but satisfaction.

CHARLES F. McKENNA.

In writing a sketch of Judge Charles F. McKenna it is a matter of great difficulty to determine where to begin, so dominant a figure has he been in many fields—soldier, writer, lawyer, judge, progressive citizen. In the field of diplomacy, Judge McKenna has been one of the leading representatives of this country, and as a patriot the public recognition accorded him has been sufficiently manifest on various occasions. His record as a soldier extends over the entire Civil War, during which time he was an active participant, carrying a musket as a private in all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Antietam to Appomattox, and was with his regiment, the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the surrender of General Lee's army.

Judge McKenna is of the third generation of his family in this country. A tenant farmer in Ireland, of the Earl of Caledon estate, his grandfather, Hugh McKenna, soon after the death of his wife, emigrated from

County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1832, bringing with him his six sons and four daughters, and settled in the city of Pittsburgh, with which city the family has been identified ever since that time.

James McKenna, born in 1800, father of Judge McKenna, died in Pittsburgh in 1846, and his wife, who was born in 1801, died in 1884. Their six children all attained maturity, and among them were Judge Charles F. McKenna, and Hon. Bernard McKenna, the latter died June 20, 1903; he had served as judge of the Second Police District Court of the city of Pittsburgh for a period of twelve years, and as mayor of Pittsburgh from 1893 to 1896. In the year 1839 Judge McKenna's father was elected by the people to be city and county overseer of the poor, an office of importance.

Judge Charles F. McKenna was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1844, and lost his father before he was one year old. The public and private day and night schools of his native city provided him with his early education, and in them he was an assiduous scholar. In his fourteenth year, having exhibited marked talent for free-hand sketching, he was apprenticed to learn the lithographer's profession, and his success as an engraver and an artist was of undoubted quality, as shown by specimens still preserved, but, when the call of President Lincoln for more Union soldiers came, in July, 1862, young McKenna volunteered as a private in Company E, 155th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, then being recruited from the city of Pittsburgh; this was at the early age of sixteen. This regiment saw some of the hottest fighting of the entire war. His regiment was first assigned to Humphrey's Pennsylvania Division, becoming a part of the renowned Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and in less than three weeks from the time of enlistment, Judge McKenna was at the battlefield at Antietam. During the three years that followed, until the close of the war, young McKenna had taken an active part with his regiment in famous battles as follows, all of which battles are inscribed on the regimental colors by official order of General Grant, namely: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, charge of Petersburg, siege of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and Appomattox. There were many other Pittsburghers who participated in these battles and who later gained distinction in professional and financial works in Pittsburgh. In camp life Judge McKenna resumed, in long winter quarters, his studies, having for his teacher Sergeant George P. Fulton, who subsequently was for many years principal of the Highland public schools of Pittsburgh.

At the close of the war Judge McKenna returned to his native city and commenced reading law with the firm of Mitchell & Palmer, and also availed himself of the tutorship of the famous James I. Kuhn, eminent lawyer and scholar. Admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, in 1869, he at once attracted attention by the masterly manner in which he conducted the cases entrusted to him and soon acquired a large clientele. Many of the celebrated cases reported in the Supreme courts of the State of Pennsylvania have had the benefit of the eloquence of Judge McKenna as one of the advocates, and his presentation of evidence has been the admiration of his colleagues, as well as of the laity. In June, 1904, President Roosevelt requested from Attorney-General P. C. Knox, and Hon. John Dalzell, Congressman of Pittsburgh, recommendations for the judgeship of the United States District Court of Porto

Rico, and on the unsolicited recommendations of these fellow members of the Pittsburgh bar, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. McKenna to said office. This nomination was at first declined by Judge McKenna, but he later reconsidered his decision and accepted the honor. After a service of two and one-half years, however, he was obliged to resign this commission and return to Pittsburgh, as the climate did not agree with him. Upon his resignation, President Roosevelt, in an autographed letter to the Department of Justice, paid complimentary tributes to his administration.

Upon his return to Pittsburgh Judge McKenna resumed his legal practice in association with his nephews, E. J. and J. Frank McKenna. His services have been in demand by corporations and other organizations, some among these being general solicitor of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society since its organization about forty years ago; solicitor for the City National and the City Savings banks while they existed; counsel for the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, and for cemetery and charitable organizations until 1892, when he resigned because of the press of his other legal work, during this time having been under the administrations of the following bishops: the late Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, the late Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, and the late Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan; counsel for the ladies' department of the Grand Army of the Republic Home at Hawkins Station, and for the splendid Memorial Hall at Pittsburgh.

Not long after the return of Judge McKenna from Porto Rico, he was appointed by Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, which had in charge the erection of a memorial monument to the Pennsylvania soldiers who served in that battle, this tribute to cost $300,000. He has been serving as president of this commission for several years. When the Allegheny County Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall was to be erected by vote of the taxpayers of the county at a cost of $2,000,000, Judge McKenna was elected historian of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, and has, since its dedication in 1910, served as chairman of the Tablet Committee. He was unanimously chosen by his comrades as a member of the committee of ten veterans of the Civil War who were to have charge of its erection and administration. He was appointed by the State Commander, Col. John A. Fairman, in 1910 judge advocate general of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, and served several terms. While in Porto Rico, Judge McKenna was commissioned by John K. Tener, later governor of Pennsylvania, grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to organize the Elks in Porto Rico, and he became exalted ruler of the Elks for two terms, of San Juan Lodge. On his retirement from these positions to return to Pittsburgh, he was presented with embossed resolutions and jewels and badge of San Juan Lodge of Elks.

In the field of literature Judge McKenna has also rendered signal service. As a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society many articles have come from his facile pen pertaining to the local history of Pennsylvania. He edited and illustrated a volume of eight hundred pages, entitled, "Under the Maltese Cross from Antietam to Appomattox," which was published in 1908 by the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers Regimental Association, a work which occupied the attention of Judge McKenna for a period of four years, so broad in its scope and so thoroughly have all the details been executed. Both press and public were unanimous in their commendation of this stupendous piece of work. His latest service in patriotic work was editing and compiling, at the request of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, an alphabetical and reference index of the names of all Pennsylvania soldiers and officers participating in the battle of Gettysburg, as officially installed on the regimental and organization mural tablets on the Pennsylvania State Memorial at Gettysburg, this publication being in demand by all survivors of the battle of Gettysburg, their friends and descendants, and will be accessible to all public and historical libraries of the State of Pennsylvania. He was also chairman of the Committee on Tablets, and aided in the compiling of the names of over 30,000 soldiers who enlisted from Allegheny county in the War of the Rebellion, and which has been placed in bronze tablets in the Soldiers' and' Sailors' Memorial Hall of Allegheny county. Judge McKenna is a charter member of Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic; he is also a charter member of the Union Veteran Encampment, No. 1, of Pittsburgh, in which organization he was elected colonel, only veterans who had served not less than two years in the field during the Civil War being admitted to the membership. While Judge McKenna has generally affiliated with the Democratic party in National campaigns, he has the courage of his independent opinions, and frequently has cast his vote independent of party questions. He led a revolt of soldier Democrats on the first nomination of William J. Bryan, and was honored by being made chairman of the Allegheny county soldiers in the McKinley campaign which visited Major McKinley at Canton. In the same campaign he accompanied Generals Alger, Sickles, and Bragg, and other prominent Civil War soldiers in a speaking tour throughout the West for William McKinley.

On June 6, 1911, Judge McKenna was appointed, by Governor Tener, judge of the newly-created County Court of Allegheny county, this court having jurisdiction over civil and trespass cases, and also over domestic relations, known as the Juvenile Court. Among the happy congratulations tendered to Judge McKenna on his election about this time was the following extract of the congratulatory letter of Ex-President Roosevelt:

THE "OUTLOOK"
287 Fourth Avenue
New York

Office of
Theodore Roosevelt. August 22, 1911.

My Dear Judge:—Pray accept my heartiest congratulations. I particularly appreciated your service in Porto Rico and I am glad that you are now to serve on the bench in our own country.

Faithfully yours,
Theodore Roosevelt.

Hon. Chas. F. McKenna,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following fall he became a candidate to succeed himself, and in the general election held in November, 1912, he was elected for a term of ten years, by a majority of over 30,000, the entire vote against him being less than his majority a flattering testimonial to the esteem in which he is held. At the great reunion on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, where survivors of the "Blue" and the "Gray" fraternized, the war department distributed the special Congressional Medals of Honor in commemoration of the historic event to all members of the 155th Regiment and other survivors who participated in the great battle. These Medals of Honor were presented on Little Round Top at the identical position occupied by that regiment in the capture and defence of that place in the great battle. Comrade McKenna treasures this souvenir very highly.

From early boyhood Judge McKenna has been possessed of artistic talent, which, if cultured professionally, would doubtless have brought him distinction among illustrators. His office is ornamented with numerous pencil sketches of scenes at the front during the Civil War. Among these sketches are splendid perspective of a military camp, an exceptionally realistic picture of the firing line, and another of soldiers dancing the "hoedown." His war sketches have caught a life-like military spirit, and their execution is remarkably fine.

In personal appearance Judge McKenna is distinguished, and his bearing distinctly marks the soldier. His hair is snowy and abundant, and he wears a white moustache and beard. His eyebrows are heavy, and overshadow eyes which sparkle with a kindly gleam. He is dignified, yet sympathetic in manner, and young and old alike go to him to have their differences adjusted. He has an original manner of speaking, his sentences being short and trenchant, his delivery rapid, and his thoughts are couched in classical language. He has probably more friends than the majority of men, his idea of friendship being to look for and recognize the good in others, and to take a genuine pleasure in the companionship of others because of this good, a feeling which is very generally reciprocated.

Judge McKenna was one of the earliest members of the Allegheny County Bar Association, an organizer and charter member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and also belongs to the American Bar Association, in all of which he takes an interest. He also gives his time, when possible, to other than military affairs, and has been for years an active member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Civic Club, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Press Club, and Pennsylvania Club of New York, and is also a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, prizing very highly his autograph certificate of membership signed by President Grant, then president of this society.

At a recent election, November 8, 1921, Judge McKenna was elected for a second term of ten years as judge of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, from January, 1922, having the high honor paid him at this election of being unopposed, a grand tribute by the citizens of his native city and county in recognition of his high character and faithful discharge of his duties; Judge McKenna is now in active discharge of the duties of this office.

Judge McKenna married, October 1, 1872, in Baltimore, Virginia White, daughter of Dr. Norval W. and Annie (Flick) White, of Allegheny City (now North Side), Pittsburgh.

JAMES HUMPHREY TORREY, A. M.

While his grandfather, Major Jason Torrey, who settled in Northeastern Pennsylvania in 1798, was one of the early settlers of Wayne county, and is said to have built the first house erected in Honesdale, James H. Torrey is a native son of the "Empire State," his father, the Rev. David Torrey, D. D., a minister of the Presbyterian church, being settled over the church of that faith in Delhi, Delaware county, New

York. The course of events brought the young man to the bar of Luzerne county, and later to the bar of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he has long held prominent position as a learned and able lawyer. For forty-six years he has practiced law, his clientele largely the corporations of the district, he practicing from 1898 until 1916 as a member of the firm of Welles & Torrey, and since the latter year has been counsel for Pennsylvania for the Delaware & Hudson Company and the Hudson Coal Company.

Mr. Torrey traces descent from ancient English ancestry long seated at Combe St. Nicholas, Somersetshire, England, the American ancestor being William (2) Torrey, son of William (1) and Margaret Torrey, he born at Combe St. Nicholas, in 1608, and came with his brothers to New England in 1640, settling at Weymouth, Massachusetts. He became a captain of the train band, commissioner to try small causes, town officer, deputy to the General Court, and being a good penman and also a good Latin scholar, did a great deal of clerical work for the deputies. This William Torrey had a life lease of the family seat, "The Torreys," at Bristol, England, and was a man of considerable importance in his community. His son, Samuel Torrey, who came from England with his father, became in 1664 the minister settled over the church at Weymouth. He left sons and daughters.

Major Jason Torrey, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, June 30, 1772, and died November 21, 1848. He was a son of William and Hannah (Wheeler) Torrey, his mother a daughter of Deacon Nathan Wheeler, of Williamstown. Major Jason Torrey was an early settler in Northeastern Pennsylvania, a surveyor and a land agent. He married (first), January 11, 1797, Lois Welch, who died July 27, 1813. He married (second), August 4, 1816, Mrs. Achsah Griswold, who died November 1, 1848. By his first marriage there were nine children, by his second two sons, one of them the Rev. David Torrey, D. D., father of James H. Torrey, of Scranton.

David Torrey, son of Major Jason Torrey and his second wife, Achsah (Griswold) Torrey, was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1818, and died in October, 1894. He was a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1843, and of Union Theological Seminary, class of 1846. He was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, and was settled over churches of that denomination at Delhi, 1850-60, Ithaca, 1860-65, and Cazenovia, New York, 1869-94. He served during the Civil War as a Christian Commission worker, and was a lifetime Republican. About 1865 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Dr. Torrey married, October 3, 1848, Mary Elizabeth Humphrey, a daughter of the Rev. Herman Humphrey, D. D., LL. D., born in Canton, Connecticut, March 26, 1779, president of Amherst College, 1823-45, died in April, 1861. Dr. Humphrey, a descendant of Michael Humphrey, who came from England to Connecticut in 1643, married, in April, 1808, Sophia Porter. Among their children was a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who married the Rev. David Torrey, D. D., and died April 8, 1867, leaving two children, Sarah Melissa and James Humphrey Torrey. Sarah Melissa Torrey, born in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1849, married, September 24, 1873, William Delos Wells, of Cazenovia, New York. She died in September, 1895.

James Humphrey Torrey, only son of the Rev. David and Mary Elizabeth (Humphrey) Torrey, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, June 16, 1851. He finished public school study in the high school of Northampton, Massachusetts, with the graduating class of 1869, then entered Amherst College, class of 1873. He left college in his junior year, but two decades later, 1893, Amherst conferred upon him an honorary A. M. degree. From January 10, 1872, until six months later the young man studied law in the offices of Willard & Royce, of Scranton. Pennsylvania, then entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, in the engineering corps, later as weighmaster at the coal mines. He found time during this period to continue his law studies, later completing them under the perceptorship of E. B. Sturges, then after passing the required tests was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, October, 1876, he then being a young man of twenty-five years of age. He was later admitted to the Lackawanna county bar, and to all State and Federal courts of his district, his last admission being to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1909.

Mr. Torrey has practiced his profession continuously since 1876, principally as an individual, but from 1898 until 1916 as a partner in the firm of Welles & Torrey, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1886-87 he was appointed by the Scranton Board of Trade as its representative in the inter-municipal conventions, and he was one of the three men who drafted the act passed May 24, 1887, for the government of smaller Pennsylvania cities. His practice has largely been with corporations, and since 1916 he has been the legal representative of the Delaware & Hudson Company and the Hudson Coal Company for the State of Pennsylvania. He is also counsel for the First National Bank and the Lackawanna Trust Company, of Scranton. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, was president of the Lackawanna Law Library Association, and was for sometime chairman of the examining board before whom applicants for admission to the Lackawanna bar appeared.

For seven of his younger years Mr. Torrey served in Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He is a Republican in political life, and from 1893 until 1897 was solicitor for the city of Scranton, also for two years was a school director. He was for many years a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Scranton, and for two years president. His clubs are the Scranton and Scranton Country. Since 1886 he has been an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church, and for sixteen years was superintendent of the Sunday school of that church.

Mr. Torrey married, December 10, 1872, Ella C. Jay, born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1854, daughter of Douglas H. Jay, a veteran of the Civil War, postmaster of Scranton, an accountant by occupation. Mrs. Torrey is of the family that gave to the United States Supreme Court its first chief justice, John Jay, who was a grandson of Joseph Jay, an officer of the Revolution from New Brunswick, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Torrey are the parents of four children: 1. Mary E., a graduate of Welles College, Aurora, New York; married Alonzo E. Fitch, of Cazenovia, New York. 2. William Jay, who died January 15, 1919; he was a graduate of Yale, class of 1899, and a lawyer. 3. Elizabeth J., married Willis B. Kirkpatrick, of Hartsdale, New York. 4. Douglas Jay, a graduate of Hotchkiss School, Connecticut, 1903; Yale University, 1907; Harvard Law School, 1910; captain of the 107th Infantry, United States Army, 1917-18; married Josephine Harvey, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

MILTON CHRISTIAN HENNINGER.

Milton Christian Henninger was born in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1851, son of Peter and Salome Anna (Marcks) Henninger, his father a blacksmith. He attended the public schools, grade and high, Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania), State Normal School, Kutztown, Pennsylvania (graduate of the class of 1870), and Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, class of 1874. He then taught three terms in the public school, followed by a year as teacher in the preparatory school at Muhlenberg College. He then studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. John D. Stiles of Allentown, passed the examining board, and on September 5, 1876, was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Henninger began practice in Allentown in 1876, and on November 6, 1877, was elected district attorney for Lehigh county, an office he filled for three years, assuming the duties of his position the first Monday of January, 1878. He then returned to private practice and became one of the strong and able lawyers of the Lehigh bar. On November 4, 1919, he was elected judge of Lehigh County courts and began his term of ten years the first Monday in January, 1920. He most ably discharged the duties of his high office until his deeply-regretted passing, September 25, 1921. He was a just and upright judge, learned in the law and devoted to his profession.

Judge Henninger was a Democrat in his political faith, and for twelve years represented Lehigh county in the State Senate, elected first November 7, 1882, and twice reëlected. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and a man of the highest personal character.

In St. John's Church, Allentown, on June 26, 1883, Judge Henninger married Mary J. R. Hausman, daughter of Boas and Rebecca (Flynn) Hausman. Seven children were born to Judge and Mrs. Henninger: 1. M. Christine, born March 31, 1884; married Dr. George H. Rauch. 2. Martha H., born May 25, 1885. 3. Louise A., born December 16, 1886. 4. Anna R., born June 20, 1888; married J. Elmore Turrell. 5. Frances M., born October 10, 1889. 6. James Flynn, born May 9, 1891. 7. Ida M., born December 9, 1893, deceased.

JAMES I. KAY.

As an able lawyer of distinguished ability, a humanitarian of countless good works, and a citizen dependable in all service, James I. Kay filled a large place in the life of Pittsburgh for many years. He was a native of this district, educated in local institutions, and in the period during which he grew into professional prestige there came into being the needs that he met in valuable charitable and philanthropic work, for which he took time from pressing legal obligations. James I. Kay occupied an honored place in the records of his city, and the results of his endeavors continue in constant benefits.

Mr. Kay was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1853, and after attending Newell's Institute, studied law in the office of the firm of Bakewell & Christy. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1874, and was the organizer of the firm of Kay & Totten, which later became Kay, Totten & Brown, of which he was senior member at the time of his death. His professional record is a list of honorable accom-

James I. Kay

plishments, and he was known as a lawyer whose abilities were of unusual order. He was a member and president of the Patent Law Association from its organization. For many years he was a golf enthusiast, and also traveled extensively in Europe and in the United States.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Kay was a leader in charitable activity. For a number of years he was president of the Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home, and at the time of his death he was serving on its advisory committee, and was active in the same capacity in the Industrial Home for Crippled Children. He was a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, a member of the Freedmen's Board, and a devoted, practical supporter of many other good works. He was a member of the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Golf Club, and for many years was a member of the Pittsburgh Club and the Oakmont Country Club. He was for a long time a member and elder of the North Presbyterian Church and later the Sixth Church, and in 1901 was made an elder of Shadyside Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kay married Jenny Mieville Totten, daughter of Robert Christy and Mary Louise (Mellier) Totten, and granddaughter of William J. Totten, a builder of cannon for the Mexican War, trustee of Western University of Pennsylvania, and one of the founders of Allegheny Cemetery. Robert C. Totten was a member of the pioneer iron firm of Pennock & Totten. Mrs. Kay survives her husband with a daughter, Louise K., who married George S. Ebbert. Mr. and Mrs. Ebbert have two sons: James Kay, and George S., Jr.

Mr. Kay's death, February 20, 1921, was a distinct loss to the profession he ornamented for many years, and of those finest traditions he was a zealous custodian. A Christian gentleman in the fullest meaning of the term, he guided his life by a sure and safe path to a glorious reward. The following resolution was adopted by the Patent Law Association of Pittsburgh:

In the providence of God, Mr. James I. Kay has been removed from among us by death, February 20, 1921. Mr. Kay, in the spirit which always distinguished him, was the principal organizer of this Association. He has since been its President, and has always taken a deep interest in its affairs. His professional activity covered a period of more than forty-five years, and he was recognized by all with whom he came in contact as an able lawyer and honorable man.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we express our sorrow in this loss to ourselves and to our common profession.

We tender to his family the assurance of our sympathy and spread a copy of this resolution upon the records of the Association.

(Signed) WESLEY G. CARR,
MARSHALL A. CHRISTY,
CHARLES M. CLARKE,
WILLIAM G. DOOLITTLE,
JO BAILEY BROWN,
Committee.

The following resolution was adopted by the Session of Shadyside Presbyterian Church:

IN MEMORIAM
JAMES I. KAY
1853—1921

James I. Kay was a faithful and actively interested member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. He was installed and ordained an Elder, March 31st, 1901. In 1903 he united with the Sixth Presbyterian Church, helping to establish that church in its present location. He returned to the fellowship of the Shadyside Church and resumed his place on the Church Session, November 11, 1916, continuing in that position to the time of his death, February 20, 1921.

He was devoted to the spiritual welfare of the church, a man of prayer, regular in his attendance upon the Sunday and week-day services and activities of the Church.

The advancement of the Kingdom of God held a supreme place in his heart, and he never lost his enthusiasm for the cause of Christian Missionary Work among newsboys, in the home field, and in the fields beyond the sea.

Possessing always a happy heart, he was interested particularly in childhood and youth, giving time and thought to their well being and well doing, and rejoicing when they were received into the fellowship of the church.

He was of a kind and gentle spirit, enjoying success with humility, bearing illness and disappointment with high hopefulness, conscious of his integrity and confident in his Christian faith.

He died with a prayer on his lips and a song in his heart, and his brethren of the Session on behalf of the congregation that loved and trusted him express gratitude to God for his faithful and friendly life, and proffer sympathy to his dear family in their sorrow.

May God bless and keep them in the faith for which he lived and in which he died.

Adopted by the Church Session, March 27, 1921.

Hugh Thomson Kerr,
Pastor;
William A. Renshaw,
Clerk of Session.

HENRY WILSON STOREY, JR.

From a very humble beginning in life, Mr. Storey worked his way upward to a very high position in the confidence and esteem of the people of Pennsylvania. He was a descendant of one of the oldest New England families. His ancestor, William Storey, was born in England, in 1614, of an ancient English family, was a carpenter by trade, and sailed from Norwich, England, for America, settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor as early as 1642. When he passed the examination for emigrants in New England, April 8, 1637, he was in the employ of Samuel Dix, a carpenter, and arrived in America sometime during that year. Among the proprietors of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636, was Andrew Storey, who was presumably a brother of William Storey. The latter was a common owner in Ipswich, subscribed to Major Denison's fund in 1648, had a share and a half in Plum Island, in 1664, and appears in the list of voters in Ipswich in 1679, when he was called senior. He bought and sold lands in Ipswich, owned land in the Chebacco district in 1652, was surveyor of highways in 1662, and was given permission to set up a mill on the Chebacco river in 1671. His wife Sarah was born in 1628, according to a deposition which she made in 1668. Three sons, William, Samuel and Seth, are found of record in Ipswich. Some of his descendants removed to New Jersey, whence, in 1800, some of the family removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

One of these was Joseph Storey, who married Catherine Kiser, of Frederick City, Maryland, born August 12, 1785, died at New Derry, Pennsylvania, in September, 1866. She was a daughter of John and Susan (Icis) Kiser, who came from Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1793, located in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, whence they removed, in 1810, to Congress, Wayne county, Indiana, and there died. Joseph and Catherine Storey were the parents of William Sloan, of whom further.

William Sloan Storey was born July 20, 1821, at New Derry, and died in Johnstown, August 4, 1882. In 1860 he located in Conemaugh, Cambria county, and became conductor of a local freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad. He married Rebecca Ellen Dickson, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, born July 10, 1827, died April 7, 1904, at Johnstown.

She was a daughter of Thomas Dickson, born 1795, died 1848, and his wife, Jane (Barclay-Wilson) Dickson. They were married, on October 25, 1821, and had a large family of children. Jane Barclay, born May 12, 1797, died September 17, 1868, at Blairsville, was the elder daughter of Alexander and Annie (Martin) Barclay, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was married to James Wilson, about 1817; he died a year later, leaving a son, James Wilson, and she subsequently married Thomas Dickson. Annie Martin, wife of Alexander Barclay, was a native of Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1796. After her marriage to Alexander Barclay they settled on a farm in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and were the parents of five children.

Henry Wilson Storey, the eldest of two sons of William Sloan and Rebecca Ellen (Dickson) Storey, was born March 31, 1851, in Blairsville, and was nine years old when the family removed to Conemaugh. During the Civil War, as a boy, he engaged in the sale of sweetmeats at the railroad station, and found many customers among the Civil War soldiers passing through the place. On one occasion they took from him a considerable quantity of maple sugar, for which he received no compensation, but he did not complain because, as he said, "he guessed they were hungry and needed it worse than he did." In 1864 he became a messenger in the telegraph office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and soon became proficient in the telegraph code, so that two years later he was installed in the position of telegrapher. At the early age of sixteen years he was placed in charge of the signal tower at the eastern end of the Gallitzin Tunnel, where he worked nights, and traveled to and from work through the tunnel by lantern light. In 1872, at the age of twenty-one years, he was made agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Conemaugh, where he continued five years, removing at the end of that time to Johnstown. There he became an accountant in the office of the "Tribune," and while pursuing his duties read law in the office of John P. Linton. In March, 1881, he was admitted to the bar, and upon the death of Charles L. Dix, Mr. Storey became his successor as resident solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he filled to the time of his death, November 21, 1914. He was a member of the Veteran Employees Association of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and rarely failed to attend a meeting of the veterans, who had held annual reunions every May for some twenty years preceding his death. For some years he was associated with Hon. Alvin Sherbine in the practice of law, and not long preceding his death his son, Henry Wilson Storey, Jr., was also associated with him in practice. Mr. Storey served as burgess of the borough of East Conemaugh in 1873, and was reëlected for three consecutive terms thereafter. In 1883-84-85-86-87 he was elected burgess of Johnstown, and in 1892 was a delegate from the Twentieth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, when Benjamin Harrison was nominated to the presidency. In 1889 Mr. Storey was a nominee of his party for the office of district attorney, to succeed Henry G. Rose, who perished in the great flood of that year. Following that catastrophe, Mr. Storey was very active in bringing about the consolidation of the several boroughs, and was appointed by the Johnstown Board of Trade as a member of the general committee to bring about this union. In this capacity he called a mass meeting of the citizens, which was held in September, 1889, and was one of the attorneys who appeared before the governor in December following, to file an application for a charter. This was the first application for a city charter under the act of May, 1889, and was the first one in the department where seven boroughs decided to consolidate.

In 1876, Mr. Storey became a member of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Johnstown, and subsequently he served as a steward of the society and a member of the board of trustees. He was one of the organizers of the Vincent Bible class, and was later one of the teachers of the Winafelo class in the Methodist Sunday school. Mr. Storey was largely responsible for the series of revival meetings held under the noted baseball Evangelist, Rev. William A. Sunday, at Johnstown, in November and December, 1913, and was very active in furthering the work of that meeting. He was among the organizers of the Billy Sunday Anti-liquor Association, was the first president of the Personal Workers' League, and was one of those who assisted the Rev. Walter Everett Burnett in receiving some five hundred converts into the Franklin Street Church as the result of the Sunday meetings. He was a member of Johnstown Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Portage Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. At the annual meeting of the old Canal Boatmen's Association in September, 1914, Mr. Storey was unanimously chosen president of the association. He was one of the board of corporators of Grand View Cemetery. In the great Johnstown flood two of the trustees of the Johnstown Savings Bank were drowned, and in September, 1889, Mr. Storey was chosen to succeed one of these. He resigned the position in May, 1908, to become solicitor of the bank. While widely and most favorably known as an attorney and business man, Mr. Storey was also an authority on local history, and in 1907 he was the editor of a three volume "History of Cambria County," published by the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, which had a wide circulation, and is to-day the standard in that section.

Henry W. Storey married, October 12, 1875, Abbie Doty Douglass, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Doty) Douglass, of Johnstown. She survives him with a daughter and three sons, namely: Mary Douglass, general secretary for Cambria county of the Red Cross; Percy Barclay, married Charlotte Berlebile; Henry Wilson, Jr., of whom further, and Douglass Doty, of the law firm of Hause, Evans, Baker & Storey, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Following the death of Mr. Storey, the Johnstown "Daily Tribune" said of him, editorially:

> Henry Wilson Storey came to his life's ambition, the law, after achieving success which promised rapid advancement in railroad work. He prepared for admission to the bar while managing "The Tribune's" accounting department. With characteristic indefatigable industry he performed double duty during the period of his law studies, and accomplished his ambition. As a practitioner he achieved success. His capacity for detail was enormous, while his resourcefulness was remarkable. Henry Wilson Storey took more than ordinary interest in his home city. Not only was he active in public affairs during his whole residence here, but he loved to dig into the early history of the city and county, and to his work and pen are due many of the valuable records of the earlier Johnstown and its people. He possessed high ideals of the duty of citizenship, and, although an intense lover of the political party of which he became a leader in his early manhood, he did not hesitate to freely criticise what he deemed to be the delinquencies of that party and those who were, or sought to become, its nominees. "Wils" Storey approached the ideal as a son, husband, and father. His love and devotion to a mother, spared him to his middle age, his affection and unceasing care for his chosen helpmeet and children, must be a source of grateful memory to the kin who survive this real Johnstowner.

Henry Wilson Storey, Jr., second son of Henry Wilson and Abbie D. (Douglass) Storey, was born March 25, 1887, in Johnstown, where he is now engaged in the practice of law, as an able successor of his talented farmer. He is ably maintaining the honor of the name, and enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. For this he was thoroughly fitted by education, graduating from the Johnstown High School in 1905, from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1910, and from the Dickinson School of Law in 1913. With native capacity, supplemented by faithful and energetic preparation, he has developed an aptitude for the study and practice of law, is still a student, keeps abreast of the time, and cares for the interest of his clientage in an efficient manner. Mr. Storey is an earnest supporter of Republican principles and policies, but does not desire public offices, and gives his time and energies to the care of his growing practice. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, of the Johnstown Country Club, and of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Johnstown.

HON. MARCUS WILSON ACHESON.

Hon. Marcus Wilson Acheson, lawyer, jurist, was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1828, son of David and Mary (Wilson) Acheson. His primary and academic education was obtained in the schools of his native town, his collegiate course being taken in Washington (afterwards consolidated with Jefferson) College. He graduated from this college in 1846 and immediately began the study of law with his brother, Alexander W. Acheson, later President Judge of the judicial district composed of Washington and Beaver counties. Mr. Acheson was admitted to the bar of Washington county in 1852, and on June 18, 1852, was admitted to the bar of Allegheny and began the practice of law in the city of Pittsburgh. In 1860 the law partnership of Hamilton & Acheson was formed with George P. Hamilton. Later this partnership was dissolved because of the ill health of Mr. Hamilton. Thereafter Mr. Acheson continued in private practice until 1880, when he was nominated judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania by President Rutherford B. Hayes. Upon the death of Hon. William McKennan, United States Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit in 1891, President Benjamin Harrison appointed Judge Acheson to succeed him. This court comprised the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and sessions were held in the cities of Pittsburgh, Erie, Scranton, Williamsport and Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, and in Trenton, New Jersey, and Wilmington, Delaware.

When the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals were organized Judge Acheson was presiding judge of the new court for the Third Circuit. The sessions of this court are held in Philadelphia. He was a successful lawyer of a high type and an ideal judge.

Judge Acheson was a member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. He was president of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College; of Shadyside Academy, and of the Pittsburgh Hospital for Children. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Jefferson College.

Judge Acheson married, June 9, 1859, Sophie Duff Reiter, daughter of Dr. W. C. Reiter, of Pittsburgh.

The ascription of the historian at his death, "He left no argued cases undecided," is a just and adequate epitaph.

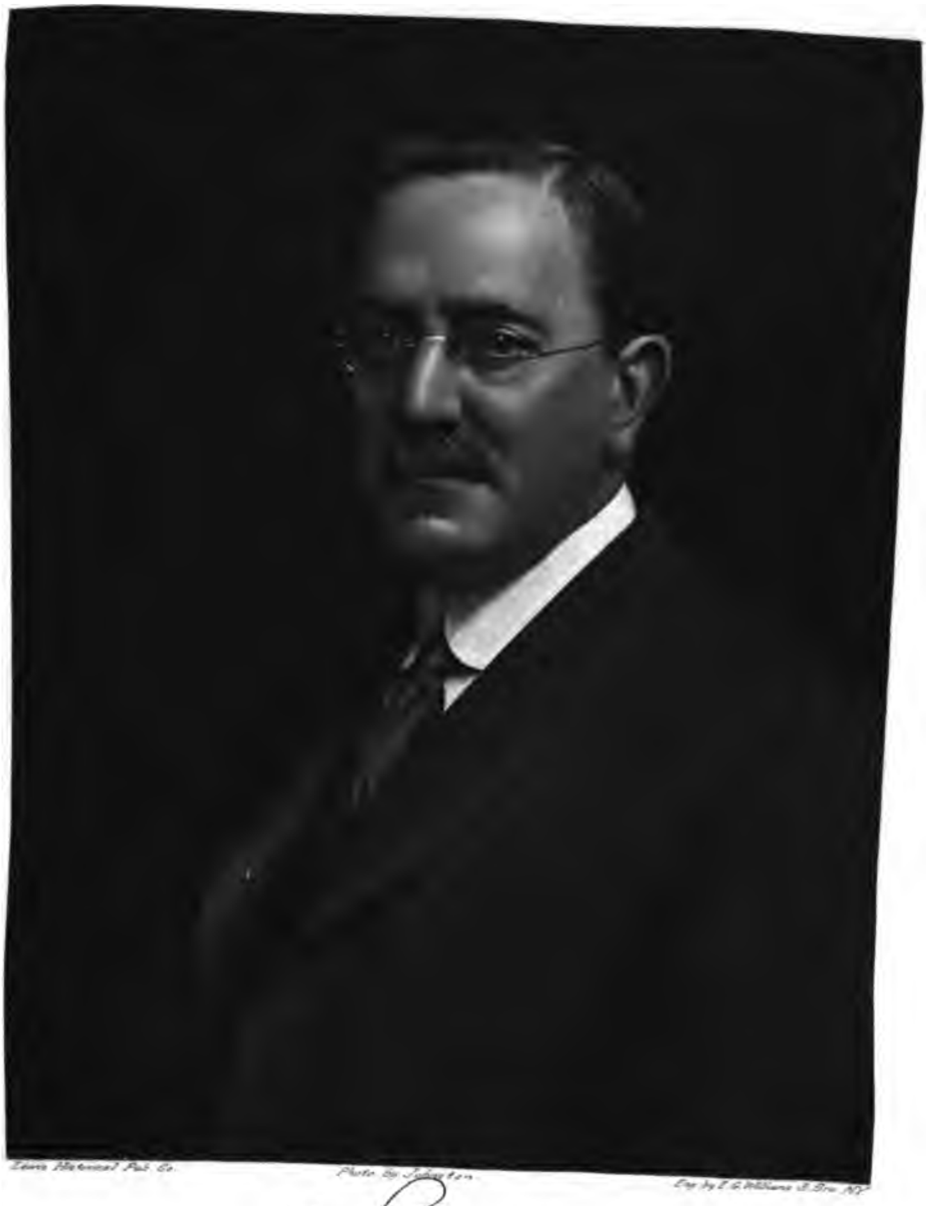
A. LEO WEIL.

The future of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is in the hands not of her industrial leaders and potentates alone, but also in those of the men who are working for her civic improvement and moral betterment and who administer her laws. Her standing in the years to come depends largely on the strides she makes along civic and social lines, and on the even-handed justice she deals out to all her citizens without discrimination of rank, fortune, or social standing, and for advancement along these lines she looks with confidence to such men as A. Leo Weil, senior member of the law firm of Weil, Christy & Weil, and one of the most prominent civic workers as well as one of the most prominent and aggressive attorneys now practicing at the bar of the Iron City. For about thirty-five years Mr. Weil has been a resident of Pittsburgh, and is conspicuous as one of her most prominent lawyers, as well as one of the most civic-spirited men to be found within her limits, prominently associated with all her most vital interests.

A. Leo Weil was born July 19, 1858, in Keysville, Charlotte county, Virginia, a son of Isaac L. and Minna (Weil) Weil, the former having been for several years established in business in the South. The ancestors of A. Leo Weil were natives of Bavaria, Germany. The boy received his elementary education in the log cabin schoolhouses of Virginia fame, in the old-fashioned boarding schools of Virginia, and in the high school of Titusville, Pennsylvania, to which city his parents removed from Virginia. He attended the academic and law departments of the University of Virginia, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of Virginia, then of Ohio, and next of Pennsylvania, in 1880.

From 1880 to 1887 Mr. Weil practiced in Bradford, Pennsylvania, achieving more than usual success, but in the latter year a desire for the larger opportunities of a wider field led him to remove to Pittsburgh, where he has since continuously remained, building up an extensive and lucrative practice. His marked ability, combined with devotion to duty, soon brought him into prominence and he became the legal representative of large interests, making a specialty of corporation law. Strong in reasoning and forceful in argument, he possesses that legal instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, and he combines with his other qualifications much of the magnetic force of the orator. Into every cause intrusted to him he throws the whole force of his personality, learning, skill and experience, allowing none of the many interests committed to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. The reports at the Supreme Court of the United States and at the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania contain many cases at first impression in which Mr. Weil as counsel blazed new trails in the development of the jurisprudence of Nation and of State.

In all that concerns the city's welfare, Mr. Weil's interest is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress, it is freely given. Brilliant, stalwart, with keen resentment of wrong, and of wide and ripe experience, he has been identified with Pittsburgh's most important civic movements, and is one of the men who are consulted on all matters and questions of public moment. From 1905 to the present time he has been president of the Voter's League, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the well-remembered graft disclosures, in purifying the official life, and removing the vice conditions of Pittsburgh. Among the other most notable achievements of the Voter's League under



Lewis Historical Pub. Co. Photo by Johnston. Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY

N. Leo. Neil

the direction of Mr. Weil may be mentioned the following: The saving of Grant Boulevard from occupation by street railways, and thus preserving that magnificent driveway to the city; the disclosures of the graft conditions in the Councils and the consequent changes of those conditions so that ever since there has not been even a suspicion of corruption; the disclosures of the corrupt management of a large number of school boards in the many school districts, and the consequent enactment of a school code placing the management of the public schools under one body of directors, which has given to Pittsburgh one of the most efficient and satisfactory public school systems in the country; the passage of a civil service law placing all city employees under civil service; the adoption of new charters for Pittsburgh, substituting a council of nine, elected at large on a non-partisan ballot for the unwieldy and irresponsible bicameral council (select and common) of a large number elected from wards on party tickets and responsible only to the "Machine;" and to these might be added many other reforms and advances along the line of civic betterment, due largely to the activities of the League under the personal direction of its president. Mr. Weil belongs to the National Municipal League, and the National Civil Service Association, and many other national organizations, civil, educational, and philanthropic. In the charitable and benevolent institutions of his adopted city, he takes an active interest and is ever ready to respond to any deserving call made on him. He is a member of the American Jewish Committee, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and the Westmoreland Country and Pittsburgh Athletic clubs, and the City Club of New York.

On the countenance of Mr. Weil are strongly depicted that willpower, fidelity and tenacity of purpose which throughout his career have been so strikingly manifested. Of deep convictions and great force of character, he belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more persuasive and dominating from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. His tastes and temperament would alike incline him to shun publicity, but his rare ability in achieving results causes him to be constantly sought and often brings him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view. Dignified and courteous on all occasions, his genial personality has drawn around him a large circle of warmly attached friends.

Mr. Weil married, April 11, 1883, Cassie Ritter, daughter of Ferdinand and Minnie Ritter, of Youngstown, Ohio, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Aimee Leona, who married Julian H. Stein, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 2. Ferdinand T., aged thirty-one, who is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1913, and who took a law course in the University of Pittsburgh. He is now associated with his father in the practice of his profession. 3. A. Leo, Jr., who graduated at Princeton University, class of 1917, and also is associated with his father in the practice of law. Both of Mr. Weil's sons volunteered in the navy when the United States entered the war and received commissions as ensigns before they were discharged from the service at the end of the war. The Weil family are socially active, and their beautiful home in the East End is one of the social centers of the city. Mrs. Weil, as well as her husband, takes an active part in the philanthropic and civic activities of the community.

Although not a native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Weil has shown himself in all phases of his career to be an incarnation of her spirit. Both at the bar and in the civic arena he has been a leader of force and magnetism. Nor can the phrase "has been" be applied to him in any sense which implies limitation. With a man of his type the past is a warrant for the future, and the record of A. Leo Weil, rich in achievement as it is, gives abundant assurance of greater things to come.

JOHN MARSHALL GEST.

A member of the Philadelphia bar for three decades, a judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia since 1911, Judge Gest has continued in honor a name handed down to him by his eminent father, John Barnard Gest, who was admitted to the same bar in 1847. Judge Gest is not alone a learned and able Probate and Orphans' Court judge, but the literature of his profession, particularly his particular branch of the law, has been enriched from his knowledge and through his research.

John Barnard Gest was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1823, and died in the city of his birth, March 1, 1907. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, later studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and for many years practiced at the Philadelphia bar. When the University Law School was started, Mr. Gest, although then in active practice, attended Professor Sharwood's lectures, and in 1852 was awarded his LL. B. He aided in organizing the Alumni Association, was its president for several years and long a member. In 1887 he was chosen a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. After many years of successful practice, Mr. Gest retired from same, and in 1890 was elected president of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, now the Fidelity Trust Company, having been vice-president of the company since 1873. He continued at the head of the Fidelity Trust Company until 1900, when he retired. He was at various times a director of the Mortgage Trust Company; trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital; president of Union Benevolent Association; and a member of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gest married Elizabeth Ann Purves, a descendant of John Purves, a Scotchman, who came to this country when a young man, married, June 30, 1765, Ann Marot, of New Jersey, of Huguenot ancestry, settled in Bridgeton, New Jersey, removed later to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1802. He and his son Alexander, are buried in the old burying-ground at Fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia.

John Marshall Gest, son of John Barnard and Elizabeth Ann (Purves) Gest, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1859. He prepared in Dr. John W. Faires Classical Institute, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1879; A. M. and LL. B., class of 1882. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1882 and practiced very successfully at that bar until July 1, 1911, when his prominence in Probate Court and Orphans' Court law won him the judgeship of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, a high judicial position he has continuously and most ably filled until the present, 1922.

Judge Gest is vice-provost of the Philadelphia Law Academy; was chairman of a commission to codify and revise the law of decedents' estates, 1917-18, that commission reporting seven acts which were passed by the Legislature and approved by the governor June 7, 1917. From 1896 until 1916 he was a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital; is a member of the American Bar Association; Pennsylvania State Bar Association; Law Association of Philadelphia; Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Sigma fraternities; Society of Colonial Wars; Sons of the American Revolution; Shakspere Society; is a Republican in politics; and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. His Philadelphia clubs are the University, Union League, Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Franklin Inn, and Merion Cricket. He is also a member of the University Club of New York.

Judge Gest has written numerous treatises and addresses on legal subjects and is the author of a standard law work, "Drawing Wills and Settlement of Estates in Pennsylvania" (T. and J. W. Johnson Co., 1909). He is also the author of "The Lawyer in Literature" (Boston Book Company, 1913).

Judge Gest married, April 17, 1888, Emily Judson Baugh, daughter of Edwin P. Baugh, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WALTER FORWARD.

Of the members of the Allegheny county bar in the first half of the nineteenth century, Walter Forward had not only gained prominence in local affairs but was known nationally. The son of Samuel and Susannah (Holcombe) Forward, he was born at Old Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, April 17, 1786. He was educated at the village academy, and in the seventeenth year of his age he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and became the editor of a Democratic paper styled the "Tree of Liberty." Meanwhile he devoted himself to the study of law, and at the age of twenty years was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Allegheny county. He soon became firmly established in his profession, securing ample success, and for a few years was a partner of Henry Baldwin, a native of Connecticut, who was one of the greatest lawyers of his day and was the pride of Pittsburgh and the idol of Pennsylvania. After the dissolution of this partnership, they were often engaged against each other in the trial of great causes and mutually recognized that each was worthy of the utmost endeavors on their part of the knowledge and proficiency of the law.

Mr. Forward continued actively in the practice of law until 1822, when he was elected, as a Democrat, a member of Congress to fill a vacancy, and was reëlected, occupying that position three years. In the presidential election in 1824 between Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams, he worked and supported the latter and was recognized and identified with the Whig party. He was active in the State Constitutional Convention of 1837, and on General Harrison's election as President, he appointed Mr. Forward first comptroller of the treasury, and in September, 1841, he became a member of President Tyler's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. Retiring from the cabinet in 1843, he resumed the practice of law, but President Tyler made him *charge d'affaires* at Copenhagen, Denmark, where he remained two years, resigning to accept the office of President Judge of Allegheny County District Court, to which he had been elected by popular election. He only served a year; while on the bench, November 24, 1852, he took a chill in the court house after charging the jury on a contested will case, and before the jury returned with the verdict he had expired.

Judge Forward was a lawyer, statesman and orator; a giant both intellectually and physically, equally eloquent and impressive, whether before the court, before a jury, or on the political platform. As a lawyer he had in his day no equal; a thorough scholar and student of the law, his cases for trial were prepared with painstaking care. Though a man of legal knowledge and extensive practice, his excess of good nature and generosity did not allow him to accumulate but little of this world's goods for a rainy day.

ELISHA PEAIRS DOUGLASS.

Richly endowed with attributes of mind and heart that gave him unbounded good-will and kindliness toward his fellows, and possessed of material means that enabled him to translate the warm impulses of brotherhood into instruments of essential service, Elisha Peairs Douglass, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, prominent in the law and in the world of affairs, lived out seventy-three years of notable usefulness and rewarded effort. Business interests had taken him from legal activity, but the honorable record he made as a practitioner is continued in the work of his son, Judge Howard W. Douglass, and the name has a deservedly conspicuous place in the history of the Pennsylvania's bench and bar.

Mr. Douglass is a descendant of Robert Douglass, who came across the mountains from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Washington county at about the close of the Revolutionary War. He married Isabella Orr, and from them the line descends through James Douglass and his wife, Mary Ellen (Drennan) Douglass, to Thomas Douglass. Thomas Douglass married Lydia C. Peairs, and they became the parents of Elisha P. Douglass.

Elisha Peairs Douglass, son of Thomas and Lydia Caroline (Peairs) Douglass, was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, February 22, 1849. His early schooling was obtained in the public schools and as a youth he taught school in Elizabeth township and in Rostraver township, continuing his own studies while filling these positions. In his later years he would sometimes tell intimate friends of his boyhood desire to succeed, and with what diligence he bent his energies toward this end.

Mr. Douglass made the law his choice of a calling, and after a course in the California Normal School, attended Wooster College, being graduated in 1877. A short time after graduation he made McKeesport his home, practicing in this place and in Pittsburgh, and until his death the greater part of his interests were centered in McKeesport. His early professional work won him favorable notice, and he commanded an excellent practice, from which he branched out into important business connections.

Mr. Douglass was a leader in the founding of a number of McKeesport's early enterprises, both in public utilities and industrial lines, and was the organizer of the projects that gave the city its first street cars and its first natural gas company, the McKeesport-Reynoldton Passenger Railways Company and the Union Gas Company. With these companies Mr. Douglass was associated until 1895, when he disposed of his holdings in both. The Fifth avenue, and High street and Fifteenth avenue bridges were also furthered by him, and he was one of the founders of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company. His work as an organizer and as an executive never showed to better effect than in this organization, which has come to be in the course of its steady expansion the largest tin plate works in the world. Mr. Douglass was vice-president of this company from the time of its organization until his death.

D A Douglas

received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904. Subsequently he studied in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh and in 1907 was awarded an LL. B. In November of that year he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county and became a member of the firm of Douglass, Fife & Young The general practice of this firm attained large proportions, and in association therewith, Mr. Douglass participated in much important litigation in the district.

Mr. Douglass is of Republican political faith, and was city solicitor of McKeesport from January, 1916, to December, 1921. In November, 1921, he was elected to the bench of the Allegheny county Common Pleas Court, for a ten-year term, and now discharges the duties of that responsible place, he being, with one exception, the youngest man elected for the Common Pleas bench of Allegheny county in the past sixty years.

Judge Douglass holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, affiliating with McKeesport Lodge, No. 641, Free and Accepted Masons; all of the bodies of the Pennsylvania Consistory; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of Grandview Lodge, Knights of Pythias; McKeesport Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and from his college years of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. His clubs are: The Duquesne, Oakmont Country, Pittsburgh Country and Youghiogheny Country. Professional demands have kept him from active business participation, although he is a director of the McKeesport Tin Plate Manufacturing Company.

Judge Douglass married, May 28, 1910, Virginia VanKirk, daughter of the late Dr. T. R. VanKirk, of McKeesport, and they are the parents of two children: Thomas VanKirk and John VanKirk.

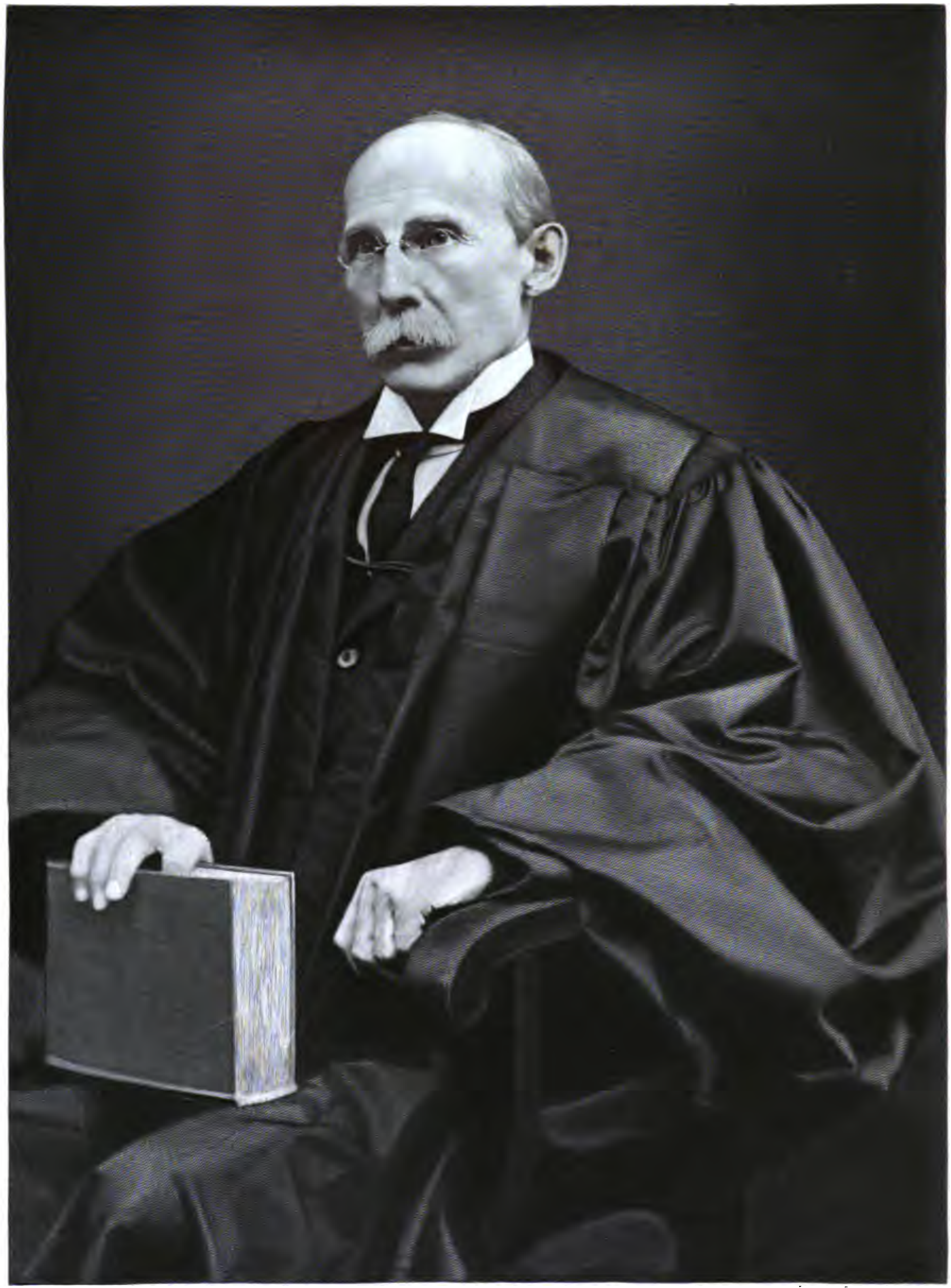
JUDGE JAMES WESLEY KING.

Descended from early settlers of Pennsylvania, and for many years prominent at the bar and on the bench, Judge King is a representative professional man of this State, a man of broad interests and forward-looking spirit, giving to the responsibilities which devolve upon him the judgment and mature discernment gained through many years of experience, and the confident belief in eventual good which is the outgrowth of an optimistic attitude of mind.

Matthias King, the immigrant ancestor of this family, came to the United States from Germany in the year 1751, and settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where the family remained until 1800 or thereabouts. At that time Matthias King, although well advanced in years, pressed westward, over the Alleghenies, to Westmoreland county, also in this State, where he died about 1809. Meanwhile one of his sons, George Adam King, came to Armstrong county, in 1796, and founded the family of which the judge is a member.

George King, Judge King's father, was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was a successful farmer of that community, holding a prominent position in the local public life. He was a Democrat by political affiliation, held various town offices, and was a lifelong member and for many years trustee of the Lutheran church. He married Mary Fiscus, who was born in Plumcreek township, Armstrong county, and both are now deceased.

Judge King was born in Burrell township, September 29, 1859, and received his early education in the old log schoolhouse near his home. Continuing his studies at Professor Duff's Select School, at Leechburg,



James I. Brownson

Pennsylvania, he thereafter taught school for four years. This enabled him to follow the higher education for which he had planned, and he entered Thiel College, at Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, subsequently studying law in the offices of the Hon. Edward S. Golden. Admitted to the bar in May of 1886, he began practice in Kittanning, where he continued until 1913, when he was elevated to the bench, and has since served as president judge of Armstrong county, the thirty-third judicial district of Pennsylvania.

A Democrat by political affiliation, Judge King has served as school director, but has never sought the honors of office. He served on the advisory committee of the examining board of the selective service during the World War, and made many addresses in Western Pennsylvania in support of the various home war-time activities. He is now and always has been a member of the Lutheran church.

Judge King married, in May, 1887, at Oakdale, Pennsylvania, Ida Lillian Cooper, who was born in New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mrs. King is a daughter of John and Sarah (Roll) Cooper, and her father, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, was a nephew of the famous author, James Fenimore Cooper. The mother was born in Clarion county, this State, and both she and her husband, Mr. Cooper, lived to the great age of ninety-three years. Judge and Mrs. King have two sons: James Perry, a leading retail shoe dealer of Kittanning, who married Sarah Crossett, and has one son, John Wesley King; and Fenimore Cooper, who served in France in the World War, with the rank of second lieutenant, remaining in France after the signing of the Armistice as adjuster of claims for the United States.

HON. JAMES IRWIN BROWNSON.

Forty years of experience at the bar of this State, the scope of his activity including also the United States Supreme Court, such was the record of Judge Brownson, whose appointment as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county a few years ago was followed by his election for the full term of ten years.

Judge Brownson comes of pioneer New England stock, his family having settled in Connecticut in the early Colonial days, the earliest record of their residence there being under date of 1640. Down through the history of the colonies this family was represented in many public movements, and bore a part in the struggle for independence as well as subsequent wars of the Republic. Dr. Richard Brownson was a Revolutionary surgeon, his son, Major John Brownson, was an officer of the War of 1812, and Rev. James Irwin Brownson, the next in line and Judge Brownson's father, served as a member of the Christian Commission during the Civil War.

Rev. James Irwin Brownson was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1817, and died July 4, 1899, at the age of eighty-two years. Early entering the ministry, he became, in 1849, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, Pennsylvania, which he actively served until the year of his death, gaining the unique distinction of having served this congregation for a full half century. Rev. Mr. Brownson married Eleanor Acheson, daughter of David and Mary (Wilson) Acheson, and sister of Judge Marcus W. Acheson and Judge Alexander W. Acheson, both noted lawyers of Western Pennsylvania. The

Achesons are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and one of the early families of Washington county.

James Irwin Brownson, eldest of the seven children of Rev. James Irwin and Eleanor (Acheson) Brownson, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1856. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native place, then entering Washington and Jefferson College, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1875. His legal studies were pursued under the able preceptorship of the late Alexander Wilson, in whose office he read law for three years. Admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1878, he was thereafter admitted to practice in the higher courts of the State, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. He built up a very large general practice, a considerable amount of corporation practice being placed in his hands. His widening reputation for the successful handling of matters of large import brought Judge Brownson into the public service many years ago, and in 1900 he was appointed county solicitor of Washington county, which office he filled for a period of nine years. The constantly increasing demands of his private practice then becoming imperative, he was thus engaged for a number of years, to the exclusion of public activities, then in the year 1918 he accepted the appointment as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county. The appointment was ratified by the people in the fall of 1919 by Judge Brownson's election for the full term, from 1920 until 1930. With his deep insight into human nature, gained through long experience in every branch of legal procedure, added to those qualities of fair-mindedness and unswerving loyalty to worthy ideals, which are a part of his natural endowment, Judge Brownson's elevation to the bench is looked upon as a fitting event in the annals of Washington county courts.

A member of the County and State Bar associations, Judge Brownson is also a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and formerly served on the Borough Council of South Washington. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. Active not only in civic affairs, he has always felt the deepest interest in educational progress, and in 1902 was chosen a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College. After eighteen years of service in this connection, he was elected president of the board in 1920. He is also a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Training School, at Morganza, Pennsylvania. Judge Brownson's more personal interests include membership in the Bassett Club, the Washington County Golf and Country Club, and the Nomacolin Country Club. His college fraternity is the Phi Kappa Psi. He has for many years been a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM ALEXIS STONE.

William Alexis Stone, twenty-third governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1846, the son of Israel and Amanda (Howe) Stone. He studied at the district school and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in the Union army. His father, through political influence, procured his release from the army, but young Stone, when he became eighteen, reënlisted, serving to the close of the war, and was mustered out of the United States service as second lieutenant. Returning home, he resumed his studies at a local academy, later at the State

Normal School, at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, supporting himself by agricultural labor and teaching school.

After his graduation in 1868, he entered a law office, and in September, 1870, was admitted to the bar and two years later was elected district attorney of Tioga county, serving until 1877, when he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he made his permanent home. Governor Hartranft made him assistant adjutant-general of the Thirteenth Division, National Guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and under the administration of President Hayes, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. This office he held during the administrations of Presidents Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland. The latter forbid the officials of the United States to take any active part in politics, but Mr. Stone was so earnest in his convictions that in the reëlection of Governor Beaver in 1886 he decided to ignore the President's authority, saying in a speech made by him that he would not permit his personal liberty to be restricted by the dictation of the executive officer of the country. This was considered by President Cleveland as sufficient cause for his removal and he was suspended from his office.

Thomas M. Bayne, who had represented the Pittsburgh district in the Forty-fifth to Fifty-first congresses inclusive, though nominated by the Republican Convention for a reëlection, requested that the nomination be transferred to Mr. Stone and his recommendation was adopted. This action caused considerable adverse criticism and Mr. Stone announced himself as a candidate on his own strength. New preliminaries were taken, a new convention held, and he was nominated in the face of a strong opposition. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and served continuously until his resignation, November 9, 1898, in which year he received the Republican nomination for governor. He was elected for a four years' term by a large majority. When he was inaugurated, there was practically a deficit of over $3,000,000 in the State treasury, but by careful management of affairs, and by insisting that the appropriations should have a proper relation to the revenues, this deficit was wiped out and at the close of his administration there was a large surplus in the treasury. The great strike of the coal miners in the anthracite regions in 1902 threw hundreds of thousands of men out of employment. A large percentage of these were foreigners, and the task of preserving order and upholding the law, without prejudice to either side, called for cool judgment, prompt action and strong determination. These qualities of character Governor Stone was endowed with, and law and order were maintained. The controversy attracted National attention because of the coal famine that was thus created, and a settlement was finally secured by President Roosevelt appointing a commission to arbitrate and decide all questions at issue.

On the termination of his gubernatorial career, Mr. Stone again resumed the practice of his profession at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For several years preceding his death, March 1, 1920, he was prothonotary of the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania, with his office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES EDMUND RICE.

Charles Edmund Rice, the first President Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, was a descendant of an old and honored Connecticut family, his great-grandfather being engaged in that colony as a teacher at Wallingford and New Haven forty years prior to the Revolution. His grandfather, Moses Rice, emigrated from the "Land of Steady Habits" in the latter part of the eighteenth century, locating in the town of Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, where he spent the remainder of his days. His son, Thomas Arnold Rice, the father of the judge, after his marriage, removed to Fairfield township in the same county, where he became a leading man in the community, serving for many years as a trustee of Fairfield Academy and the Fairfield Medical College.

Here amongst the hills of Old Herkimer county, Charles Edmund Rice was born, September 15, 1846. He was prepared for college at Fairfield Academy, which was incorporated in 1803, and for the first fifteen years of its existence was the only academical institution of its grade in Central or Western New York. After leaving the academy, young Rice entered Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, from which he graduated in 1867. After his graduation he taught for one year in the Bloomsburg (Pennsylvania) Literary Institute, also devoting his spare time in reading law under the preceptorship of John G. Freeze, of that place. The Albany Law School was attended in 1868-69, and on his graduation he was at once admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This new aspirant for legal honors selected Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for his place of business, entering the law office of Lyman Hakes, a relative, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county February 20, 1870.

Mr. Rice soon established himself in a remunerative practice. A Republican in politics, he soon attracted the leaders of that party in the county and he became the party candidate for the judgeship of the Orphans' Court in 1874, but was defeated by his opponent, Judge Daniel L. Rhone. His party still considering him a valuable candidate nominated him two years later for the office of district attorney and he was elected by a majority of 2,000 votes, despite the fact that Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President, received in the county a plurality of nearly 4,000 votes. He became the Republican candidate in 1879 for judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county and was elected. Upon his accession to the bench, he became President Judge by virtue of seniority of commission, and upon the expiration of his term was reëlected, holding the position until June 28, 1895, when he was appointed and commissioned President Judge of the newly-created Superior Court of Pennsylvania. In the fall of that year he was elected for the full term of ten years, and in 1905 reëlected, and on the expiration of his term in 1916, Judge Rice retired from the bench.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1895, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1908. The long and needed rest of Judge Rice, after his two score years of service on the bench, was of a short duration, his death taking place May 16, 1919.

F. M. EASTMAN.

F. M. Eastman was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, June 20, 1859. He attended the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., 1877-78, and was admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia, June 1, 1881. He was United States Attorney for the Territory of Montana, 1882-1883. He was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1898, and of

Frank U Eastman

J. W. Ray.

the Supreme Court, 1901. He is author of "Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania," 1898; "Private Corporations in Pennsylvania," 1903, second edition, 1908; "Taxation in Pennsylvania," 1909; "Taxation of Public Service Corporations in Pennsylvania," "Courts and Lawyers of Pennsylvania," etc.

JUDGE JOSEPH WARREN RAY.

Judge Ray's professional activity of more than a quarter of a century in the firm of Ray & Axtell, an association ended by Mr. Axtell's death in 1904, was followed by practice alone until his election as President Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District in 1915. Judge Ray's previous public service, exclusive of numerous important local offices, had been as representative of his district in Congress. He brought to his judicial duties broad experience, ripe judgment, and exact knowledge and the seven years of his term which have elapsed have justified the high expectations of his wide circle of friends.

Judge Ray is a grandson of James and Sibyl (Poole) Ray, residents of New Jersey, his grandfather serving two terms of enlistment in New Jersey regiments in the Revolutionary War. James E. Ray, only child of the foregoing, and father of Joseph W. Ray, was born in Brookside, Morris county, New Jersey, May 26, 1809, and shortly after the death of his father he was apprenticed, in his early youth, to Daniel Owen, a half-brother, to learn the shoemaker's trade. In 1831, having completed his apprenticeship, and his mother, with whom he lived, having died in the meantime, he went to Western Pennsylvania, where for several years he followed his trade as a journeyman shoemaker, later engaging in farming in Morris township, Greene county, Pennsylvania. James E. Ray married, in March, 1848, Margaret Leonard, born October 4, 1823, daughter of John and Rebecca (Robertson) Leonard, both of German ancestry, her father for a brief period a soldier of the War of 1812. The Leonard home was on a farm in Lordstown, Trumbull county, Ohio, and here Margaret Leonard was born.

Joseph Warren Ray was born on the home farm in Morris township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1849, the eldest of three children, the others, Rebecca J. and John L., now deceased. He was reared on the farm, and although hard and long continued labor was a part of his daily lot, his parents, appreciating the value of education and desirous that their son should be better equipped in this respect than they, gave him all of the educational advantages that the time and region afforded. In addition to attendance at the common schools, he was for six weeks a student in a normal school, and as a youth of nineteen years secured employment as a teacher, a calling he followed for several years, both in his native State and in Illinois. In 1871 he matriculated at Waynesburg College, located at the county seat of Greene county, and here he was graduated in the class of 1874, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later this same institution conferred upon him his Master's degree.

Prior to his graduation from College Mr. Ray had registered as a student with the law firm of Wyly, Buchanan & Walton, of Waynesburg, one of the oldest and most successful law firms of the district, and in 1876 he was admitted to practice in the county courts. A partnership with H. B. Axtell was formed early in his active career, which dates from April 1, 1878, and in 1883 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the

State. The association of Ray & Axtell continued until Mr. Axtell's death, June 1, 1904.

Mr. Ray's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, and for three years, 1880-1883, he was chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was delegate to several State conventions, and in 1880 was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1884 he was the candidate of his party for Congress from the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Greene, and Westmoreland, being defeated by his Democratic opponent, Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette county, who was the candidate for reëlection, by twenty-five hundred votes, although this was the smallest Democratic majority the district had ever known. In 1886 Mr. Ray was the nominee of his party in the Fortieth Senatorial District, comprising Fayette and Greene counties, and in this contest was defeated by Thomas B. Schnatterly, of Fayette, by one hundred and eighty-two votes. Again, in 1888, he was the nominee of his party, this time in the Twenty-fourth District, composed of a part of Allegheny county and the counties of Fayette, Greene and Washington, this time receiving a plurality of about four thousand, filling a seat in the Fifty-first Congress and being defeated for renomination in 1890. In 1915 Mr. Ray was nominated under the non-partisan law of Pennsylvania for the office of President Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the county of Greene, receiving a majority of eight hundred and fifteen votes, and is now (1922) serving in the seventh year of his term.

Judge Ray has long been deeply concerned with educational affairs in Waynesburg and the county at large, and for twelve years served as a member of the Waynesburg School Board, for eleven years as its president. For a long term he has been a member of the board of trustees of Waynesburg College, and as a member and secretary of the board, has given largely of thought and labor for its advancement. He was a charter member of the Waynesburg Park Company, for many years has been a member of its board of directors, and for several years has been president of the Waynesburg Building and Loan Association, the first organization of its kind chartered in Greene county. General affairs of public interest whose success depends upon the coöperation of public-spirited and broad-visioned citizens have found in him a dependable supporter.

Judge Ray married, May 18, 1878, Henrietta Iams, eldest daughter of Thomas and Delilah Iams, of Morris township, Greene county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of six children, three daughters and three sons, all having been students in Waynesburg College and members of the Union Literary Society of the institution, in which their parents also held membership, while three, Mabel, Irene, and Joseph W., Jr., are graduates of the college. Mabel Ray is also a post-graduate of Columbia University, New York City, and for over a year during the World War was connected with the headquarters of the American Red Cross at Paris, France. Joseph W. Ray, Jr., is a graduate of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of LL. B., and is now a legal practitioner of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He married Elsie Cooper of Uniontown, and they are the parents of one child, Jane Cooper, born in 1916. Irene Ray married George D. Jenkins, a civil engineer.

GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS.

George Mifflin Dallas was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1792, the second son of the Hon. Alexander James and Arabella Maria

(Smith) Dallas. His preparatory education was acquired under Mr. Dorfenille, at Germantown, and Provost Andrews in Philadelphia. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1810, and was studying in his father's law office when the war with Great Britain interrupted his course, and he volunteered in a company then forming to enter the army. He was appointed in 1813 private secretary to the Hon. Albert Gallatin, on his mission to Russia to secure through the Czar negotiations of peace with England, and he was thereupon discharged from his military obligations, passed his examinations, and was admitted to the bar before he had reached his majority. In April, 1813, he departed with the commissioners, and upon reaching Russia it was found that England had declined the offer of the Czar to mediate. Mr. Dallas was thereupon sent by Minister Adams and Mr. Gallatin with dispatches to Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador to the Court of St. James, to ascertain the wishes of the British Government as to further negotiations, and this visit resulted in the designation of Ghent as the place of meeting of the commissioners. He repaired to Ghent, where he was entrusted by the United States commissioners with important dispatches to the home government, and arrived in New York late in October, 1814. Proceeding to Washington, he delivered his papers to President Madison, who soon after appointed him remitter of the treasury, which office he resigned in the spring of 1816 to become solicitor of the United States Bank, then just established by act of Congress. In 1817 he was appointed representative of the United States Attorney-General in Philadelphia.

In 1824 he was conspicuous in promoting the election of General Andrew Jackson, and in securing the consent of John C. Calhoun to take the second place on the ticket. Mr. Dallas shared with the friends of the hero of New Orleans in the disappointment resulting from the action of the House of Representatives in selecting Mr. Adams, and in 1828 he was largely instrumental in securing for Jackson 178 electoral votes, and a triumphant election The same year Mr. Dallas was elected mayor of Philadelphia, but resigned the office upon his appointment by the President as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In 1831 he was elected to the United States Senate for the unexpired term of Senator Barnard, resigned, and in that body he supported the recharter of the United States Bank and a protective tariff, in obedience to the instructions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He championed the confirmation of the appointment of Edward Livingston, nominated by the President as Secretary of State, then before the Senate, and although the nomination had been opposed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, they both withdrew their objections upon hearing his arguments. Upon the expiration of his term, March 3, 1833, he declined a reëlection, and accepted the position of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, proffered by him by Governor Wolf. In 1837 President VanBuren appointed him Minister to Russia, and he served as such until 1839, when he was recalled at his own request. President VanBuren then offered him the Attorney-Generalship in his cabinet, which he declined. In 1844 he was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with James K. Polk for President. As president of the Senate he was called upon, by an equal division of that body, to decide the future policy of the government on the question of "Tariff for Revenue." His vote confirmed the act as passed by the House of Representatives, July 3, 1846, by a vote of 114 to 95, and drawn in accordance with the recommendation of the President. The dissatisfaction at first felt was short lived, and limited to Protectionists in his own State. In February, 1856, he was appointed States Minister to Great Britain, to succeed his political rival, James Buchanan, and on the accession of the latter to the Presidency, in March, 1857, Mr. Dallas' services were retained. The diplomatic questions, including the Central American question and the request for the withdrawal of Sir John Crampton as British Minister to the United States, so carefully outlined by Mr. Buchanan, were carried out to his entire satisfaction by Mr. Dallas. In 1861, upon the appointment of Charles Francis Adams as United States Minister by President Lincoln, Mr. Dallas returned to America, where he used his voice and pen in opposing the secession movement.

The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1854. Among his published speeches are: "An Essay on the Expediency of Erecting Any Monument to Washington Except That Involved in the Preservation of the Union," (1811); "A Vindication of President Monroe For Authorizing General Jackson to Pursue the Hostile Indians Into Florida." (1819); "Nullification and the Tariff," (1831); "Eulogy on Andrew Jackson," (1845); "Speech on Giving His Casting Vote on the Tariff of 1846," (1846); "Vindication of the Vice-Presidents' Casting Vote, in a Series of Letters," (1846); speech at Pittsburgh on "War, Slavery and the Tariff," (1847); and a speech at Philadelphia on "The Necessity of Maintaining the Union, the Constitution and the Compromise," (1850).

Mr. Dallas was married to Sophia Chew Nicklin. His daughter Julia edited and published in 1869 his "Letters From London." He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1864.

HAMPTON LAWRENCE CARSON.

Hampton Lawrence Carson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1852, son of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Hollingsworth) Carson. His early and preparatory education was obtained in the famous boys' school presided over by Rev. John W. Faires. In 1867 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, with which his distinguished father (class of 1826) had been intimately associated as Professor of Materia Medica, in the Medical Department. He chose the Department of Arts for his course, and, after a brilliant college career, was graduated B. A., class of 1871. He was awarded the freshman declamation prize, equally with Herbert Welsh; as a sophomore, he won the sophomore declamation also the junior English, and the alumni junior declamation prizes, and was class historian. Deciding upon the legal profession, he entered the office of William M. Tilghman, and also the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL. B. and M. A., class of 1874. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 4, 1874, and at once began the practice of his profession. In 1880, he became the junior of the law firm of Redding, Jones & Carson.

He was later admitted to the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, to the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of William H. Taft, then solicitor-general, and to the Federal courts of his circuit. He rapidly grew in prominence in legal circles, and after some changes in the personnel of the firm with which he was connected, withdrew in January, 1901, and practiced under his own name. He acquired an influential clientele, and as counsel in many important cases soon became a

State figure. As professional success came, political honor was also tendered him by his Philadelphia friends, but he steadfastly refused all offers, and continued his law practice.

The importance of his legal work brought him into national prominence, and he argued the well-known case of M. J. Troy before the committee on elections of the United States Senate, against the right of the Governor of a State to make an appointment to a vacancy arising during a session of the Legislature. In this he was successful. He was special representative of the American Bar Association at the meeting of the English and French bars at Montreal, Canada, in 1901, and an invited speaker before the bench and bar of England—at the banquet in London given in honor of the great French advocate Labori, counsel for the defense in the Dreyfus case.

From 1895 to 1901 he was Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania. He had developed the art and graces of the polished orator, and was regarded as one of America's most distinguished and eloquent orators. In 1903 he accepted from Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker the position of attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania, continuing in that high office until 1907. While attorney-general, he wrote over five hundred opinions, while his arguments before the Supreme courts of the United States and Pennsylvania fill thirty-two volumes.

With professional duties bearing heavily upon him, Mr. Carson has not neglected the duties of citizenship, but has been a close student of political problems, and fought from the forum many of the historic political conflicts of his State and Nation. His public speeches, addresses and law articles cover a very wide range of thought embracing subjects, legal, historical, political, scientific and patriotic, including reviews of the laws of our country from William Penn; reports of celebrated legal cases; contributions to legal and historical magazines; biographies of great lawyers, statesmen and heroes; political speeches and arguments in cases of national interest; and annual addresses before the Bar Association of eighteen States in our Union.

There are other phases of his life that are worthy of particular mention, notably his work in the field of legal literature outside his written opinions, addresses and historical contributions. He is the author of "Law and Criminal Conspiracies as Found in American Cases," which has been accepted as an authority in nearly every State of the Union; "A History of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States," two volumes; "A History of the Supreme Court of the United States," two volumes.

Mr. Carson is a great traveler, eight times he has crossed the ocean, and he is almost as familiar with Europe as with his own land, and that he has toured thoroughly. He is an ardent lover of nature, and takes his recreation out-of-doors, his favorite relaxation being horseback riding. His literary and scientific societies are the Wistar, American Philosophical, American Historical, Swedish Historical, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he is the president, and the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. His legal clubs are the Philadelphia Law Association, of which he was the chancellor, Pennsylvania State Bar, and the American Bar associations, of both of which he has been the president, the Legal Club, and the Lawyers' Club, thus winning all the blue ribbons of the profession in city, State and Nation.

JUDGE RICHARD HENRY KOCH.

Judge Koch, who since January 1, 1912, has sat upon the Schuylkill county bench, came to the bar of that county in 1881, and although politically a member of the minority party, he so impressed his personality upon the citizens of the county that he won the popular verdict at the polls in 1889. A thoroughly learned and able lawyer, he made an excellent district attorney, and has proved a wise, just and upright judge. He comes from a family early associated with the history of Eastern Pennsylvania, and for half a century before the erection of Schuylkill county they were raising and grinding grain within its present borders. From a history of Schuylkill county and from other sources the following family facts are gleaned.

Henry Koch, the great-great-grandfather of Richard Henry Koch, took an active part in the French and Indian War. He left a family of eight children, one of whom, William Koch, was born April 1, 1747, at New Hanover, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he spent his early youth. Later he lived in Oley township, Berks county, moving to Brunswick township (then in Berks, but now in Schuylkill county) about the year 1780, and locating near the present site of the village of McKeansburg, East Brunswick township. William Koch was twice married, his second wife, Maria Margaret (Neufang) Koch, being the mother of Henry Koch, the paternal grandfather of Judge Koch. Maria M. Neufang's father, Baltzer (Balthaser) Neufang, was twice married. On March 6, 1756, the Indians murdered his first wife and their son on their plantation, which adjoined the one on a part of which the "Seven Stars Hotel" now stands. Maria M. sprang from the second marriage, and was born on April 27, 1766. William Koch died on his farm in East Brunswick township, May 3, 1832.

Henry Koch was born on the old homestead in East Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1791, and died at New Ringgold, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1867. He spent his life in the vicinity of his birthplace, and was a prosperous farmer, miller and merchant. He married Susanna Bock, the only daughter of Balthaser Bock, who came to this country from Prussia with his father, Johannes Bock, and family in the ship "Good Intent," landing in Philadelphia, October 23, 1754. He was born on March 30, 1746, in Alde Hassen, in the Countship of Hanau. Balthaser Bock served with the Continental army in the Revolutionary War.

Henry Koch had ten children, of whom Daniel was the eldest. Daniel Koch was born at what is now known as Kunkle's Mill, East Brunswick township, the mill having been erected by his father, his birth occurring on December 24, 1816. On October 24, 1839, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Beck, who represented an old family in this section of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was a gunsmith, by reason of which he was exempted from the performance of military duty during the Revolutionary War. Mary Ann (Beck) Koch was born January 24, 1818, and died August 26, 1888. Eleven children were born to the marriage of Daniel and Mary Ann Koch, namely, Harriet, Francis D., Allen, Jeremiah, Albert B., Sarah, Richard Henry, Emanuel, Arenius, Kate and Ambrose Ellsworth. Ten of the number lived to maturity, Albert B. having died in childhood. Francis D., the oldest son, served throughout the Civil War, and Allen served for more than three years. The father and his third son served together during the emergency call when the State was invaded by the Confederate army. Daniel Koch, with three

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of his sons and three of his brothers, volunteered and served in the Union armies in the Civil War.

Excepting about a year spent in a store in Philadelphia, when a boy of sixteen, Daniel Koch lived in the vicinity of his birthplace until 1844, when he removed to Middleport and engaged in mercantile business. Prior to 1844 he was engaged in farming, milling, huckstering, or the mercantile business. In 1857 he moved to Auburn and resumed farming operations, his earlier life work. In 1866 he purchased a flouring mill at Monocacy, Berks county, Pennsylvania, but sold it soon afterwards, and the following year purchased a similar property at Fleetwood, in the same county, where he established the family home. He continued to operate his milling business until 1882, after which time he lived in retirement until his death, January 7, 1903. He was an ardent Republican, and active in the councils of his party. He was the Whig candidate for the office of sheriff of Schuylkill county in 1854, but was defeated by a very small majority. He was elected as a representative in the State Legislature in 1860.

Such were the antecedents of Judge Koch, a twentieth century representative of the family in the county to which his ancestors came a century and a half ago.

Richard Henry Koch was born at Middleport, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and enrolled as a student at the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1868. He was graduated from that institution in 1871, with the first honors in his class. For two years he engaged in teaching in Schuylkill and Lehigh counties, and then returned to his *alma mater*, where he taught mathematics and civil government for six years, and was engaged as instructor and lecturer at teachers' institutes in a number of adjacent counties. In June, 1879, he resigned his chair at the normal school to take up the study of law, becoming a student under Francis W. Hughes, of Pottsville, then one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Koch was admitted to the courts of Schuylkill county, May 2, 1881, was later admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1890 to the Supreme Court of the United States. He built up a large clientele and won high professional standing. From 1887 until 1890 he served as assistant district attorney, and in the fall of 1889 he was elected district attorney, a fine endorsement from his native county, for Schuylkill was then a Democratic stronghold. He was a most efficient prosecutor, and at the expiration of his term in 1892 he was nominated by the Republican party as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but the county went strongly Democratic for Grover Cleveland for president, and notwithstanding Mr. Koch's popularity and his vigorous campaigning quality he went down with the ticket.

On the death of Judge Weidman of the county bench, in September, 1897, Governor Hastings appointed Mr. Koch to fill the vacancy. Judge Koch was nominated to succeed himself in 1898, but the anti-Quay sentiment in that year was so strong that in Schuylkill county every Democratic candidate was elected. In 1907 he was persuaded to again become a candidate for judge, but he was defeated through illegal ballot box manipulation, and during his absence from home in the summer of 1911 certain lawyers circulated a petition to have his name placed on the primary ballot for the judicial nomination, and he was once more nominated by the popular vote of the Republicans. In the election that subsequently ensued he was elected by a large majority over his two competitors, for a term of ten years from the first day of January, 1912, when the oath of office was administered to him. So acceptably did he discharge the duties of his office that in 1921 he defeated his competitor for nomination by a combined majority of 7886 votes, being nominated on every ticket, namely, the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and Socialist, and at the ensuing election he received 42,970 votes with only eleven scattering votes against him.

Until assuming the duties of his office, Judge Koch had important business and corporate interests. During the years 1896 and 1897 he was president and general manager of the company operating the local trolley road, but relinquished this position in January, 1898, because of his judicial duties. He opened the Schuylkill-Haven division of that road on the same day that he took his oath of office as judge, October 11, 1897. For several years he was president of the Rapid Transit Company, and of the Lookout Mountain Inclined Plane at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was the first president and general manager of the Cumberland & Western Electric Railway Company in Western Maryland, and was also for a time connected with the Wilmington and New Castle trolley line. He financed the building of the Shamokin Extension Electric railway, of which company he is the president. He was also president of the Danville & Bloomsburg Street Railway Company until its acquisition and merger by another company.

In politics an ardent Republican, the young lawyer early became a leader of the party in his county, serving as chairman of the county committee in 1883-1884. He was a vigorous campaigner, eloquent and popular, as well as a careful thorough organizer. He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, and has been connected with different State institutions. He has been a member of the Patriotic Sons of America since 1871, is one of the charter members of the Pottsville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Mason of high standing. For more than eighteen years he was a director of the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge, which was established for the purpose of preserving General Washington's headquarters at this historically sacred spot, but upon the acquisition of the headquarters by the State the association was dissolved. Judge Koch was for years a trustee of the Pottsville Hospital, and for a long time was a member of the board of trustees of the Keystone State Normal School, located at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, resigning that office in 1919. He has been a member of the Pottsville Club since 1892, was for more than six years its president, and during his incumbency the club acquired its present beautiful quarters on Manhantongo street. For more than a generation the famous Third Brigade Band of Pottsville has had its most ardent and persistent supporter in him. For some time he has been president of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Judge Koch married, September 30, 1884, Annie S. Phillips, whose father, Captain William Phillips, was fatally wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor during the Civil War and subsequently died. Judge and Mrs. Koch have four children: Roscoe Richard, who is practicing law at Pottsville; Helen Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Joel T. Boone, surgeon in the United States navy; Marshall McKinley, a mechanical engineer, Denver, Colorado; and Mary Marjorie, the wife of John Parke Hood, a civil and mining engineer, Pottsville. The family home is at Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

The World War found this family well represented in behalf of our country. Dr. Boone, a son-in-law, went to France with the United States Marines, 2nd Division, and by his conduct there won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor. He is now medical officer on the Presidential Yacht, "Mayflower." Mr. Hood, the other son-in-law, was overseas with the 87th Division, and Marshall McKinley Koch was transferred from the Quartermasters' Department of the army to the Bureau of Standards, Washington. Judge Koch and his son Roscoe R. were very active in conducting Liberty Loan campaigns and similar drives at home, and Judge Koch was a four minute man.

JUDGE JACOB JAY MILLER, LL. D.

Judge Jacob J. Miller, who since 1902 has sat upon the bench of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, began his professional career in Somerset, the capital of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, his father a farmer of that county. One year after his admission to the Somerset county bar he moved to Pittsburgh, and at the Allegheny county bar won high reputation as a lawyer of skill and learning. Nearly four decades have since elapsed, and to him have come many of the honors and successes with which the legal profession rewards her worthy sons. For two decades Judge Miller has sat upon the bench of the Orphans' Court and has there compiled a record of efficiency in the dispatch of the business of the court, and in the proper safeguarding of the interests of the patrons and wards of the court, that stamps the judge as an able, conscientious and upright arbiter of the rights of others.

Jacob Jay Miller, son of Jacob D. and Barbara (Saylor) Miller, was born at the home farm near Somerset, Pennsylvania, and began his education in the public schools. He continued his studies in Somerset Academy, passing thence to the State Normal School at Indiana, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in the class of 1879. He studied law under the preceptorship of the Hon. Judge W. J. Baer, and H. L. Baer, his brother, both of the Somerset bar, and in the law school of the University of Virginia (1888-1889), having, however, been admitted to the bar of Somerset county in August, 1883. He began teaching in the public schools in 1871, at the age of fourteen, and taught while studying law, between the years 1879 and 1883.

In the month of July, 1884, Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and at that time began practice at that bar, locating in the city of Pittsburgh. For eighteen years he practiced successfully at the Allegheny county bar, his appearance frequent in all State and Federal courts of the district. He was nominated by the Democratic and Citizen's parties in 1902, for the office of judge of the Orphans' Court for Allegheny county; was elected and began his ten years' term of office the following January. At the expiration of his term he was reëlected for another ten years, which will expire in 1923. A great deal of important business has passed through the Orphans' Court since Judge Miller took his seat, and as an exponent of private law in all its varied forms, he has become an authority. He was an able and a successful practitioner, but his long service on the bench has brought him so prominently before the people in that latter capacity that it is as the jurist he is best known. He has, from 1892 until 1899, been judge advocate on the staff of the brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania National Guard, ranking as major, and since 1907 has been on the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh as lecturer on wills, trusts, decedents' estate and legal ethics, subjects on which he is a profound authority.

In politics Judge Miller is a Democrat, and until elected judge was very active in the party, sitting in many city, county and State conventions, and filling many engagements in city and State as a campaign speaker. During the Guthrie and Larkin campaigns in Pittsburgh, he served as chairman of the executive committee, managing those campaigns. During the World War period, 1917-18, his platform ability was utilized to the utmost and he was one of the most effective speakers for the Liberty loans and other patriotic meetings and activities, also serving in advisory capacity on draft boards.

Judge Miller is a trustee of the Pennsylvania College for Women, Shadyside Academy, and the diocese of Pittsburgh (Protestant Episcopal church); a member of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Allegheny County Bar Association, the General Alumni associations of the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Virginia, the Masonic order, lodge, chapter, commandery (eminent commander), and shrine (high priest, Syria Temple), Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf and Pittsburgh Field clubs; his favorite recreations are horseback riding, fishing and golf. He is a vestryman of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and as stated, a trustee of the diocese of Pittsburgh. In 1907 he received from the University of Pittsburgh the honorary degree of LL. D.

On May 29, 1894, in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Judge Miller married Annie Moorehead Clark, daughter of S. M. and Clara (Moorehead) Clark, her father a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Judge and Mrs. Miller are the parents of a son, Clark Miller, born March 22, 1897, now an attorney-at-law.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Matthew Stanley Quay was born at Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833. His Scotch-Irish ancestors settled in Chester county of the good old Quaker State in 1715, and his father a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, moved from Dillsburg to Beaver in 1840. Matthew S. was named after General Matthew Stanley, an eminent citizen of Brandywine Manor, Chester county. He was graduated with distinction from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1850, at seventeen years of age, after which he traveled, taught school, lectured, studied law under the afterwards Supreme Court Judge Sterret and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was appointed prothonotary of Beaver county in 1855, and elected in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the State, private secretary to the famous war executive, Governor Curtin; colonel of the 134th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (nine months service); in 1862, military State agent at Washington; major and chief of transportation and telegraphs, and military secretary to Governor Curtin from 1863 to 1865. He acted as State Representative from 1865 to 1868 and as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and as secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee in 1869; secretary of the Commonwealth from 1872 to 1878; delegate-at-large to the Republican National conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880; editor of the Beaver "Radical" and the Philadelphia

"Recorder"; chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1878-79; secretary of the Commonwealth, 1879-82; and State Treasurer in 1885. Colonel Quay proved his personal courage upon the battlefield, fighting through the fierce carnage of Fredericksburg after his resignation as colonel of his regiment had been received, and in general orders was complimented for his gallantry and received the unusual distinction of a Congressional medal. He also had a genius for organization and management that quickly displayed itself and drew him to important positions of administrative power and responsibility. As State assistant commissary-general, in the creation and handling of food supplies; as the confidential head subordinate of that transcendent war governor, Curtin, in conducting the army arrangements of his great State; and as Pennsylvania State agent and chief of transportation and telegraphs at the national Capital, supervising mammoth instrumentalities of war, he showed the phenomenal power of leadership that afterwards won him national recognition as one of the most successful political managers this country has ever known. Cool, serene, far-seeing and resourceful, fertile in expedients, holding his impulses and his forces thoroughly in hand, firm as a rock on any line of policy, and unquailing under either opposition or calumny, he planned and carried to success, as the head of Republican committees, State and National campaigns, both doubtful and difficult. He was a consummate diplomat, seeing the unwise, avoiding the impracticable, full of tact in flanking breakers and healing divisions and dropping unwise programs. His practical mind and even temper handled party crises with rare wisdom. Mr. Quay was in action a sort of Talleyrand, strong in a certain finesse of political strategy, skilled in the best art of party management.

The National career of Colonel Quay was inaugurated when he took his seat in the United States Senate, March 4, 1887. The following year he was made chairman of the Republican National Committee, having been a delegate to the convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for President. In the Presidential campaign that followed, and which he successfully conducted, he acquired the title of "the silent man." He resigned as National chairman in 1891, but two years later was again at the front, and was reëlected United States Senator, his term expiring in 1899. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1892, 1896 and 1900; in 1896 he was elected a member of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee, and he was also a member of the Republican National Committee in 1900. Senator Quay was defeated in 1899 for reëlection to the United States Senate by a deadlock existing throughout the session of the Legislature. His appointment by the governor to fill the vacancy was, however, not recognized by the Senate. On the day of his rejection by the Senate he was nominated to succeed himself by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania and was reëlected January 1, 1901. In the Senate he was the champion of unpopular movements, such as the opposition to Chinese exclusion, also scorned to conciliate the labor vote; he was distinguished for a cynical disregard for sham and a profound contempt for votes, he being so strongly intrenched that he did not find it necessary to show the same deference to public opinion which other Senators paid. One of his most notable exploits was his long fight for the Statehood Bill in the Fifty-seventh Congress, during which he held up all legislation demanding that the bill be passed. He was not popular at the White House during the administrations of President Harrison and President McKinley, though President Roosevelt claimed him as a staunch and loyal friend, and he became a power in that direction, and in his own State his sway was absolute.

Senator Quay possessed many good qualities; he was loyal to his friends, and his word, when passed in the course of his profession of politics, was never broken. A wonderful judge of character, industrious, patiently persistent, he had a self-control which did not allow his emotion to interfere with the attainment of a fixed purpose. Wealth he had and power, but nevertheless he was a pleasant companion, generous, hospitable and considerate. In his personal appearance he was a man of medium size, with an inclination to stoutness, though during the latter years of his life he lost weight. With keen, far-seeing eyes and brow, indicating the quality of brain that was behind it, and a resolute expression, he was a power among men that he met on terms of equality, and his voice was decisive upon matters of National importance. In earlier life he experienced a good deal of ill health, which received much benefit from the out-of-door life which he enjoyed in his Texas sojourn before his admission to the bar. In later years his strength again began to fail, for he was never a strong man physically. For several successive summers he tramped the Maine woods, untiring in his energies, walking, fishing, canoeing, and delighting in roughing it. He died May 28, 1904, at his home in Beaver, Pennsylvania, after a year's illness, being mentally alert and keen to the end.

GEORGE WILKINS GUTHRIE.

Lawyer, statesman, and diplomat, George Wilkins Guthrie held notable rank in his profession and in the public service, and the personal history of Pennsylvania's bench and bar would be indeed incomplete were his record omitted. His splendid talents were requisitioned in city, State, National, and International relations, and his loyalty to high ideals, his devotion to the highest aims of life, are the characteristics by which he is remembered to-day.

Mr. Guthrie was a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather, John Guthrie, an officer of the Continental army in the Revolutionary War, having been the first of his family to settle in Pennsylvania.

His son, James V. Guthrie, a boat-builder, went to Pittsburgh during the early part of the eighteenth century. He married Martha Brandon, a daughter of John Brandon, a captain in the Revolutionary army, and became the father of John Brandon Guthrie, the father of George W. Guthrie.

John Brandon Guthrie was one of Pittsburgh's noted citizens, and was mayor for two terms. He married Catherine S. Murray, member of an old Scotch family.

George W. Guthrie, son of John Brandon and Catherine S. (Murray) Guthrie, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1848, and was educated in the public schools and the University of Western Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), being graduated in 1866. After studying law in the office of Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Washington, D. C., he was graduated from the law department of Columbian College (now George Washington University), in 1869. He was admitted to the Washington bar and to the bar of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in the

George W Guthrie

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same year, and at once began the upbuilding of a general practice which became one of the largest and most successful in the city of Pittsburgh. For a short time Mr. Guthrie was in partnership with Colonel James K. Kerr, under the firm name, Kerr & Guthrie, in the one-story building on Diamond street, on ground where the Court House now stands, near the old buildings of the University of Pittsburgh. Later, he formed a partnership with Hon. Malcolm Hay, builder of the Guthrie building situated on Diamond street. While meeting the demands of his conspicuous professional position, he found opportunity for membership in the National Municipal League and in this organization performed a valuable and vitally essential work for civic uplift. Elected to the office of mayor of Pittsburgh in 1906, in the largest vote ever polled in the city, he administered the affairs of the chief magistrate's office with fidelity and ability, and his term was marked by many municipal improvements.

In 1910, following the gubernatorial election, he was associated with and leader in the movement to reorganize the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and served as State chairman during this period. In 1912 he headed the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency, and took a very active part in securing that nomination. His long and able participation in party councils, and his broad knowledge of world affairs, made him a well qualified candidate for diplomatic service, and in May, 1913, he was appointed United States Ambassador to Tokio, Japan. The following month he sailed, and from that time until his death, March 8, 1917, ably filled that responsible position. His sudden death, of apoplexy, came as a great shock to his friends, as he had seemed to be in the best of health and had visited Pittsburgh in 1915, expressing the greatest delight in his work in Japan, and seemed to be in unusually good health. The government of Japan sent him home in a warship, an unusual honor, and his funeral was one of the most impressive events of its kind in the history of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Guthrie belonged to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of the Pittsburgh Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Duquesne Club, and the University Club of New York City. He was for many years attorney and later vice-president and trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank. The degree LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh, and by Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Kingsley House Association, of the Children's Hospital, and a member of the board and president of St. Margaret's Hospital. From the time when he received the Blue Lodge degrees of the Masonic order in Pittsburgh in 1873, Masonry continuously bestowed its choicest honors upon him, culminating in his receiving the thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council at Boston in September, 1885, and his crowning as an active member of the Supreme Council in September, 1895, and he was at the time of his death past right worshipful master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Guthrie married Florence J. Howe, a daughter of Thomas M. Howe, long a notable figure in the financial, industrial and philanthropic life of Pittsburgh.

This record appropriately closes with the words of Viscount Tamura, who represented Japan as special envoy, at Mr. Guthrie's funeral services:

I express the sympathy at the death of Ambassador Guthrie, not alone of myself, but of the Japanese people, to your countrymen and especially to the people of Pittsburgh. All my countrymen have the most profound sympathy for you in your great loss. I have accompanied the body from my home bearing the expressions of the friendship of all my countrymen to all Americans. I bring the heart of Japan to the heart of America, and will truly say that our love for you is as warm as when Commodore Perry opened the soul of your country to the needs of ours. Your Mr. Guthrie was so honest and straight that he is the one model of American manhood now being imitated by the young men of Japan.

ULYSSES MERCUR.

The Mercur family, founded in the United States in 1809, has become a very prominent one in the legal annals of the State of Pennsylvania and the county of Bradford. Henry Mercur, the American ancestor, a native of Lancaster county, settled in what afterwards became Bradford county, and subsequently removed to Towanda, in 1809, which became the county seat. He was then a young man of twenty-three, and while a student at the University of Vienna (graduate of 1807), saw Napoleon's victorious army enter Vienna (1805). He married, September 10, 1810, Mary Watts, who died December 14, 1839, the mother of six children. Henry Mercur died in Towanda, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1868. Among the children of Henry and Mary (Watts) Mercur was a son, Ulysses Mercur, who rose to that highest of all judicial honors Pennsylvania can bestow, the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court. He served as associate justice and chief justice from 1872 until his death in 1887, and was a man of highest personal character, as well as a learned and alert jurist. He rendered necessarily many important decisions, both as associate and chief justice, many of these becoming fundamental laws of that State. He was scrupulously careful in his decisions, never writing an opinion until satisfied of the exact law bearing upon every point of the subject at issue. His judicial opinions are all to be found in "Pennsylvania Reports" (1873-1887).

Twelve years before his honored father's death, Rodney A. Mercur was admitted to the Bradford county bar, and in the near half-century that has since elapsed, he has won highest standing at the Pennsylvania bar, his practice extending to all Federal courts of the district to the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Ulysses Mercur was admitted to the same county bar in 1843, his son, Rodney A., in 1875, a Mercur having been constantly a member of the Pennsylvania bar for seventy-nine years, as well as gathering the richest reward the law has to give, a worthy son.

Chief Justice Ulysses Mercur was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1818, and died in Wallingford, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1887. He completed public school study at sixteen years of age, then for three years was employed as a clerk in his elder brother's store, then, at the age of nineteen, received as his share of the estate a small farm, which he sold, investing the proceeds in an education. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, class of 1842, after working his way during the whole collegiate course, including vacations. He read law during the last year and a half of his college under the great lawyers, Thomas and William McKennan, of Washington, Pennsylvania, who subsequently became Secretary of Interior, and Federal Judge, respectively, continued his study course after graduation under the direction of Edward Overton, of Towanda. In 1843 he was admitted to the Bradford county bar, and at once began an active practice in Towanda. He rose rapidly in his profession, and while yet a young man, was widely known for his upright life, courage and learning. Said an authority: "It is no flattery to say that as a young lawyer he was unsurpassed in the State." For seventeen years he applied himself so closely to professional work that his health broke down, but a winter of restful vacation (1860-61) restored him to normal condition.

Previously a Democrat, he joined with the new Republican party on the issue of human slavery, and was a Presidential elector on that ticket in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed President Judge of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, to fill out the unexpired term of his close friend, Judge David Wilmot, who had been elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania. At the election following, he was elected to succeed himself for the full term of ten years, but in 1864 party loyalty caused him to yield to the pleading of friends and he resigned in 1865 to accept the election as a Republican to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming. He was elected, took his seat March 4, 1865, and served continuously through three successive reëlections until December 2, 1872, when he resigned his seat in the Forty-first Congress, having been elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He held the office of associate judge until 1883 when he was elevated to the highest judicial office in the State—chief justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding Chief Justice Sharswood. He died June 6, 1887, at the age of sixty-eight, his last words a cheery "good-bye," and "thus lived and died a useful and honored citizen and an upright and able judge. His life is an example to be studied well and to be followed by the youth of the profession."

Judge Mercur married, June 12, 1850, Sarah Simpson Davis, born November 10, 1822, daughter of General John and Amy (Hart) Davis; granddaughter of John and Ann (Simpson) Davis; great-granddaughter of William Davis, of Welsh and North of Ireland ancestors, who came to Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1740. He married Sarah Benley, about 1756. John Davis, their son, born September 6, 1760, went into the "Flying Camp" in June, 1776, and served without a break until the siege of Yorktown, saw the hardest kind of service, was at Valley Forge, and for his services received a patent for two hundred acres in Bradford county, under date of September 29, 1787. His widow, Ann (Simpson) Davis, drew a Revolutionary pension, she a daughter of William Simpson, a Revolutionary soldier. Amy (Hart) Davis, wife of General John Davis, was a daughter of Josiah and Nancy Hart, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, her father captain of a company of "Associators," her grandfather, Joseph Hart, a colonel of the Revolution, commanding the Bucks county battalion of the "Flying Camp." General John Davis was a soldier of the War of 1812, and for thirty-five years was an officer of Pennsylvania Militia, held all ranks, and was three times elected major-general of the division composed of Bucks and Montgomery counties. He was an influential Democrat, member of Congress from Bucks county, surveyor of the port of Philadelphia four years, a church man and public-spirited citizen. His biographer, also his son, W. W. H. Davis, lawyer, soldier, historian, wrote of his father: "There have been greater men than John Davis, but none with nobler qualities of head and heart, nor with higher principles, nor of whom in the discharge of all the duties of life it can be more worthily said: 'Well done thou good and faithful servant.'"

Chief Justice and Mrs. Mercur were the parents of four sons, Rodney Augustus, a sketch of whom follows; James Watts, a lawyer; Ulysses, Jr., a lawyer; and John D., a physician, now deceased.

RODNEY AUGUSTUS MERCUR.

Rodney Augustus Mercur, eldest son of Chief Justice Ulysses and Sarah Simpson (Davis) Mercur (see preceding sketch), was born at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1851. He prepared at Susquehanna College Institute; Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut; Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, (graduate); and Harvard University, academic course, class of 1875. He prepared for the profession of law, and on May 3, 1875, was admitted to the bar of Bradford county. He began practice in Towanda the same year; was admitted to the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1876; to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1878; to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania; and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1905. He has also been admitted to practice in several of the county courts of the State. From 1887 until 1889 he was register in bankruptcy for the Western District of Pennsylvania; is solicitor for the borough of Towanda; and for the past decade (1912-22) has been solicitor for Bradford county. From 1900 to 1903 he was a member of the executive committee of the American Bar Association, having been a member thereof since 1887; is one of the charter members and still is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; and president of the Bradford County Bar Association for many years. His practice is large and lucrative, his reputation high as a lawyer of ability and learning.

In politics Mr. Mercur is a Republican; he is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Towanda, diocese of Bethlehem. He is chancellor of the diocese and chairman of the finance committee, a position he has held seventeen years (1905-1922). For twenty-four years he has been junior and senior warden of Christ Church; for forty-six years he has been in attendance at diocesan conventions as a delegate, and for thirty-three years has represented the church in General Convention. He is a trustee of Robert Packer Hospital, of Sayre, Pennsylvania; member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; American Bradford County, and Tioga Point Historical societies, and the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mercur married, in Christ Church, Towanda, June 12, 1879, Mary Ward, daughter of James Monroe and Louise (Overton) Ward, and a great-great-granddaughter of George Clymer, the "Signer." Mrs. Mercur is a member of the Signers of the Declaration Society, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their children are: Sarah Davis, born June 14, 1881; and Rodney Augustus (2), born June 24, 1884. Other children are deceased. The family home is at Towanda, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS J. FORD.

Since 1906 a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Judge Ford is adding as a jurist to the high reputation which he had won as a lawyer. He has come far along the path toward an honorable success, his entire career in the law having been marked by a steady growth in legal strength and public confidence.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. NY

J. A. McIlvaine

[illegible]

He is a son of John B. and Anna E. Ford, who at the time of the birth of their son were living in Cincinnati, Ohio. John Ford entered the Union army when President Lincoln called for volunteers in 1861, his son then a child of five years.

Thomas J. Ford was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 3, 1856, but having been left fatherless when young, he was educated in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and accomplished a legal education which admitted him to the Allegheny county bar in 1880. He at once began practice in Pittsburgh, and as the years passed by, became widely known and well established in practice. In 1907 he was the candidate of the Republican party for judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was elected, and assumed the duties of his office; he was reëlected in 1917.

For many years Mr. Ford took an active part in public affairs in his city, and in 1897 was elected a member of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, being twice reëlected. He has also been interested in various enterprises, and was widely known in the fraternal orders. He was a national officer of the Foresters of America for a number of years, and in the discharge of the duties of his office, traveled extensively in all parts of the United States. He is a member of the Masonic order; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Sons of Veterans, honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and belonged to other orders. His clubs are: the Duquesne and Americus Tariff. In religious connection he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sharpsburg.

Judge Ford married, in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, Ida K. Mulholland, daughter of James and Arttessa Mulholland.

JUDGE JOHN ADDISON McILVAINE.

When Judge John Addison McIlvaine, on January 2, 1922, descended from the President Judgeship of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, he ended a career of notable and distinguished service in this capacity that covered thirty-five years. An impressive ceremony in the court that had been the scene of his judicial labors for so many years marked the end of his incumbency of office, and the following paragraphs are quoted largely from the words of his judicial and professional associates at that time.

Judge McIlvaine was born on a farm in Somerset township, Pennsylvania, on April 13, 1843. He comes from an old pioneer family, his grandfather, Greer McIlvaine, having crossed the mountains from the East in 1789, and settled in Somerset township. He is a son of the late William and Matilda McIlvaine.

The early education of John A. McIlvaine was received in the old district schools of Somerset township, and on September 19, 1860, he entered the preparatory department of Jefferson College at Canonsburg. He was admitted to the freshman class of that institution at the beginning of the fall term of 1861, and was graduated with the second honor of his class, which contained thirty-six members, in 1865. He delivered the Latin salutatory on commencement day. He was admitted to the Washington county bar in August, 1867, and out of fifteen law students admitted that year, Judge McIlvaine and John W. Donnan, of Washington, Pennsylvania, are the only survivors (1922). Judge McIlvaine speaks of this period as follows:

> When I was admitted to the bar there were twenty-six lawyers in active practice who resided in the county. When I went on the bench the number had increased to forty, and now we have in round numbers one hundred and ten in active practice. Of all of those who were in practice when I went on the bench but fourteen remain, so that ninety-six of the one hundred and ten lawyers of our present bar were admitted since the first Monday of January, 1887.
>
> When I first became judge there was not a lawyer at the bar that had in his office a salaried stenographer, and few of the papers filed in court were typewritten. It is said by one who knows that there were but two type-writing machines to be found in lawyers' offices in January, 1887, one in the office of Boyd Crumrine, and one in the office of John W. Donnan.

For two years following his admission to the local bar, Judge McIlvaine was a clerk in the county treasurer's office. Then he became affected with Western fever and went to Kansas in 1869. He was one of the pioneers in what is now the city of Wichita, but in those days it was only an Indian trading post on the Osage reservation, and on the old Chisholm cattle trail, which ran from Texas across what is now Oklahoma to Newton, Kansas, at that time the end of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad. All of the cattle from Texas in those days were driven over this trail to Newton and then shipped to the Chicago (Illinois) market.

Bishop Crumrine, a brother of the late Boyd Crumrine, had studied law with and was admitted to the local bar at the same time as Judge McIlvaine. When the latter had started for the West, he had intended to go to Topeka, the capital of the State, where Crumrine was then located, but he met some others on the way and was persuaded to go to the Osage Indian Reservation, which had just been opened to settlement. He finally located at Wichita, where he saw the first house erected in what is now a large city.

Judge McIlvaine began his public career as a court official in Wichita, where he served as clerk of the District Court for about one year, having been the second clerk of that court. Judge Brown had fourteen counties in his district, of which Wichita was made one of the county seats. When the first clerk, a man named Bright, resigned, he informed Judge Brown that a young lawyer named McIlvaine, stopping at the hotel, would make a good clerk, and Judge Brown immediately appointed him.

Young Attorney McIlvaine served until July, 1872, when he was called home by the illness of his father. Wichita, by that time, had grown from the Indian trading post that Judge McIlvaine first saw to a town of from 1,500 to 2,000 people, with very few lawyers.

Judge McIlvaine fully intended to go back to Wichita, but after his return to Pennsylvania he was persuaded by the late George V. Lawrence to remain here. During the remainder of that year and during 1873 he served as secretary of the Republican Vigilant Committee.

In 1874 he was elected district attorney of Washington county, serving for two terms, or until 1881. While in this office he formed a law partnership with the late M. L. A. McCracken, one of the older members of the bar, who died only recently. Judge McIlvaine's success as district attorney brought a large practice to this firm. After his second term as district attorney, he devoted all his time to the law business of this firm, which continued until he was elected President Judge of the courts of Washington county. From 1880 to 1882 he served as adjutant of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania guard.

On November 2, 1886, Mr. Ilvaine was elected on the Republican ticket as the President Judge of the local courts to succeed Judge George

S. Hart. Judge McIlvaine's opponent was the late D. F. Patterson, Democrat, whom he defeated by four hundred and eighty-two votes, Judge McIlvaine receiving 6,728 votes, and Patterson 6,246. When Judge McIlvaine took his office for the first time there was no ceremony. He simply filed his oath with the prothonotary, and on Monday, January 3, 1887, became President Judge. Judge Hart, his predecessor, was in court that morning to welcome him.

The first paper presented to Judge McIlvaine that morning was a petition for the appointment of viewers for a new road. The paper was presented by the late Freeman Brady, a well-known attorney at the local bar thirty-five years ago, who was the first man to address Judge McIlvaine as "Your Honor," and say in presenting the paper, "If it please the court." The appointment of those viewers was the first official action performed by Judge McIlvaine, and the incident is still clearly remembered by him, although more than a third of a century has rolled by.

Judge Brownson, who succeeded Judge McIlvaine in the President Judgeship, spoke of him in part, thus:

> The judicial service of thirty-five years which is completed to-day has been such that, without flattery or exaggeration, but speaking in words of truth and soberness, we may pronounce it a most notable career. It has reflected credit not only upon Judge McIlvaine himself, but also upon the people of Washington county, who have had the good sense to retain him upon the bench until the infirmities of advancing age seemed to him to demand that he lay down the burdens incident to the arduous labors of the court. Given a man whose whole being glows with an ardent love of justice, in whom are commingled a stern sense of duty and a heart of compassion; who possesses a clear and penetrating intellect; who has legal learning; who has strong common-sense to guide his intellect in the use which it makes of his learning; who is firm and fearless in doing the right as he sees it; and who loves his work and is willing and glad to devote to it all his powers—and that man will make an ideal judge. I trust I may be excused for saying here, although I speak in Judge McIlvaine's presence, that in the opinion of his brethren of the bench and of the bar he has exhibited, in an unusual degree, the combination of qualities which I have mentioned, and that he has set for his successors a lofty standard and has left an example which they will do well to emulate. It is not improper nor unfitting to say this, because now, when he is laying down his high office, it is but right that he should know that the manner in which he has borne himself in it during these thirty-five years, and the work which he has done in the service of his fellow-men, meet with the approval of his brethren and of the people, and that he bears with him, as he goes into retirement, their gratitude, their admiration and their love.

Attorney James M. McBurney:

> In the midst of all his arduous duties as judge he has found time to take an active part in the civic affairs of his county and city. He has been called upon and has made numerous addresses on behalf of many good causes, both civic and charitable, and he has given of his time and means for the furtherance of many good enterprises. For example, when the committee of one hundred needed a chairman to undertake the duties devolving upon that committee, Judge McIlvaine was willing, at a great sacrifice to himself, to undertake the work. In addition to that he has not been unmindful of his obligations to the church and Sunday school, of which he has been a member and has successfully taught an adult Bible class for years, and each Sunday morning has delivered an address on the Sunday school lesson worthy to be delivered from any pulpit in the town. All of which I know from my own experience has involved a great amount of effort on his part. In addition to all this, Judge McIlvaine has found time to keep himself close to the heart of nature by working in his fine garden and on his beautiful grounds and in the cultivation of flowers, and thus has set a worthy example to his neighbors roundabout. Here's to Judge McIlvaine—the Just Judge—the Patriotic Citizen—the Conscientious Churchman—the Good Neighbor—the Christian Gentleman—and may he live to enjoy many long happy years of leisure which his long years of arduous duties as judge, conscientiously and well performed, have so richly merited.

Attorney John R. McCreight, president of the Washington Bar Association:

If a judge metes out even-handed justice to all, he will thereby deserve and receive as a judge the confidence of litigants and counsel. But it is clear that there is a still higher standard. A judge may temper justice with mercy; he may combine law with equity; he can show by and through his judicial interpretations that laws were made for the benefit of humanity and not for purposes of litigation. He may thus render a higher service and win for our courts of justice the highest respect of the people for whose sole benefit our courts have been established.

And so to-day, on his retirement, Judge McIlvaine can say as Mr. Chief Justice Agnew once said, "that he was never untrue to the power entrusted to him by the people and that he can this day return to them a commission unsullied by any dereliction of duty."

Attorney Lloyd O. Hart, representative of the younger members of the bar:

To the young men of this bar, Judge McIlvaine has always seemed not merely a dignified judge, to be respected or held in awe, not merely a court to be obeyed, but ever as an esteemed friend and elder brother. True friends are the greatest riches man can have; a true friend is a young man's greatest asset; and if a young lawyer has a true friend on the bench of the court in which he practices his profession, he is happy indeed. The true friendship of Judge McIlvaine to us has been constant, warm, impartial and sincere, and has helped us all more than we can express.

As an elder brother, Judge McIlvaine has ever been ready to advise and help us in a proper manner, both in the trial of cases and the practice of the law. We freely admit that his kind assistance has often saved us from confusion or disaster. And for this we are truly grateful to him.

Judge McIlvaine, as a lawyer, as a judge and as a man, has set for us, the young men of the bar, many worthy examples which we will do well to follow. He has been industrious in performing the tasks that were his. His long term of office has been no easy berth: he has known real toil and hard work in administering the law and maintaining the courts of Washington county. Judge McIlvaine has attained a high place in this Commonwealth as a recognized authority in matters of law and as an able jurist. He has won this place by working for it. This is an example for us.

Judge McIlvaine has always shown a desire to carry out the spirit of the law as well as the letter of the law. His sense of fairness and desire to do justice we have experienced and appreciated. As young men we have been influenced and inspired by Judge McIlvaine's integrity of character and his ideal manhood, honorable and beyond reproach. These have been reflected throughout the whole membership of this bar and have been greatly responsible for the high code of ethics unwritten indeed, but put into daily practice here.

Judge McIlvaine has shown by his many and useful activities as a judge and as a citizen of Washington county that he has had, as his purpose in life, service to his fellowmen. Within this last year Judge McIlvaine addressed a group of men. He chose as his topic, "Man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy him forever," a theme to which we can all give assent.

In his address he reminded us that God was the Creator of us all and of everything which exists; that He has put us into the world to have dominion over the works of creation and to make them serve our needs; that it is our duty to so develop our minds and bodies and several talents that we may discover the things that God has hidden in the earth and put them to new uses to serve humanity; and that we glorify God by doing these things and by doing them for the service of our fellowmen. Those who heard Judge McIlvaine's address could not help realizing that by his own life he had practiced the very things he was then teaching. It is true that Judge McIlvaine has always taken an active part in civic affairs and has given of his money and his time and himself to every good thing for the betterment of humanity. Every young man of this bar should realize that it is his duty and privilege to follow Judge McIlvaine's example in this respect and of service to mankind.

These are just a few of the truths which might be spoken concerning Judge McIlvaine. I am sure that all the young men of this bar heartily endorse what has been said and would be glad to add many worthy tributes to him if opportunity were given them. In closing let us say that Judge McIlvaine has just reached a certain milestone in the path of a life of very useful activity. He will still serve in the future as he has in the past. The young men of this bar will continue to have in Judge McIlvaine an

A. E. Sisson.

esteemed friend and elder brother, and they desire to have him know that they appreciate his friendship and are grateful for his brotherly services offered with such a willing hand.

Judge McIlvaine was tendered a banquet by the Bar Association of Washington county, December 21, 1921, and at the conclusion of a festive and most happy evening among his friends and associates of early and later years, he received an engrossed testimonial, presented to him without any formal speech and wrapped so that he did not know its contents until he had reached home. It is worded as follows:

To the Honorable John Addison McIlvaine, on his retirement to less active service:

Some of us have known you for many years, some but a few. But all have known you long enough to honor and admire you. We have differed with you, have even thought at times we knew the law better than you, usually to find, however, that the higher courts agreed with you and not with us. But this we always know: that whatever you do as a judge you believe to be right, and in Chambers and upon the Bench your aim is to enter only such decrees as the Great Judge will, on review, sustain.

Though youth itself has gone you are still young in spirit and vigorous of body. Your faithful service has earned for you the comparative leisure which your new status will give. But we are glad to know that your splendid mind and vast experience are not to be lost, and will, as now appears, be ready to answer any call for years to come.

We wish that you, now. while you are still with us and the opinion of your fellows is of value, may know that we, the lawyers with whom you have worked so hard, have for you affectionate and respected regard as a useful citizen, a kindly Christian gentleman and a learned, just and upright Judge. That life may still have in store for you many happy, healthful years is the heartfelt wish of the members of the Bar of Washington county.

December 20, 1921.

To this is attached the signatures of the members of the bar.

The concurrent testimonial of Judges Brownson and Hughes follows:

Judge McIlvaine: We who have long known you in the same way as do the members of the bar, whose signatures are upon the preceding pages, and have had the great privilege and honor of sitting with you upon the bench and in the consultation room, and thus have obtained a more complete and intimate knowledge of you as a Judge, join from the heart in every one of the words which the Bar have so fittingly addressed to you.

James I. Brownson,
Haldain B. Hughes.

Judge McIlvaine belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Washington Lodge, No. 164, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington, Pennsylvania; is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Washington, and the Bassett Social Club of the same place; a member of and was the first president of the Nemacolin Country Club of Washington; was president and is a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College; a member of the board of trustees of the Washington Female Seminary; and a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, Pennsylvania. At a convention held in June, 1922, Washington and Jefferson College conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

A. ELVERTON SISSON.

From A. Elverton Sisson the State of Pennsylvania has received the fullest share of devoted service, in county public life, as a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature, and as one of the high administrative officers of the State. As a member of the State Senate, he performed work on the floor and in committee that bespoke statesmanship of unusual order, and earned for himself the confidence of those who knew him, and later, as auditor-general of the State of Pennsylvania, his part in the control of the State's finances was one in which honor and integrity were the predominant features. His worth has been recognized by his political opponents, and upon the occasion of his candidacy for a third term in the State Senate he was the nominee not only of the Republican party, but also the Democratic party, and was carried into office by their combined votes. Again called to the Senate in 1920, he is repeating the devoted service of the earlier period.

A. Elverton Sisson is the first of his direct line to make the law his life calling, his paternal ancestors having been farmers in this country, and he also is a farm owner. He is the descendant of an English family which came into that country in 1066 with William the Norman from the city of Soissons, and which has held New England residence since 1640. His first American ancestor was Richard Sisson, born in 1608, who came to America soon after the landing of the "Mayflower," settling at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he possessed lands that long remained in the family. He afterward became the owner of large lands in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, his death occurring in 1684.

James Sisson, son of Richard Sisson, from whom A. Elverton Sisson is of the sixth generation in descent, married Lydia Hathaway, daughter of Arthur and Sarah (Cook) Hathaway. John Cook, father of Sarah, and Francis Cook, father of John Cook, were passengers on the Pilgrim vessel, the "Mayflower," while the maternal grandmother of Lydia Hathaway, Sarah (Warren) Cook, was a daughter of Richard Warren, who also sailed on that vessel. Most of the Sissons of early years were members of the Society of Friends. James Sisson, of the second American generation, was a collector of taxes for the Massachusetts town in which he lived, and suffered imprisonment because he would not collect the Church of England tax.

A. Elverton Sisson, son of Nathaniel and Salina (Phillips) Sisson, was born in Dayton, Cattaraugus county, New York, January 12, 1851. After attending the public schools, he became a student in the old Kingsville (Ohio) Academy, the West Springfield (Pennsylvania) Academy, and the North East (Pennsylvania) Seminary. He taught school and was in business for a short time, then began the study of the law, and in 1881 gained admission to the bar of Erie county, and almost from the start of his professional career gained public favor as an attorney. His political activity began early, and in 1885 and 1886 he held the chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, the following year being elected prosecuting attorney of Erie county. He succeeded himself in this office through reëlection in 1890, his being the first instance in which a prosecuting attorney of Erie county had been elected for two successive terms. In 1900 he became the candidate of his party for State Senator, was elected and reëlected in 1904 and 1908, thus setting a new mark as being the first State Senator from the Erie district to hold a seat in the Senate for three successive terms. At the conclusion of the session of 1907 he was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate and again became presiding officer of that body of the Legislature in 1909. During the special session of the Senate in 1906, he served as a member of the committee investigating the State Insurance Department, and in 1909 was chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the commission created at the session of that year to investigate all transactions in connection with the building and furnishing of the Pennsylvania State

Capitol. President of the Senate, a member of the most important Senatorial committees, one of the leaders of his party, Mr. Sisson displayed rare political genius, and wrote boldly a record of public service that will long endure.

Mr. Sisson was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania on November 2, 1909, having been the unanimous choice of his party for that office. At the notification meeting informing Mr. Sisson of his nomination for this office, the chairman of the meeting spoke in part as follows:

> Senator A. E. Sisson, you are the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for the office of Auditor-General. * * * There existed special reasons for your selection for the office. You have an excellent reputation as a lawyer. Your capacity and integrity as a business man are generally recognized; as legislator of wide experience for many years, you have been identified with public affairs. * * * You are familiar with the duties of Auditor-General and no other man in this State possesses higher qualifications for the performance of those duties. * * * You are a public-spirited and progressive citizen. * * * Your selection by the convention should be enthusiastically ratified at the polls.

The fulfillment of the above prediction is now a matter of history, and Mr. Sisson's efficient administration of the office has added to the lustre of his achievement in public life and has given a new appreciation to generous talents already widely recognized.

In 1920 he was elected to the State Senate, his term to expire in 1924. His Senate committee assignments are: Education (chairman); Appropriations; Congressional; Corporations; Game and Fisheries; Judiciary General; Judiciary Special; Legislative and Appointments; Mines and Mining; Public Health and Sanitary; and Public Roads and Highways. He is also a member of the State Historical Commission. This array of committees shows Senator Sisson to be one of the working members of the State Senate on whom the burden of legislation rests.

Mr. Sisson is president of the Pennsylvania Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, and treasurer general of the Interstate Board of Perry's Victory Centennial commissioners, the latter of which built the splendid monument at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, commemorating Commodore Perry's victory at the battle of Lake Erie. He took a very active part, with others, in bringing about the erection of that memorial, which has now, by act of Congress, been made a National monument and the commission a National commission.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society of New York City; the Erie Club of Erie, Pennsylvania; the Harrisburg Club, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and the Elks Club of Erie. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is interested in all these organizations, availing himself of the special benefit of each as often as possible.

On December 13, 1888, Mr. Sisson married Lena L. Spencer, daughter of Dr. H. A. Spencer, a leading physician of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson are the parents of a son, Spencer Alec Sisson, a practicing attorney of Erie, Pennsylvania, a sketch of whom follows.

SPENCER ALEC SISSON.

Spencer Alec Sisson, son of A. Elverton and Lena L. (Spencer) Sisson (see preceding sketch), was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1889. He completed public school courses with graduation from the

Erie High School in 1908, going thence to Princeton University, there receiving his Bachelor's degree with the class of 1912. Choosing the profession of law, he entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1915. In the autumn following, Mr. Sisson was admitted to the bar of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and on February 14, 1916, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He began practice with his eminent father and so continued until December 6, 1917, renewing the same affiliation in November, 1919, under the firm name of A. E. & S. A. Sisson, at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Spencer A. Sisson enlisted in the United States Naval Reserves, December 6, 1917, and was released from active duty April 10, 1919, serving in the Supply Corps, with the rank of ensign, his assignment being shore duty. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Erie. He is a member of the Erie County Bar Association, the University Club and the Kahkwa Club of Erie.

At Malletts Bay, Vermont, August 11, 1917, Mr. Sisson married Marguerite Amy Nash, daughter of George and Isabelle (Marshall) Nash. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson are the parents of a daughter, Lois Marshall, born in Erie, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1921.

WILLIAM ALEXIS STONE.

The life of William A. Stone was spent in the public eye, and for him the expression, "pitiless publicity," might have been coined. His public career began at the age of seventeen, when he enlisted in the Union army, and continued through a lifetime of wonderful usefulness. From the farm to the army, then to the law, to public prosecutor, to United States district attorney, to Congress, to governor of the Keystone State, to private practice, and then to prothonotary of the Supreme and Superior courts of the State of Pennsylvania, which post he held until the time of his death, March 1, 1920. Many political storms have raged around Governor Stone both within the Republican party, to which he owes allegiance, and the opposing Democratic party.

When President Cleveland issued his famous order against United States officials taking active part in local politics, Mr. Stone was holding a Federal office, and in a speech advocating the reëlection of Governor Beaver, he stated that he would not allow his personal liberty to be restricted at the dictation of the President. He was suspended from office and never reinstated. This raised a storm of controversy, but the President was immovable. Again, in 1890, when Congressman Bayne was renominated, he asked the convention to transfer the nomination to William A. Stone, which was done. Then another storm broke, this time within the party, and so bitter was the criticism that William A. Stone renounced the nomination and announced himself as a candidate on his own strength. A new convention was held, to which new delegates had been chosen, and he received the nomination in face of the most determined efforts to deprive him of the honor. He was elected at the polls, and served through reëlection until chosen governor of Pennsylvania. But these stormy periods gave way to the peaceful position referred to, and there is no man in the State of Pennsylvania held in higher esteem than ex-Congressman, ex-Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexis Stone, prothonotary of the Supreme and Superior courts, until his death, one of Pennsylvania's worthy sons and "Grand Old Men."

William A. Stone, son of Israel and Amanda (Howe) Stone, twenty-third governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was born at the home farm in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1846. He attended the district school and remained at the home farm until 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army, but his father, through the influence of Simon Cameron, President Lincoln's Secretary of War, secured his release. The next year he again enlisted and served until the war closed, winning a second lieutenant's bars, serving with Company A, 187th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. During the next three years he spent in study and teaching, earning the money to pay his expenses at Mansfield State Normal School, whence he was graduated, class of 1868. This completed his secular education, and his professional study was at once begun, Stephen F. Wilson and J. B. Niles, of the Tioga county bar, being his preceptors. In September, 1870, he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, and located in Wellsboro, the county seat, where he remained in private practice four years, then was elected district attorney for Tioga county, an office he capably filled until 1877.

In 1877 he moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there continued the practice of law; he also served as assistant adjutant-general of the Thirteenth Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed by President Hayes district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and held that office under the succeeding Presidents, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland, falling under the latter's displeasure, as noted previously, suspension being visited upon him under the President's "offensive partisanship" ruling. In 1890 he was elected to Congress, serving in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth congresses, March 4, 1891, until November 9, 1898, at which time he was elected governor. After four years service he returned to the private practice of law in Pittsburgh.

The governor was especially concerned over the finances of the State, he insisting that the legislative appropriations should bear a proper relation to State revenue. By careful management, a former treasury deficit of $3,000,000 was extinguished during Governor Stone's administration, and instead of the immense debt which he found he left a large surplus in the treasury, which the following administration most carelessly (if no harsher term be used) dissipated in the furnishment of a State Capitol, notorious in the annals of reckless expenditure of public funds.

The anthracite coal strike in 1902 created a most alarming situation, which called for cool judgment, prompt action, and strong determination. Governor Stone handled the situation with wisdom until control was taken out of his hands by President Roosevelt and a commission appointed which decided the questions at issue between the operators and miners. In June, 1915, ex-Governor Stone was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania, which honorable and important position he held until his death.

In 1870, Mr. Stone married (first) Ellen Stevens, and of this issue two children were born: Harriett Frances, who married Dr. D. Percy Hickling, of Washington, D. C.; and Stephen, a sketch of whom follows. His wife died in 1877. He married (second), in 1879, Elizabeth White, daughter of Judge J. G. White, of Tioga county. He and his wife, Elizabeth and the two children of the former marriage returned to Pittsburgh to live. Of his second marriage six children were born, three boys:

Robert, Allen, and John, now deceased; and three girls: Jean, the wife of W. J. Crumpton, of New York; Margaret, the wife of J. D. O'Neill, of the same place; and Isabel, unmarried.

JUDGE STEPHEN STONE.

After a quarter of a century at the Pennsylvania bar, Judge Stephen Stone sits upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny county, a position to which his learning, ability and experience eminently fit him. He, like his honored father, is a native son of the Keystone State, but was born in Tioga county, Northern Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh becoming the family home in 1877, Stephen Stone then a boy of but four years. His life since has been spent in that wonder city of Western Pennsylvania, where gleaming rails encroach upon the very door yards, where belching monsters haul miles of heavily-laden cars over these rails, where plenty and prosperity abound, and where but a century ago the wild things of the forest, animal and human, linked to harm the pioneer.

Stephen Stone is a son of William A. and Ellen (Stevens) Stone (see preceding sketch). He was born in Wellsboro, capital of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1873. He was brought to Pittsburgh by his parents in 1877, the family home being in what is now Pittsburgh, North Side. There he attended the public schools, primary and grammar, finishing college preparation at Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, Delaware county, New York. After graduation from that school in 1891 he entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of '95. He decided to embrace the profession of law, and in September, 1895, entered the University of Pennsylvania Law School, but on the following December 1st, left the university, returned home and entered the recently-established Pittsburgh Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1897. In December following he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county and began practice with his father, William A. Stone, and William P. Potter, who were practicing in Pittsburgh under the firm name, Stone & Potter. He was admitted to a partnership in that firm, the last of a trio of distinguished lawyers, one of whom became the twenty-third governor of the State of Pennsylvania, another a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the third and junior member now a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judge Potter was appointed to the Supreme bench September 25, 1900, followed by election for a full term, and Governor Stone being away on official duty, the firm, until Governor Stone's return to practice in 1903, consisted chiefly of the young lawyer, Stephen Stone. The firm's important clientele was well served, however, and when Governor Stone returned to practice, father and son continued in practice until June, 1915, when the senior partner was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme and Superior Courts for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. Stephen Stone then continued general practice alone until March 24, 1919, when, a vacancy existing on the bench of the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, he was appointed by Governor Sproul to serve until the following November, when he was elected to the same office for a full term of ten years, which will expire January 1, 1930. His offices are in the City County building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Judge Stone is a Republican in politics, and before going on the bench was active in campaign work. In 1918 he was appointed city

William E. Hunt

solicitor of Pittsburgh, an office he surrendered when appointed judge. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with all Pittsburgh bodies of both the York and Scottish Rites; member of the Phi Gamma Delta, Duquesne, University, Country and Automobile clubs, Allegheny County and Pennsylvania Bar associations, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. His recreations are those of the out-of-doors, fishing and golfing preferred.

Judge Stone married, in Pittsburgh, March 20, 1901, Ida M. McCandless, daughter of Dr. J. Guy and Margaret (Cluley) McCandless. To them five children have been born: 1. Margaret, born February 25, 1902. 2. Natalia, born February 15, 1905. 3. Ellen, born October 11, 1907. 4. Marian, born June 25, 1909. 5. Stephen (2), born March 28, 1915.

JUDGE WILLIAM ELMER HIRT.

A native son of Erie, Pennsylvania, a product of the city's public schools, and a law student in the offices of Erie attorneys, William E. Hirt, when he came to the bar of Pennsylvania, located in his native city, won his reputation in the courts of Erie and now sits upon the county bench. Judge Hirt is a son of Charles F. and Mary (Melhorn) Hirt, his father, a Union veteran of the Civil War, now living in Erie, retired.

William E. Hirt was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1881, and passed through the public schools from primary to high school graduation, class of 1899. He entered Princeton University in 1901, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution with the graduating class of 1904. He studied law with Henry E. Fish and John S. Rilling of the Erie Bar, and in 1908 was admitted to the bar of Erie county. He conducted a general law practice in Erie from that year until March 1, 1921, when he was appointed judge of Erie county by Governor William C. Sproul to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Edward L. Whittelsey. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and of the Erie Bar Association, being chairman of the executive committee of the latter body.

In politics Judge Hirt is a Republican, and in religious connection a member of Luther Memorial Church. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was chairman of the professional division on all Liberty Loan drives; was associate member of the Legal Advisory Board, and a "four-minute" man. He is a thirty-second degree member of Erie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; member of Erie Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Knights of Pythias. His clubs are the Erie, University, Kahkwa and Shrine. His sports and recreations are those of the open, he being very fond of hunting, fishing, canoeing, golf, and trap shooting.

Judge Hirt married, in Erie, November 24, 1908, Emma L. Spafford, daughter of John D. and Emma L. Spafford.

JUDGE WILLIAM KERPER STEVENS.

In 1849 Dr. Sadosa S. Stevens, father of Judge William K. Stevens, opened a drug store in Reading, Pennsylvania, and for half a century, continued a successful business. In 1884 his son, William K. Stevens, was admitted to the bar of Berks county, and in Reading, the city of his birth, he has since practiced his profession, with the exception of two years, which he spent upon the county bench as judge of the Court of

Common Pleas. Thirty-eight years have elapsed since he was admitted to the bar, the professional life of the father and son now totalling seventy-three years, 1849-1922.

The Stephens family were originally settled in Gloucestershire, England; whence they removed to Leicestershire, where Thomas Stephens, who emigrated to America, was born. Thomas Stephens and his family arrived in this country at the port of Philadelphia in June, 1777, where their son George was born August 21 of the same year, two months after the arrival of his parents. Shortly, thereafter, Thomas Stephens settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he became an important woolen manufacturer. George Stevens, who changed the spelling of the family name to Stevens, succeeded his father in business and lived to become a nonagenarian. He was an enlisted soldier in the War of 1812, and a man of strong character. In 1797 he married Margaret Clendenin and they were the parents of John C. and Thomas Jefferson Stevens, the last-named the grandfather of Judge William K. Stevens, of Reading.

Thomas Jefferson Stevens was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and succeeded his father as a manufacturer of woolens. He was a man of high literary culture, a connoiseur in art, and very fond of music. He was an intimate friend of D. C. Spencer Baird, a famous scientist and long superintendent of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. He died in 1884.

Sadosa S. Stevens, son of Thomas Jefferson Stevens, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and died in Reading, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1900. After completing secular study, he began a long and successful career as a pharmacist, becoming a drug store worker at the age of fifteen. He began his business career in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was for several years, until 1849, in a drug store in Philadelphia, then came to Reading, Pennsylvania, where in 1849 he opened a drug store under his own name, continuing until his passing, fifty-one years later. He was a member of the first Board of Health organized in Reading, and served from 1874 until 1882.

Dr. Stevens married, in 1852, Eleanora B. Kerper, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Boyer) Kerper, all of Reading. Dr. and Mrs. Stevens were the parents of two children, who survived childhood: William Kerper, whose career is herein reviewed; and Bessie Kerper, who married Rev. William P. Taylor, an Episcopal clergyman.

William Kerper Stevens was born in Reading, Pennsylvania and there completed college preparatory study in the grade and high schools. He then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1883. Choosing the law as his profession, he studied under the direction of the eminent Isaac Hiester, and on November 10, 1884, was admitted to the Berks county bar. In 1887 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and for several years practiced alone, then entered into partnership with Garret B. Stevens, they practicing very successfully until September 10, 1908, when Stevens & Stevens dissolved, William K. Stevens having been appointed additional law judge for Berks county, comprising the Twenty-third Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania. The vacancy which Judge Stevens was appointed to fill expired January 1, 1910, when he retired from the bench and resumed practice at the bar, his office at No. 536 Washington street, Reading, Pennsylvania. As a lawyer he has always borne high rank, his experience as a jurist, although limited to a period of two years, proved his learning, sound judgment, and fairness to be fully equal to the place he was unexpectedly called upon to fill.

In the business world Judge Stevens holds an important position. He aided in organizing the Reading National Bank in 1893, performed the same offices for the Berks County Trust Company in 1900, and the American Casualty Company in 1903. He resigned as a director upon accepting the judicial position in 1908, but upon returning to private practice, became, as at present, director and counsel of the Reading National Bank, and since April, 1918, has been president of the People's Trust Company of Wyomissing, Pennsylvania. He was formerly a member of the board of trustees of the Keystone Normal School; is president of the board of trustees of St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading; member of the board of trustees of the Reading Public Library; and was a member of the Commission on Constitutional Amendment and Revision for the State of Pennsylvania.

In politics Judge Stevens is a Republican of lifetime standing. Upon coming to the bar he identified himself with that party, becoming an active worker and popular speaker. He was appointed solicitor to the school board in 1892-1894, inclusive; elected city solicitor in 1895; was chairman of the county committee several years; and a member of the State Central Committee. In 1901 he was the nominee of his party for Congress from the Reading District, and upon the death of Judge Ermentrout in 1908, he was appointed to fill the vacancy this caused as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks county, comprising the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Judicial District. Upon the expiration of his term, January 1, 1910, Judge Stevens resumed the practice of law in Reading, and so continues.

Judge Stevens is a member of the Wyomissing and Berkshire County clubs of Reading, and the University Club of Philadelphia. In religious faith, he is an Episcopalian, connected in membership with Christ Church of Reading.

Judge Stevens married, in Reading, November 23, 1887, Mary DePuy Davis, daughter of Colonel J. DePuy and Mary A. Davis. Judge and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of a son, Frederick William, born October 29, 1889.

ALBERT SIMPSON HECK.

Albert Simpson Heck, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania District, and residing in Coudersport, the capital of Potter county, Pennsylvania, is a son of Rev. Levi D. and Sarah (Widney) Heck. At the time of the birth of Albert S. his father was a farmer in Huntington county, but about two years later he was admitted to the Methodist Conference. Albert S. Heck came to the Pennsylvania bar in 1892, and after a decade and a half of practice at the Potter county bar, he had won such high reputation as a learned and able lawyer that elevation to the bench followed.

Albert Simpson Heck, born August 31, 1867, was prepared for college in different schools, his father being subject to the law of the itineracy which governs Methodist ministers. He was graduated from Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, B. S., 1887, and from Dickinson Law School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the first class, 1892, and the same year was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He located in Coudersport, the county seat, and has since been a member of Potter county bar. He was associated in practice for a time with W. F. Du Bois, and later in partnership with C. L. Peck, now deceased. In 1898 Mr. Heck was elected district attorney for Potter county, and served a full term, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. He retired to private practice at the conclusion of his term, and continued as a practitioner until again called in the public eye by the people of the district.

At the November polls of 1913 the voters of the Fifty-fifth Judicial District chose him judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He took his seat January 1, 1914, his term to expire December 31, 1924. He has won excellent reputation as a learned justice and upright judge, and is held in the highest esteem by his contemporaries of the bench and bar. He is a member of the County and State Bar Associations, and of the Presbyterian church of Coudersport. He was a Republican until 1912, then joined the Progressive movement, and has continued his allegiance to the principles of that party. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was a member of the Committee on Public Safety, and chairman of the Food Conservation Committee. He was active in other forms of war work, and filled many speaking engagements.

Judge Heck is a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is fond of the great out-of-doors, and of the "silent places," his great interest—forest conservation. He has preached the gospel as believed by the most ardent conservationists, and has so impressed his lessons that Potter county has a smaller timber loss by fire than other timbered counties of the State.

Judge Heck married, in 1901, Matilda R. Raymond, daughter of Asa T. and Juliet (Grover) Raymond, of Ulysses township, Potter county, Pennsylvania. Judge and Mrs. Heck are the parents of four children: Howard W. and Marjorie R., twins, born January 11, 1902; Albert G., born February 27, 1911; and Frederick Richard, born August 3, 1913.

MICHAEL W. JACOBS, LL. D.

A half a century ago Judge Michael W. Jacobs came, a very young man, to the bar of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and during that period he practiced at the bar of Adams and Erie counties, but four years after his admission, located in Harrisburg, where he is now rounding out his full half century of practice, forty-five of those years at the Dauphin county bar. He has added to the literature of his profession, has had many of the honors of his profession fall to him, and in 1916 Pennsylvania College recognized the exceptional merit of her son by conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Judge Jacobs is a son of Rev. Michael and Julia M. (Eyster) Jacobs, his father a former professor of Pennsylvania College.

Michael W. Jacobs was born in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1850. He completed his classical study with graduation from Pennsylvania College, class of 1867, and at once began the study of law, gaining admission to the Adams county bar in 1871, just having arrived at legal age. Shortly thereafter he moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, there practicing four years, locating in Harrisburg, in 1875. Forty-six years have elapsed and the veteran of half a century of legal conflict is yet a member of the Dauphin county bar, and an honored, successful practitioner.

His admission to that bar was on January 4, 1875, and he practiced in strictly private capacity until 1898, when he was appointed referee in bankruptcy of the United States District Court, holding that position under two reappointments in 1900 and 1901. In March 9, 1903, he was appointed by then Governor Pennypacker as additional law judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Dauphin county, an office he filled with honor until December, 1904. During the years 1891 and 1892 he was professor of equity at Dickinson College Law School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but with these exceptions his law career has been as a private practitioner. He is a member of the Dauphin County and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations, and is held in the highest esteem by his brethren of the profession. In 1887 Judge Jacobs published a treatise, "The Law of Domicil," which is a standard authority on the subject. His offices are in the Commonwealth Trust Company building, Harrisburg, his home at No. 217 Front street.

Judge Jacobs married Romaine Merkel, daughter of David R. Merkel.

JEHU GLANCY JONES.

In the early colonization of Pennsylvania, William Penn, who was of Welsh extraction, offered inducements to natives of that country to settle in his newly-acquired possessions. He instructed his surveyor-general, Thomas Holmes, to lay out 40,000 acres on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, which became known as the "Welsh Tract." Within these bounds settlers from Wales were to have all their causes, quarrels, crimes and titles tried and wholly determined by officers, magistrates and juries in their own language, and they were also to receive all the privileges and liberties they enjoyed in their own country under the Crown.

Among those who were effected by this course of events in Pennsylvania was David Jones. born in the Parish of Llangower, Merionethshire, one of the most mountainous counties of Wales. He was a son of Rev. William Jones, a clergyman of the Church of England; his mother died when he was young, and his father taking unto himself a second wife, young Jones, in company with some relatives, emigrated to America. He settled on the Welsh Tract, in what is now Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Here he married, May 10, 1735, and the young couple made their first home in the beautiful valley of the Conestoga, north of the Welsh Mountain. From money inherited from his mother he purchased one thousand acres in the Upper Valley, and four hundred acres in the Lower Valley. The fertile fields were cultivated, iron mines developed, and he became one of the foremost ironmasters of his day. On the erection of the County of Berks, his location was included within its bounds.

The pioneer's second son, Jonathan Jones, built a stone residence of Colonial style of architecture in the Conestoga Valley, where he lived, cultivated his lands until the War of the Revolution, which drew him into military life. He served in the Continental army until the summer of 1777, when he was stricken with paralysis, compelling him to resign. His son, Jehu, spent his life educating the young in the Conestoga Valley. He enlisted in the War of 1812, marching to the defence of Baltimore, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

From this stock sprang Jehu Glancy Jones, lawyer, statesman and patriot, the son of Jehu Jones, born in Caernarvon township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1811. At the age of sixteen years he entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, an Episcopal institution, where the foundation of a ripe scholarship was laid. A diligent student, and a rare classical scholar, on leaving his *alma mater* he entered a theological school at Cincinnati, Ohio, continuing his studies there until 1834. In the summer of that year he returned to the home of his wife's parents, having married in 1832, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His theological studies being completed, he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, and on October 11, 1835, received the rites of priesthood. The next three years were spent in the upholding of several parishes in New Jersey, but in 1838, at the solicitation of friends, he settled in the new territory of Florida, engaging in missionary work.

After completing the purpose of his mission, the building of a church at Quincy, Gadsden county, and during his temporary sojourn in Florida withdrawing from the ministry, he commenced the study of law, completing his legal education in the adjoining State of Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court. His intention was not to remain in the South, and after his admission he returned to Pennsylvania, and on April 19, 1842, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, taking up his residence and beginning practice in Easton. He soon took a leading position among the strong men of the profession, built up a large and lucrative practice, and was identified with many important cases. He was recognized as a public speaker of energy, industry and power, and there was scarcely a movement of importance in Easton, Pennsylvania, in which he was not called upon to take a conspicuous part.

Mr. Jones, a Democrat by inheritance, was one of the foremost advocates of "tariff for revenue only," and enjoyed the confidence of the leading members of that party, prominent among whom was James Buchanan, a lifelong personal and political friend. He removed his residence to Reading, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Berks county bar, January 7, 1845, where he rose rapidly in influence and position. He was a supporter of the War with Mexico, took important part in the adoption of a city charter, and was a lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Shunk. In April, 1847, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Berks county, an office now known as district attorney. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1848, and presented the name of James Buchanan as a candidate for nomination. Two years later the Democrats of Berks county turned to Mr. Jones as their candidate for Congress and at a convention held, he was nominated on the first ballot. He was elected and took his seat in December, 1851, in the Thirty-second Congress, and was made a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He served with credit throughout his term of office, and on the floor of Congress, discussed foreign relations, predicted the establishment of the Maximillian Empire of Mexico, and the loss of Cuba by Spain. He defined his position upon the United States bank question; upon the disposition of the public lands, and the fugitive slave law. On the tariff question he again expressed his adherence to tariff for revenue only, opposed a horizontal scale, and looked forward to the time when American manufacturers would be able to compete with those of other countries without any protection. He declined a reëlection, desiring to return to his profession, but his successor, who only attended the first session of the Thirty-third Congress, died, and Mr. Jones being the

S. McC. Swope

unanimous choice of the district, consented again to become the candidate for the place thus made vacant. He took his seat in the Thirty-third Congress February 13, 1854; he acted with his party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was reëlected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, but his party, having lost control of the House, and knowing it would be assailed by its factional opponents, he was selected as leader to defend it against hostile attack. This high honor shows the estimates placed by his colleagues upon his ability as a statesman, his skill as a debater, and his clear understanding of the constitutional questions involved.

In the campaign that followed the nomination of James Buchanan, Mr. Jones, who had drawn the platform of the convention, took an active part both upon the stump and in party councils, and no man contributed more than he to the triumph of the Democratic party in that election. He was himself returned to Congress for the fourth time, and during the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress his position as leader of the House was recognized by his appointment as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. At the following Congressional election he was unanimously nominated for his fifth term, but the tide had turned, the revolution was on, the Democratic party was overwhelmed and swept from its moorings, and his opponent was elected. Immediately after the election he was offered the mission to Austria by President Buchanan, which he accepted, resigning his seat in Congress. His residence in Vienna was agreeable and successful. He was an able and accomplished diplomat, thoroughly acquainted with international law, and was always in touch with the moves of European diplomacy. This is shown by his vigorous efforts in behalf of the rights of neutrals on the high seas and by his able diplomatic correspondence. He was succeeded in October, 1861, by the noted historian, J. Lothrop Motley.

When relieved of official responsibilities, Mr. Jones returned to Reading, Pennsylvania, where his last days were spent, and for the next decade and a half lived in retirement, occasionally appearing in the courts of the county in a legal capacity until his death, March 24, 1878. Over his grave the highest eulogies were spoken by men who differed with him politically, but united in praising the qualities of mind and character that marked him as one of the National statesmen of the first half of nineteenth century.

JUDGE SAMUEL McCURDY SWOPE.

The annals of the Pennsylvania bar record many instances of father and son associated in practice, but instances are not so common where the father sat as President Judge of the judicial district in which his son practiced. From 1894 until resigning the honor in 1916, Judge Samuel McCurdy Swope was President Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Fulton and Adams, and in 1906 his son, J. Donald Swope, was admitted to the Adams county bar. Then, after retiring from the bench, father and son practiced as partners, Judge Swope retiring in 1917 from the profession he has adorned for more than four decades, half of those years having been spent upon the bench.

Judge Swope descends from German paternal ancestry and from Scotch-Irish maternal lineage. His grandfather, Adam Swope, was an early settler of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a place that will ever live in American history, it being the scene of the delivering of the immortal address by President Abraham Lincoln in dedicating the historic battlefield. Adam Swope was a tanner by occupation, and his son, John A. Swope, a maker of saddle trees in Gettysburg, where his entire life was passed. He was born in that borough, October 2, 1815, and there died, October 25, 1880. He took strong ground on the slavery question, and was one of the original abolitionists of Adams county. A man of strong, active mind, a close observer and a wide reader, he transmitted these qualities to his children, and they have most worthily borne the name. He married Nancy McCurdy, and they were the parents of four children, the third a son, Samuel McCurdy Swope, to whom this review is inscribed.

Samuel McCurdy Swope, like his father, was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1851. He prepared in Gettysburg schools, then entered Pennsylvania College, whence he was graduated B. A., class of 1872. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of David Wills, of Gettysburg, eminent lawyer and jurist, and in 1876 was admitted to the Adams county bar. He began practice in Gettysburg, and two years later was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. He rose rapidly in his profession and in public esteem, his membership in the minorities not preventing his election in 1880 as district attorney for Adams county. This manifestation of his standing in the county was surpassed three years later, when he was reëlected district attorney without opposition, the Democrats refusing to make a nomination. He served six years in that office, then in 1886 returned to private practice. For eight years he continued at the bar, his law business taking him into all State and Federal courts of the district and to the Supreme Court. His practice was large, but in 1894 he laid it aside to accept the honor conferred upon him by the voters of Adams and Fulton counties, election to the office of President Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of those two counties. At the expiration of his term he was reëlected, and served continuously as judge of the Fifth District until January 16, 1916, when he resigned, and for a year thereafter, was engaged in private law practice with his son, J. Donald, in Gettysburg. He then retired, and is now passing the "evening of life" in the town of his birth, Gettysburg, surrounded by all that makes life pleasant. He can review his career with satisfaction, and contemplate a life that has been well spent. As a lawyer he was devoted to his clients' interests, and as district attorney, served his county faithfully, prosecuting with neither fear nor favor. As a judge he was fair and impartial, seeking only that justice be meted out. He met every responsibility of life fairly, and retired after over forty years of service as lawyer and judge with the respect and goodwill of the bar he honored. In politics Judge Swope is a Republican.

Mr. Swope married, in 1876, Anna Kate Stair, daughter of William Stair, of York, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of a son, James Donald, and three daughters: Marion, deceased; Mary Stair, and Amy McCurdy. The career of James Donald Swope is reviewed in the following sketch.

JAMES DONALD SWOPE.

James Donald Swope, only son of Judge Samuel McCurdy and Anna Kate (Stair) Swope (see preceding sketch), was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1881, his father and grandfather also native sons of "historic Gettysburg." He was educated in the public schools, Stevens Hall, and Gettysburg College, receiving his B. A. from the last-named institution, class of 1902. He studied law under the preceptorship of his father and Judge Donald P. McPherson, his admission to the Adams county bar following in 1906. He at once began practice in Gettysburg, appearing before his father, President Judge Samuel M. McCurdy, and has since been admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district and to the State Supreme Court. For ten years, 1906-1916, he practiced alone, then for one year was associated with his father, who then retired, the son continuing alone.

Mr. Swope conducts a general law practice, and has had a part in all important criminal cases and the majority of the civil cases tried in Adams county courts during the last decade. He is counsel for the Gettysburg National Bank; Biglerville National Bank; Littlestown National Bank, and for other important firms and corporations. He is a Republican in politics, and for eight years has been chairman of the Adams County Republican Committee. He is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 200, Free and Accepted Masons, of Gettysburg, a lodge instituted in 1825; also of the Presbyterian church; the Adams County and Pennsylvania State bar associations; the Quaker Valley Country Club; Knights of Pythias, and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. His recreations are those of the out-of-doors, and he keenely enjoys athletic sports.

Mr. Swope married, December 20, 1910, Hazel Ruth Reinecke, daughter of O. C. Reinecke, of Canton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Swope are the parents of two children: Donald McCurdy, born August 3, 1913, and Elizabeth R., born November 20, 1916.

JUDGE HERBERT WESLEY CUMMINGS.

For ten years Judge Cummings sat upon the bench of his native county, Northumberland, and now with the prestige which attaches to the just and upright judge he has returned to private practice in the courts over which he so ably presided. He comes of a professional father, Robert Murdock Cummings, who was long a practicing lawyer of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and a man of high standing in his community. It was under his eminent father that Judge Cummings received his first lessons in the law and the encouragement to persevere. His mother, Mary Elizabeth (Albright) Cummings, was also a native of Northumberland county.

Herbert Wesley Cummings was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1873. He was educated in the district schools and Lewisburg night school, and later began the study of law under the direction of his father, a lawyer, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. On May 3, 1897, at the age of twenty-four, the young man was admitted to the Northumberland county bar and began practice in Sunbury. He was later admitted to the Superior Court of the State (March 23, 1903), and to the United States District Court (Middle District of Pennsylvania), April 30, 1908. He practiced in association with Lewis Dewart until the latter's death, their practice extending to the State and Federal courts of the district.

In 1901 Mr. Cummings was elected to the office of district attorney of Northumberland county on the Democratic ticket, and in 1904 was reëlected; at the end of his second term he retired to private practice and for four years continued growing in strength and popularity. In 1911 he was elected President Judge for a term of ten years, which expired in 1922, the present year. The judge has now again returned to private practice, and being just in the full prime of his splendid powers, many years of usefulness and further honors await him. He has been tried as practitioner, prosecutor and jurist, and in neither has he fallen short of meeting every demand made upon his learning, judgment or integrity. A just and upright judge, he dispensed justice without fear or favor, and retired, carrying with him the respect and goodwill of the county bench and bar.

Judge Cummings is a member of the Masonic order; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Loyal Order of Moose, and other orders; also is a member of the local clubs, and is fond of sports of the out-of-doors, hunting, golf and fishing.

Judge Cummings, from early manhood, has been active in the Democratic party, and has rendered yeoman service to the party as a campaign orator. He has received political honors from the party, and in return has given the county devoted service, which reflects credit upon the party. In his private capacity Judge Cummings is highly regarded, and he is a most agreeable companion.

Judge Cummings married, February 20, 1902, Margaret Edna Howell, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles M. and Frances E. (McCollum) Howell. The family home is in Sunbury.

JUDGE URIAH PENNYPACKER ROSSITER.

A member of the Erie county bar for thirty-five years, 1887-1922, Judge Rossiter's private practice was interfered with in 1893, when he was called to fill the office of district attorney, and again in 1916, when he was elected to the position he now most worthily and ably fills, President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which comprises the county of Erie. He is learned in the law, and as attorney served a very important clientele. His six years on the bench have demonstrated his judicial fitness, and he commands the unlimited respect and confidence of the entire bench and bar.

Judge Rossiter is a grandson of Lindley and Margaret (Pennypacker) Rossiter, the former a tanner and currier of Norristown, Pennsylvania, for forty years. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel Y. Rossiter, born in Norristown, in 1835, died in Girard, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1899. From Norristown, Samuel Y. Rossiter moved to St. Marys, Elk county, Pennsylvania, but after two years in business there moved to Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he bought out the tanning business of C. I. England. He married, in 1857, Mary B. Johnson, born in Norristown, who yet survives him, now (May, 1922), residing in Girard, aged eighty-two.

Uriah P. Rossiter, son of Samuel Y. and Mary B. (Johnson) Rossiter, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1861, but eight years later moved to St. Marys with his parents, and in 1871 to Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania. He attended public schools in Norristown, St. Marys and Girard, also was a student at Girard Academy and at Swarthmore College. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of J. Ross Thompson, of the Erie bar, and on June 17, 1887, he was admitted to the bar of Erie county. He at once began practice in Erie, and in turn was admitted to the United States State, Circuit and District courts, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (1895), and to the United States Supreme Court (1902). He continued in private practice until 1893,

Uriah P. Rossiter

when he was elected district attorney, an office which he administered with marked ability.

At the expiration of his term he returned to private practice and became attorney for many corporations of the district, including the Pennsylvania railroad and allied roads, the Reading and the Susquehanna railroads. His practice was very large and he continued its active head until his election as President Judge. He assumed the duties of his office, January 1, 1916, his term expiring December 31, 1926.

In the business world Judge Rossiter has long had important interests. He was one of the incorporators of the Cascade Foundry Company, of Erie, and is now its vice-president. In politics he is a Republican, and for many generations in the past the Rossiters have been members of the Society of Friends. He is a member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the York Rite of Masonry, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a life member and past exalted ruler of Erie Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of the Erie Club, Mannerchoir Club, and of the Erie County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar associations. His favored recreations are those of the out-of-doors, hunting and fishing, but in these later years he takes a great deal of pleasure from the management of his farm at Girard.

Judge Rossiter married, in Dunkirk, New York, Ella A. Nichols, born in Girard, Pennsylvania, daughter of James H. and Mary A. (Hay) Nichols, and grandniece of Erie's first postmaster. Judge and Mrs. Rossiter are the parents of a son, Samuel Y. Rossiter, born August 12, 1888. He is a graduate of Erie High School, Allegheny College, and the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, LL. B., class of 1913. He is a member of the Erie county bar, began practice with his father, and when the latter became President Judge of the Sixth District, the son succeeded to his practice. He is attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad and other large interests; is a member of the Pennsylvania State and Erie County Bar associations; is a Republican, and active in local and State politics. He married Emma Drew, and they have one child, Gladys Ann Ella.

JUDGE SINGLETON BELL.

A native son of Clearfield county, of the Keystone State, Judge Bell practiced law in the capital of the county, also Clearfield, from January 29, 1884, until January 4, 1914, when he was sworn in as President Judge of the Forty-sixth Judical District (Clearfield county), an office he has now filled with honor for eight years. At the bar he proved well versed and skillful; as prosecuting attorney, able and fearless; and on the bench, learned in the law, just, upright and most considerate. He is a son of F. Cortez and Matilda (Hegarty) Bell, his father a Clearfield county farmer and lumberman, living at the time of the birth of his son, Singleton, on his farm in Ferguson township.

The Bell family is an ancient one in Clearfield, dating so far back into the history of the county that the statement is made and verified that Grier Bell, great-grandfather of Judge Bell, was the first white child born in the county. Descendants have made the name an honored one in the history of the county, and in its development, business and professional life the family has borne their full share.

Singleton Bell was born at the home farm in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1862, and that county has ever since been his home. After terms in the public school of the district, and preparation at Lumber City Academy, he entered the law department of Michigan University, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1882. Being a minor he could not be admitted to the bar, and not until January 29, 1884, was he authorized to practice at the bar of Clearfield county, but from that date his law practice officially begins. He located offices in Clearfield, and practiced alone until August 1, 1905, when the law firm, Bell & Hartswick, was formed, that firm continuing until January 1, 1914, when it was dissolved by reason of the elevation of the senior partner to the office of President Judge of the Forty-sixth Judicial District, an office which he assumed January 4, 1914. Both while in practice alone and as a partner, Judge Bell conducted a large practice and served an important clientele. He served Clearfield county as district attorney, and in that office he won the confidence of the public and the respect of the county bar and bench for his management of his difficult office and for the ability displayed as a prosecutor. As judge, he has but confirmed the good opinions then formed, and also has justified the action of the voters in placing him at the head of the county judiciary.

In politics Judge Bell is a Democrat. For ten years he was a member of the Board of Education of the borough of Clearfield, his service ending in January, 1916. He has held other minor offices; is a member of the Clearfield County Bar Association and of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He is a past master of Clearfield Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, and for nine years a trustee of that lodge; a companion of Clearfield Chapter, No. 228, Royal Arch Masons; is a thirty-second degree member of Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; a member of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, No. 435; of the Clearfield Rotary Club (vice-president); the Accacia Club; and the First Presbyterian Church of Clearfield.

Judge Bell married, in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1889, Kate M. McCullough, daughter of Thomas J. and Agnes E. (Moore) McCullough. Three children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Bell: Julia M., born January 10, 1893, married Robert J. Alderdice; Gertrude M., born October 25, 1896; F. Cortez (2), born March 2, 1898, graduate of the University of Michigan, A. B., 1919, LL. B., 1921.

REUBEN JOHN GLICK.

When a young man of twenty-four, Reuben J. Glick, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, was admitted to the Northumberland county bar, and for nearly a quarter of a century has successfully practiced his profession in the several courts of that county, in the State and Federal courts of that district, and in the Supreme Courts of the State. He chose Shamokin as the location in which he would settle, and in that thriving borough of Northumberland county, with its rich mines of anthracite, its iron, powder, textile and knitting mills he has won high reputation as an able lawyer, a good business man and truly progressive public-spirited citizen. He is a son of Joseph M. and Mary M. Glick, his father a private of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment; Indiana Volunteer Infantry of the Union army in the Civil War; and for fourteen years, postmaster at Girardville, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged as a merchant.

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James Ingham

Reuben J. Glick was born at Girardville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1874, and in that coal mining section, began his education in the public schools. He then became a student at Bloomsburg (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, passing thence to Lafayette College, where he finished classical study. He then began the study of law under the direction of George W. Ryon, of Shamokin, and so continued until admitted to the Northumberland county bar, July 30, 1898. He is a lawyer of learning, skill and wide experience, has a large and lucrative practice, numbering in his clientele several important corporations, including the Shamokin Silk Corporation and the Shamokin Banking Company, of Shamokin, all of which he serves as solicitor, a relation he also holds to the borough of Shamokin, appointed in 1916. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, and since January, 1901, has had the right to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Glick is a Republican. Since coming of age in 1895 he has taken an active part in public affairs, having served as chairman of the local Republican Committee, and his is a potent voice in party councils. He is a member of Shamokin Lodge, No. 255, Free and Accepted Masons; Shamokin Chapter, No. 264, Royal Arch Masons; Shamokin Commandery, No. 77, Knights Templar; Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Reading); Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Shamokin Lodge, 355, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Camp No. 125, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Girardville, Pennsylvania; Black Diamond Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lodge No. 1149, Independent Order of Maccabees; Yankanuck Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the Republican, Valley, and Country clubs. His college fraternity is Theta Delta Chi. In youth and early manhood he was a devotee of athletic sports, and yet has a fondness for sport in the open, his Pittsburgh Club being a fishing club that often lures him from professional affairs.

Mr. Glick married, in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1916, Mazie R. Gearhart, daughter of James T. and Mary C. Gearhart.

HON. JAMES INGHRAM.

As veteran lawyer and jurist, and as dean of the Greene county bar, James Inghram is known to his professional colleagues, his active career covering the more than half a century from 1863 to 1916. His life record includes notable legal service, while in many other relations to his fellows, particularly in educational and religious endeavor, he has found opportunity for helpful and valued work.

Mr. Inghram is a son of Dr. Arthur and Elizabeth (Cather) Inghram; and grandson of Arthur Inghram, the pioneer of the family in Western Pennsylvania, who came from Havre de Grace, Maryland, not long after the Revolution. Dr. Arthur Inghram was born in Franklin township, Greene county, was educated in the local schools, and was graduated M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. For more than thirty-five years he was a medical practitioner of Waynesburg, his death occurring in 1870, his wife surviving him until 1884, being in her eightieth year at the time of her death. Her family was founded in Greene county by Robert Cather, the second sheriff of Greene county, appointed by the Governor of this State in 1798.

James Inghram was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1842, and attended the public schools of his birthplace, later receiving his A. B. from Waynesburg College, in the class of 1859. His legal reading was done in the offices of Lindsey & Buchanan, and in 1863 he was admitted to the bar, establishing in practice with Captain J. B. Donley, later United States Congressman from the old twenty-fourth district. This partnership continued for about ten or twelve years, Mr. Inghram then practicing independently until 1883, when he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the old Fourteenth Judicial District, also serving as judge of the Orphans' Court, his term extending from 1883 to 1894. In 1905 Judge Inghram was again elected to the judgeship of the courts of Greene county, and upon the expiration of his term, January 1, 1916, entered the retired list, his services still being available when needed. Judge Inghram is a charter member of the Greene County Bar Association and a charter member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and by his professional colleagues and by the bar-at-large has long been held in respectful regard. His career has been remarkable both in its length and its value, and the history of the Pennsylvania bar affords it honorable place.

Judge Inghram has long been a loyal friend of Waynesburg College, his interest in this institution having been continuous through a period, including his student days, of more than sixty-five years. He is a member and for many years was chairman of its board of trustees. He has further been able to advance educational work in the district as a member of the Waynesburg Board of Education, a position he held for three terms. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, also of the session of that body, and has furthered its work with the devoted zeal that he has given to the public service and the general welfare. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he holds the Knights Templar degree, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; his political sympathies are Democratic.

Judge Inghram married, October 10, 1871, Mary Black, daughter of State Senator Charles A. Black, deceased, who also was secretary of the Commonwealth during the administration of Governor Bigler. Mrs. Inghram's mother was Maria (Allison) Black. Mrs. Inghram is active in church, charitable and civic affairs.

JUDGE CLINTON RECE SAVIDGE.

A native son of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, Judge Savidge has spent his years, seventy, within her borders, and now, rich in the honors of his profession and in the esteem of his fellowmen, both professional and lay, he is passing a contented evening of life in Sunbury, the capital of his native county, and the scene of his professional service. He is a son of Kelso and Ellen (Campbell) Savidge, his father a mason by trade, who died in youthful manhood. The career of Judge Savidge is one well worthy of preservation, for it is the story of a boy thrown upon his own resources at an early age, so early in fact that at the age of fourteen he was obliged to lay aside his own ambitions for an education and begin teaching others. But during those years of teaching he continued his own studies, and in 1870, at the age of nineteen, he had not only supported himself, but had no difficulty in passing the college entrance examinations, yet he received his A. B. at the age of twenty-four, not very much older than other members of his class whose education had not been delayed through the necessity of earning a living.

Clinton Rece Savidge was born in Trevorton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1851. He attended the public schools until 1865, then began teaching in the county schools, continuing until 1870, when he entered Princeton College, having prepared for college through private study, and had also provided the means to finance his college course. He received his A. B. at Princeton, class of 1874, and then began the study of law under the preceptorship of the eminent S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Three years later, at the February term, 1877, he was admitted to Northumberland county bar, being then twenty-six years of age.

The work of building up a practice was undertaken in the same spirit that the boy had attacked the problem of an education, and he was now the strong, self-reliant man, who knew his strength and was unafraid. He opened offices in Sunbury, and three years later, so well had he established himself in public confidence that he was made the nominee of the Democratic party for district attorney of Northumberland county. He was elected at the November polls, and for three years he filled the district attorney's office, winning high reputation as a prosecutor.

At the expiration of his term of office he returned to private practice, and continued steadily, growing in public esteem as a lawyer of skill and ability until 1891, when he was nominated and elected judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania for a term of ten years. That district comprised Northumberland county, and during the decade that followed, Judge Savidge strengthened his hold upon his county by his eminent fairness, his love of justice, and his devotion to the duties of his office. He sought for the right in every decision, and in every way sought to make his court a court of justice.

In 1901 he was elected to succeed himself, and for ten more years he served as judge of the Eighth Judicial District, then, at the close of his term in 1921, after twenty years of honorable service on the bench, he retired to private life in the city of Sunbury. He was distinguished as a judge for the quick dispatch of business through his courts, and it is a part of his record that he had four murder cases on trial at the same time. The number of cases which passed through his courts was very large, perhaps no judge equalling in the celerity with which business was dispatched. He was most courteous and fair to the lawyers who appeared before him, and would allow them the limit of the rights, but would not brook unnecessary delay.

Judge Savidge has also successfully conducted business operations, and has acquired coal mining and farming interests. So he comes to the scriptural allotment of years honored and respected, and as he reviews his life as farmer boy and harvest hand, sawmill operator, school teacher, college student, law student, lawyer, prosecutor and judge, he can feel the satisfaction that comes to every man as he contemplates work well done and duty faithfully performed. Since retiring from the bench, Judge Savidge devotes himself entirely to his personal affairs. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, and holds the respect of the bench and bar of the Eighth Judicial District to a degree most unusual.

Judge Savidge married, December 31, 1875, at White Hall, Pennsylvania, Sarah Louise Essick, who died March 16, 1920, daughter of Henry M. and Lydia (Rhinewalt) Essick. Children: Henry W., Albert C., Ralph W., Preston M., Louise, and Lucille. The judge has fourteen grandchildren.

JUDGE N. SARGENT ROSS.

Admitted to the bar of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1882, and to practice in York county a few months later, it was not until March, 1883, however, that Mr. Ross removed to the city of York, since which date he has been a permanent resident, and identified with the legal history of the county, nearly forty years having since elapsed. His learning and ability won him election to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania in 1911, and reëlection in 1921, his service both at the bar and on the bench revealing him as a man of sound judgment, with deep knowledge of the law and a high sense of personal honor.

From Scotland came the ancestors of Judge Ross, Scotch Presbyterians and lovers of liberty. James H. Ross was an officer in the Continental army, he an ancestor of Rev. Joseph Alexander Ross, father of Judge Ross. Rev. Joseph A. Ross was born at McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1816, and died at his farm, near East Waterford, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1888, after half a century of consecrated service as a minister of the gospel under the itinerant law of the Methodist Episcopal church. During those years he served pastorates in many Pennsylvania and Maryland towns, and in 1860-61 was pastor of Beaver Street Church, York, going thence to Carlisle, Pennsylvania. While there he was appointed chaplain in the United States army, a post he nobly filled until the close of the Civil War in 1865. He was a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and after the war and until two years prior to his death, continued in active ministerial work. He was a faithful servant of God, and beloved by thousands, many of whom came to his funeral from far away. Rev. Joseph Alexander Ross married Mary Jamison Harvey, of English ancestry, daughter of Benjamin Harvey, a prosperous farmer, mill owner and merchant, from whom Harveyville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, takes its name.

N. Sargent Ross, son of Rev. Joseph Alexander and Mary Jamison (Harvey) Ross, was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1858, but under the law of the then itinerancy, his father could not remain in one pastorate more than two years. Thus the lad attended many schools during his youth, and accomplished both a good preparatory and a college education. He began the study of law under Judge Jeremiah Lyons, of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar of Juniata county. The following October he was admitted to the York county bar, and in March, 1883, moved his residence from Mifflintown to York, Pennsylvania. He practiced alone until 1896, occupying an office for many years with Edward W. Spangler. In 1896 he formed a partnership with Henry C. Brenneman, they practicing as Ross & Brenneman until 1911, when the firm was dissolved through the elevation of Mr. Ross to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. Ross & Brenneman became one of the strong law firms of the York county bar, and served an important clientele.

In 1911 Mr. Ross was the Republican nominee for judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, and was elected for a term of ten years, which he served with honor. He was reëlected in 1921 by an unusually large majority, and is now serving his second term on the bench. In 1885 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and in 1892 the candidate of his party for Congress, but was unable to overcome the large normal Democratic majority. Judge Ross had many interests, both business and social, and was active in all movements for the material advancement of York. Many of these interests were dropped upon taking his seat upon the bench, but he retains others, principally fraternal.

In Freemasonry Judge Ross is a past master of York Lodge, No. 256, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Howell Chapter, No. 199, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Gethsemane Commandery, No. 75, Knights Templar; a noble of Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of Harmonia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Crystal Lodge, Knights of Pythias; York Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and other orders.

Judge Ross married, April 12, 1890, Sue W. Sanks, daughter of Rev. James Sanks, of York. Their only child, Ruth C. Ross, died July 12, 1892. The family home is in York.

JUDGE JOHN BENEDICT HEAD.

Assuming in young manhood a place in the private banking enterprise of his father, which later was chartered as the First National Bank of Latrobe, Judge Head early turned his attention to the law. In 1878, as a student in the office of A. A. Stewart, he embarked upon the career in the law that led him, in 1905, to the bench of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, from which he resigned in 1922.

Son of William S. and Sarah (Coulter) Head, John Benedict Head was born in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1855. He was a pupil in the parochial schools until his thirteenth year, when he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Maryland, where he was graduated A. B. with honors in 1873, receiving his Master's degree two years later. His father, and his uncle, Joseph Head, had established a private bank in Latrobe in 1873, and upon the death of Joseph Head, John B. Head was admitted to partnership under the firm name, W. S. Head & Son. In 1878 he became a student at law in Greensburg, and in 1880 was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar, at once forming an association with H. P. Laird. When this partnership was dissolved he entered into firm relations with James S. Moorehead as Moorehead & Head, of Greensburg. This firm, which practiced from 1882 to 1906, gained leading and notable position in the district, and was represented in much important litigation in County, State, and District courts.

In 1905 Mr. Head was nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg for the office of judge of the Superior Court, and was elected the following November, being reëlected upon the expiration of his first term, and serving until 1922. Judge Head is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia. Mount St. Mary's College, from which he had previously received Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Arts, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Literature in 1906.

John B. Head married, May 2, 1877, Naomi Jones, daughter of Morris and Margaret Jones, of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HORACE ROSE—PERCY ALLEN ROSE.

To give an account of the two distinguished gentlemen, father and son, whose names head this article, is very much like writing a chapter of the legal history of Pennsylvania, a chapter of that State's political record, to say nothing of the latest pages of an old and prominent American family history. For in all of these lights, as well as that of their personal achievements, are they entitled to be considered among that State's foremost citizens. For many generations the Rose family has played an important part in the affairs of the community, and ever held a position of the highest regard and honor in the hearts of their fellow-citizens. Both William Horace Rose and his son, Percy Allen Rose, are of pure Scotch-Irish ancestry, the former having been of the eighth generation of his family born in America. His grandfather was William Rose, and his father was Allen Rose.

Born November 17, 1838, one of the six sons of Allen and Elizabeth (Freame) Rose, William Horace Rose attended in boyhood the public schools of Johnstown. He was but thirteen years of age, however, when his parents died, and was but fourteen when he abandoned his studies and went to work. After that date he never had the advantages of further schooling, save for five months spent at Elder's Ridge Academy in Indiana county. He began his business career in the humble capacity of a hand in the tannery of James P. McConaughy, which occupied the site of the present Cambria Library in Johnstown, and later he entered the machine shop of S. H. Smith, where he was employed in cutting screws. He then learned the trade of moulding with the firm of Pringle, Rose & Edson, and was afterwards employed in this line of work in the foundry of the Cambria Iron Company. Later he entered his brother Wesley's carpenter shop, and later worked in the same capacity for Joseph Kuntz, Emanuel Shaffer, and Pringle, Rose & Company. In the year 1858 he became a student in the law office of John P. Linton, where he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Cambria county, March 6, 1860. Shortly thereafter, putting his skill as a carpenter to practical use, he erected for himself a one-story building, between the First Lutheran Church, and the old W. J. Rose homestead, and here began the practice of his profession. He rapidly rose to a position of consequence in the community and won an enviable reputation as an able and conscientious lawyer. At this time, however, his peaceful career was abruptly interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, and he was appointed by the governor, Judge Advocate of the Third Brigade of State Militia, with the rank of major. Mr. Rose reëntered the service as a private in Company I, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under the command of the late Captain William B. Bonacker. In January, 1862, he became regimental adjutant. Eleven months later he became assistant adjutant general of General Jacob M. Campbell's brigade, and in January, 1864, was appointed post-adjutant in Cumberland, Maryland. He rejoined his regiment, however, in the following May, and was with it during the famous "Hunter's Raid" in the Shenandoah Valley. He saw active service in the later campaign in the Shenandoah Valley under Generals Sheridan and Cook, and was present at the battle at Halltown and first Cedar Creek. He finally received his honorable discharge at Harpers Ferry and returned to Johnstown and the practice of his profession. Here he soon established a large and lucrative practice and became one of the recognized leaders of the bar.

The political career of Mr. Rose may be said to have begun in the year 1869, although he had already been active in politics. In that year he was elected burgess, and later was nominated by the "Independents," and it was a remarkable tribute to his personal popularity and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens that he should have been successful without the backing of one of the two regular parties. In the year 1870 he was elected to represent Johnstown in the State Legislature. After his defeat in the following year for the same position, Mr. Rose withdrew for a time from political life. The terrible flood of 1889, which caused such frightful property damage and loss of life in Johnstown, was the occasion of Mr. Rose receiving a severe injury, but even before his recovery he became an active supporter of the movement to unite Johnstown with the surrounding boroughs, into the "City of Johnstown." He was indeed one of the most active and energetic figures in this movement, as well as in the organization of the new city government upon its successful termination. It was generally realized by the community that the man who had accomplished these two essential matters, would be the best one to head the new administration, and accordingly he was elected first mayor of Johnstown in the year 1890. He performed the greatest services in the reconstruction of the city, together with the widening of the river channels in order to guard against subsequent catastrophies. By the time of his retirement from office at the expiration of his term in April, 1893, Mr. Rose could well have claimed to have performed a work of monumental importance to the community. In 1895 he was the choice of the Democratic party in Cambria county for superior judge, but he was not successful in receiving the nomination of the State Convention at Williamsport. He was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, in 1893, a member of the commission to select a site and erect a building for the feeble-minded children of Western Pennsylvania, the result of his labors and those of his fellow commissioners being the fine institution now located at Polk, Venango county.

The activities of Mr. Rose were of a most varied kind. Immediately following the Johnstown flood, Mr. Rose was elected a director of the First National Bank and remained in that position until the time of the merger in 1902. He was elected in 1895 trustee of the Johnstown Savings Bank, and later became solicitor for that institution to succeed the late Cyrus Elder, who removed from Johnstown. He finally resigned from this position in 1907, when he purchased the Rose plantation at Ben Dover, Sabot, Virginia. He was one of those men who organized the Title Trust & Guarantee Company of Johnstown, and was later elected president of its board of directors.

William Horace Rose was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest in the legion, which was formed by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, which took part in the Civil War. Adjutant Rose was an active member of the order, and at the time of his death, December 18, 1913, was the last surviving field officer among the veterans of his regiment. He was one of those who organized the Veteran Society of the regiment and was for some time its head. Mr. Rose was also extremely prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having reached the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He was originally a member of Cambria Lodge, No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he served as worshipful master about forty years before his death. He was one of the charter members of Johnstown Lodge, No. 538, and also served as worshipful master of this lodge. He was admitted to Portage Chapter, No. 195, Royal Arch Masons, and was one of its past high priests. In October, 1883, he helped to organize Oriental Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, and was its first eminent commander. He was also one of the charter members of Cambria County Council, No. 32, Royal and Select Masters. Mr. Rose was one of the group of fifty men who incorporated the Grand View Cemetery Association, and was one of those present at the first meeting of citizens, held in August, 1884. He was also one of the group of fifty men who incorporated the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital Association, and he was one of the members of the board of directors of the Johnstown Water Company.

William Horace Rose was united in marriage, April 29, 1861, with Margaret Ann Ramsey. Five children were born of this union: June, who became the wife of Samuel J. McClune, of Myersdale, Pennsylvania; Horace R., who is now practicing attorney in Johnstown; Winter, who resides at Lorain, Ohio; Forest, who is an attorney and has been overseer of the Rose plantation near Sabot, Virginia; Percy Allen, who is the subject of extended mention below.

Percy Allen Rose, son of William Horace and Margaret Ann (Ramsey) Rose, was born April 22, 1875, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. His education was received in the local public schools, at Philips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and the Cascadilla School at Ithaca, New York, where he was prepared for college.. He then entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897, taking the degree of Ph. B. Upon completing his studies at the last named institution, he returned to Johnstown, where he entered his father's law office and took up the study of that subject, it being his determination to make the law his profession. Here he remained as a student for two years, and followed his studies to such good purpose that at the end of that period, in 1899, he was admitted to the bar of Cambria county. He began the practice of his profession in association with his elder brother, Forest Rose, and the firm of Forest & Percy Allen Rose was established. The two young men met with success from the outset of their enterprise, and their firm rapidly reached a prominent position in the legal world of that region, and still continues to do a very large and high-grade practice at the present time. But the activities of Mr. Rose are by no means measured by his connection with this law firm. On the contrary he is affiliated with a large number of the most important business and industrial concerns in that region of the State. One of the chief among these is the Title Trust & Guarantee Company, of Johnstown, of which Mr. Rose is president, solicitor and a member of the board of directors, and he is vice-president and solicitor of the Johnstown Traction Company, a director of the Citizens Light, Heat and Power Company, and of the Johnstown Water Company. He is president and a director of the Savage Fire Brick Company, solicitor for the Berwin-White Coal Mining Company, the Wilmore Coal Company and many others. His position in connection with these many important concerns makes him a figure of influence in the entire financial and industrial world of that region, and it may be said of him that he exerts this influence always in the direction of the highest good of the community. Mr. Rose is extremely active in the general life of Johnstown, and is a well-known figure in social and club circles there. He is a member of the Johnstown Country Club, the Commonwealth Club of Richmond, Virginia, and the Westmoreland Club of that city. He is also connected with the Richmond Country Club, and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. The splendid estate known as "Ben Dover," which his father established near Richmond, Virginia, and which comprises 1263 acres, is maintained in running order by Mr. Rose and his brother Forest. Here they are able to indulge their great fondness for horses, and make a specialty of breeding there the finest class of hunters and saddle horses. Many of the finest horses of this type have come from this noted stud farm, among which should be mentioned "American Beauty" and "Lady Watkins," who were winners of the Kentucky Derby; "Bob White;" "Nutwood Rose;" and "Ben Dover," the latter being the well-known stallion at the head of the stud.

JUDGE ALEXANDER D. McCONNELL.

In that chapter of the history of Pennsylvania's courts and lawyers, where are held in honorable preservation the records of her jurists whose lives ended while the ermine was upon their shoulders, is written the name of Judge Alexander McConnell. Not yet, however, does one find it necessary to turn to the printed page, for from those who sat with him upon the bench, from the members of the bar who plead cases before him, and from his fellows in the community-at-large come sincere and eloquent expressions of regard for him as a man and respect as a jurist. There could have come to him no more fitting end than to be called in the midst of the labors of his high office, almost in the act of charging a jury, and thus he passed on.

Judge McConnell's family dates in Pennsylvania to John McConnell, who came from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and whose death occurred in 1754. The line descends through Daniel McConnell, also a native of Scotland; David McConnell; Daniel McConnell, and David Kirkpatrick McConnell, father of Judge McConnell.

Judge Alexander D. McConnell was born in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1850, and died September 6, 1921. He was reared on the homestead farm in Salem township, and attended the common schools, New Salem Academy, and Washington and Jefferson College. For a time he taught school, also assisted Henry M. Jones, then superintendent of public schools in Westmoreland county, but finally located in Greensburg, in September, 1873, as a teacher. Shortly thereafter, he was elected principal of the Greensburg schools, in which capacity he served until June 1, 1876. He was undoubtedly a very successful teacher. In the meantime he had read law in the office of Judge James A. Hunter, and in August, 1877, was admitted to the bar on motion of Senator Edgar Cowan. In politics he had always been a Republican. He was chairman of the county committee in 1878, and in the following year was nominated for the Legislature, but the county being overwhelmingly Democratic, he was, of course, not elected. In 1882 he received the nomination of his party in Westmoreland county for Congress, but the rule of rotation gave the nomination to Fayette county. He was nominated for judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1889, but the Republican party met with defeat that year, as it did for several years thereafter.

In 1895 the General Judiciary Apportionment Bill, passed by the Legislature, provided for two judges for the Tenth Judicial District, and Governor Hastings, on practically the unanimous endorsement of the Westmoreland county bar, appointed him to the new position, on June

17, 1895. He received the Republican nomination, and in November of that year was elected for the full term of ten years by a large majority of votes. On April 15, 1905, after being on the bench for nearly ten years, he was nominated to succeed himself by the Republican party, without opposition, and on July 3 following, his candidacy was endorsed by the Democratic committee and his name directed to be placed on their ticket as their candidate. One of the many important matters which came before Judge McConnell was the matter of the erection of the present court house, the question involved being the validity of the contract for the new building with the approval of one of the judges, Judge McConnell having approved it, and Judge Doty having withheld his approval. The matter was stubbornly contested and was taken to both the Superior and Supreme courts of the State, and Judge McConnell was sustained in both courts in carefully prepared opinions. The magnificent structure of the present court house is the result. In 1902 Westminster College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor which has been given to but few members of the Westmoreland bar.

In 1915, with three opponents in the field, he was elected under the non-partisan judicial election act for a third term, and at his death was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. These popular endorsements speak with unsurpassed eloquence of his standing in his profession, and it was claimed by many of his admirers that he had no equals among the Common Pleas judges of the State, or, indeed, that he had had few superiors in Pennsylvania judicial history. His fatal attack was sustained as he was charging the jury in the Keller-Nicholls murder case, and when he was part way through his instruction he excused himself to retire to his chamber. After a brief rest he returned and completed his directions, then being borne to his chamber, where his death occurred within half an hour. The Greensburg "Record" published the following editorial upon Judge McConnell's death:

> In the death of Judge Alexander D. McConnell, last evening, the bar of Pennsylvania has lost its most able jurist, and the Commonwealth an eminent citizen. Taken in the very midst of his duties, it seemed a fitting climax to his active live of service that death should find him at the close of a day's responsibility putting aside the robe of earthly office to enter the higher Supreme Court of the Universe.
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> Judge McConnell, raised as a lad on a farm in Loyalhanna township, early in life found the inner voice calling him to a life of more than ordinary achievement. Those who are familiar with the boy of those days say that like Alexander the Great, his namesake, he had visions of conquest, not of armies, but of law and oratory. It was not an unusual matter to find him practicing the arts of speech in the barn or meadow, away from unsympathetic ears. Having in his veins the Celtic blood of his father, David Kirkpatrick McConnell, he possessed natural wit by inheritance, while the sturdy Scotch of his mother gave him the indomitable will that had much to do with his success in life.
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> From lay teacher to principal in township schools, finally to the county seat, * * * Alexander D. McConnell was led on by the invisible hand of destiny to the reality of his youthful dream—and finally received into the practice of law in Westmoreland county, where he was born and raised. Promotion in law came just as logically as in school work. In 1895, when an additional law judge was allotted to this county, Alexander D. McConnell was appointed to the position. At the expiration of his term, although a staunch Republican, in the face of a Democratic majority at that time, he was elected to succeed himself, and was reëlected continuously to and including the term that was interrupted by his death last evening.
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> Judge McConnell was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and had a reputation as a judge that was not confined to county or State. Few of his decisions were ever reversed by the higher courts, which is the truest monument to the ability of any jurist. As a person tall and dignified, yet always of a pleasing personality, Judge Alexander D. McConnell will be missed by a great army of friends and admirers, who will mourn his death.

The American Historical Society

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro N.Y.

Charles D. Copeland

Judge McConnell was an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and served as a member of the building committee of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a trustee of the Morrison Underwood Fund, and a director of the Westmoreland Hospital, serving as president of both of these boards. He fraternized with the Masonic order, and was a member of the Americus Club, of Pittsburgh, and the Scotch-Irish Society of Philadelphia.

Judge McConnell married, March 24, 1876, Ella J. Turney, eldest daughter of Adam J. and Emma (Eyster) Turney, of Greensburg. Judge McConnell was the father of four sons and one daughter.

JUDGE CHARLES D. COPELAND.

Judge Copeland, President Judge of the Common Pleas' Court of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has fairly won his right to professional success and prominence. The valued opportunities of life did not come to him by gift, but each step of his advancement has been made as the result of diligent toil. Judge Copeland is a descendant of pioneer Pennsylvania families, his great-great-grandfather, John Copeland, having come to America from Ireland shortly prior to the Revolutionary War. The line of descent is through James Copeland, who married Cynthia Carnahan, and through their son, William Jenkins Copeland, and his wife, Caroline (Rosensteel) Copeland, parents of Judge Charles D. Copeland.

Charles D. Copeland was born in Pennsylvania township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1871. His early schooling was cut short, and before he was seven years of age he was employed as a trapper boy in the mines, so until he was thirteen years of age his school attendance was irregular and unsatisfactory. His boyhood was filled with toil, privation, and hardship, and after his mother's death he was without a home, except as he found one for himself. From the age of thirteen he worked for his board and clothing, with the added privilege of school attendance during the winter months, and this first real educational training was richly improved in the country schools of Westmoreland and in Greensburg. Later he was a student at Franklin Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but was not graduated. He financed his education by work during summer vacations and by such employment as he could secure during the school term, and beginning in 1888, was a member of the engineering corps, running the lines and directing construction work of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1891 he entered the Pennsylvania railroad service as a full time employee, and in 1892 was promoted to assistant engineer, being then placed in charge of the construction of the Peters Creek branch of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad. He resigned this position upon the completion of the line in the fall of 1893.

In October, 1893, Mr. Copeland began his legal studies in Greensburg, under the direction of D. S. Atkinson and John M. Peoples, of the Westmoreland bar, and on April 18, 1896, was admitted to practice in this county. Soon afterward he went to Philadelphia and was admitted to practice in that city, later returning to Greensburg and entering the office of J. J. Johnston and W. C. Peoples, the latter then district attorney of the county. During the two terms Mr. Peoples held that office Mr. Copeland was his assistant in the preparation and trial of cases; in fact, almost from the date of his admission he entered upon active practice in the courts. During his years of practice he invariably conducted his cases without the aid of associate counsel. His practice rapidly grew in volume, and prior to 1911 his clientele would have been a credit to an older and more experienced lawyer.

Judge Copeland has long been active in Democratic party affairs, and in 1900 was elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In 1911 he was the nominee of his party for judge of the Orphans' Court, and was elected by a majority of one thousand two hundred and thirty-five against a strong Republican opponent, despite the fact that at that time Westmoreland county usually returned the majority of five thousand for a Republican candidate. He gave an efficient and highly acceptable administration, giving to the public business the diligent and devoted attention that brought him outstanding professional reputation in private life. He has at different times sat temporarily upon the bench of other courts of the district, and in all of his judicial service has displayed a deep understanding of the law, and wisdom and courage in its interpretation. In November, 1919, he was elected to the Common Pleas bench, and on the death of the late Judge McConnell, succeeded to the President Judgeship.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, Judge Copeland was a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard, having been for several years a private in Company I, Tenth Regiment. This organization was mustered into the Federal service, assigned to duty in the Philippines, and he was a part of the force which on August 13, 1898, captured the city of Manila. He was honorably discharged November 4, 1898, because of injuries received in active duty. During the World War, in lieu of service in the field rendered in the Spanish-American War, Judge Copeland devoted his time and strength to the agencies of victory at home, and as the organizer and chairman of the Westmoreland County Chapter of the American Red Cross, built a remarkably strong chapter, with a membership of approximately forty-three thousand. He is a member of the County, State and National Bar associations, and counts his friends in the district in large numbers.

Judge Copeland married, August 17, 1899, Anna M. White, daughter of James and Mary (Patterson) White, a paternal granddaughter of Andrew and Elizabeth White, of Unity township, Westmoreland county, and a maternal granddaughter of James and Anna Patterson, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Charles D., Jr., Richard Coulter, and Mary Caroline Copeland. Judge Copeland and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensburg.

JUDGE CHARLES HOWARD KLINE.

With the close of the nineteenth century, Charles H. Kline came to the Allegheny county bar, a young man, just from the university, with his newly-acquired LL. B. With the close of the second decade of the twentieth century he was called to the bench of that county, and as judge of the Court of Common Pleas he is winning the continued endorsement of his friends and making new supporters by the judicial ability he is developing. He is a son of Wellington B. and Anna M. Kline, his parents both deceased.

Charles Howard Kline was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1870. After completing the public school courses of study, he entered the State Normal School located in Indiana, going thence to the Kiskiminetas Springs School. Later he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county in 1898. The following year he located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and practiced most successfully at that bar until March, 1919, when he was appointed by Governor Sproul judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny county. The following November he was elected to the same office for a full term of ten years, which expires in 1930.

In politics Judge Kline is a Republican, and has been very active in Pittsburgh's public life. In 1905 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, sitting during the session 1905-06. He was then elected State Senator, and twice was reëlected, serving continuously during the six sessions of the Legislature, 1906-07 to 1918-19, inclusive. During the session of 1914-15 he was president of the Senate. During the years 1915-16 he was chairman of the Pittsburgh Republican Executive Committee, and in 1917-18, chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.

Judge Kline is a Master Mason of Indiana Lodge, No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Pittsburgh Chapter, No. 268, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Duquesne Commandery, No. 72, Knights Templar; a noble of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Pittsburgh Chapter; and of the Presbyterian church. His clubs are the Duquesne, Athletic, Country and University, all of Pittsburgh. In 1919 Duquesne University, of Pittsburgh, conferred upon Judge Kline the degree of LL. D.

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1900, Judge Kline married Katherine Whitesell Johnson, daughter of Samuel H. and Mary J. Johnson.

JUDGE THOMAS JACKSON BALDRIDGE.

After a decade and a half of general practice at the Blair county bar, Mr. Baldridge was raised to the Common Pleas Bench by appointment, and now for nearly the same length of time has filled the same by the wishes of the voters of the district, who have since chosen him for the office. Judge Baldridge bears a name that has long been an honored one in Blair county's legal annals, having been borne by Howard M. Baldridge, an eminent member of the Blair county bar, the honored father of Judge Thomas J. Baldridge, and his instructor in the wisdom of the law, long a resident of Hollidaysburg, that being the county seat.

Thomas J. Baldridge, son of Howard M. and Laura (Mallern) Baldridge, was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1872. He prepared in town schools and Andover Academy, then entered Bucknell University, there completing his classical study. He prepared for the profession of law in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and under the preceptorship of his father, then practicing in Hollidaysburg, and on March 11, 1895, after due examination, he was admitted to practice at the bar of Blair county. He at once began practice and soon acquired a clientele and won public confidence. He practiced along general lines, applied himself closely, and became one of the foremost figures among the younger members of the Blair bar. He grew in professional standing and in public favor with the years until

1910, when he was appointed by Governor Stuart to fill a vacancy upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twenty-fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which includes Blair county. At the following election, in 1911, he was regularly elected to the same office for a full term of ten years. When that term expired he was reëlected in 1921 to succeed himself, his term to expire in 1931. He is learned in the law, is just, honorable and upright, a man to inspire respect for our courts and institutions. In 1917 he was appointed on the commission with Judge John M. Gest and Attorney-General George E. Alter to revise and codify the Pennsylvania law of decadent estates. In politics, Judge Baldridge is a Republican, in religious faith a Baptist, serving the Hollidaysburg congregation of that church as a trustee. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; the American Bar Association; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society of New York City, and the Union League.

Judge Baldridge married, in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1917, Anna P. Dean, daughter of John and Margaret B. (Bell) Dean.

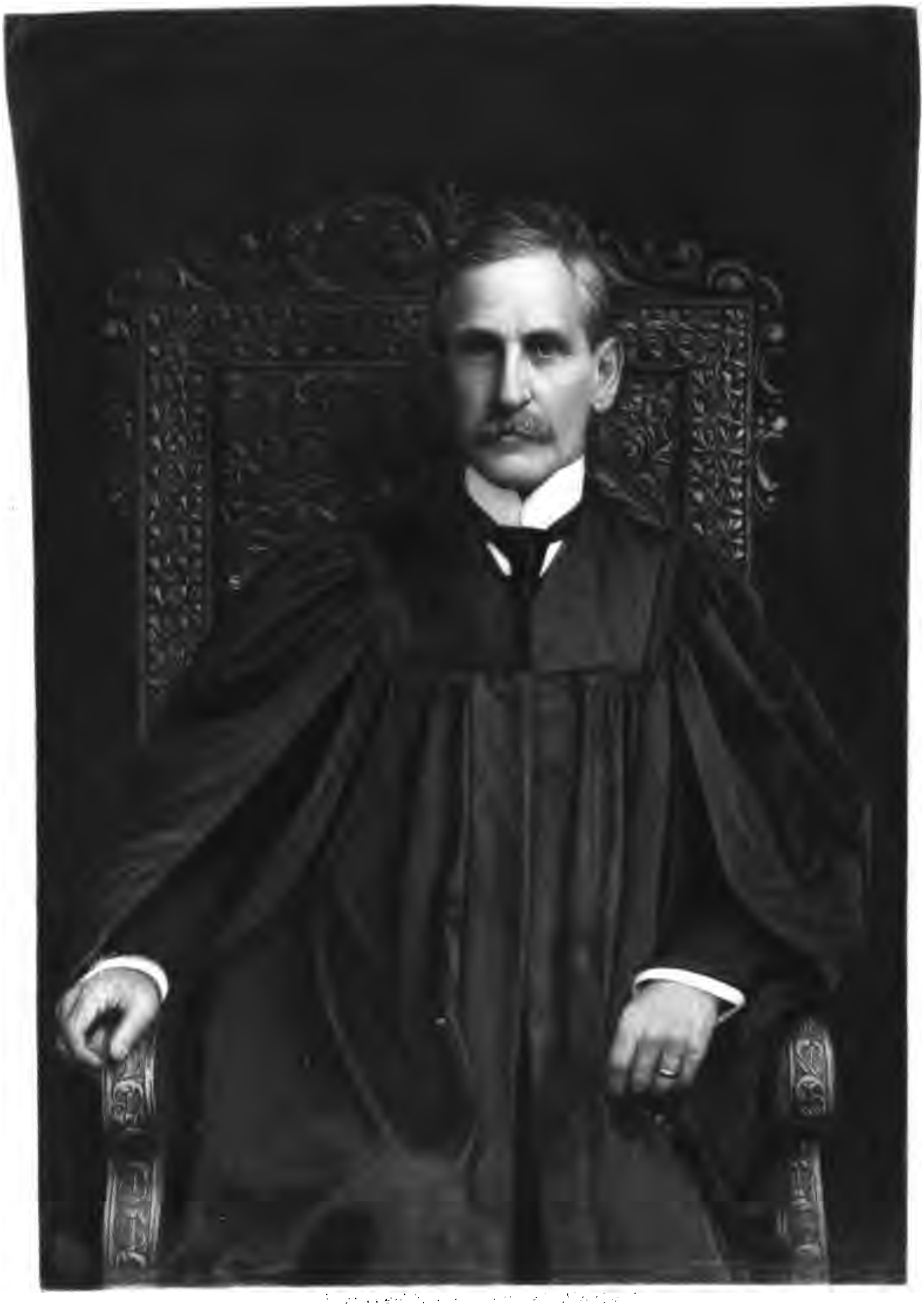
THOMAS H. HUDSON.

A native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hudson has found the field of his professional work in the neighboring county of Fayette, and in Uniontown has many connections with the life of the community, civic as well as professional. He is a son of Samuel Hudson, and grandson of John Hudson, founder of the Greene county line, who, in 1809, came from Huntington county and established a homestead at Kirby, which is still held in the family name. He was a farmer and merchant, and the first postmaster of the village.

Samuel Hudson, father of Thomas H. Hudson, was a farmer and cattleman. He married Harriet Mestrezat, sister of Judge S. L. Mestrezat, a sketch of whom follows. She was born January 10, 1846, and is now (1922) a resident of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. Children of Samuel and Harriet (Mestrezat) Hudson: Dr. William M., president of Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois; Thomas H., of whom further; Charles M., of Waynesburg; Mary Lee, married Elmore Floyd, of Trinidad, Colorado.

Thomas H. Hudson was born in Kirby, Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1873. He was educated in the Waynesburg public schools, and in 1894 was graduated from Waynesburg College with the degree of A. B., receiving the same degree from Princeton University in the class of 1895. His legal preceptor was the eminent jurist, Judge Mestrezat, in whose offices he read law until admission to the bar, March 6, 1898. Mr. Hudson has come into command of a large general practice at the Fayette county bar, and in addition to private work served from 1902 to 1904 as assistant district attorney. He was then elected to the district attorney's office, serving from 1905 to 1907, and from 1911 to 1914 was county solicitor. To the affairs of the public he has brought the same high qualifications that have won him generous success in his personal work, and his administration of these offices was met with popular approval.

For ten years Mr. Hudson has served as a member of the board of directors of the Uniontown Young Men's Christian Association, and for the same period as its treasurer. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a generous supporter of all movements of moral and



S. Leslie Mestrezat

material advance. He is a Republican in political faith, a member of the Princeton Club of Western Pennsylvania, the Uniontown Country Club, the Rotary Club, and the Laurel Club, and finds out-of-door recreation in hunting, fishing and golf.

Mr. Hudson married, October 16, 1906, Lucille S. Robinson, daughter of Charles C. and Elizabeth (Scott) Robinson. They are the parents of three children: Thomas H., Jr., Elizabeth Louise, and Mary Hope.

JUSTICE STEPHEN LESLIE MESTREZAT.

Among the members of the legal calling of Pennsylvania who have left earthly tribunals and work with man-made laws is Justice Stephen Leslie Mestrezat (1848-1918), one of the outstanding figures in his profession during the years of his practice and judicial service. This record of his life is largely quoted from memorial tributes paid him by those who were his associates at the bar and upon the bench.

Judge Mestrezat was a descendant of the Mestrezats of Geneva, Switzerland. One of his ancestors, Jean Mestrezat, was a Calvinistic preacher of great ability, and, according to Bayle's "Biographical Dictionary," had the temerity to debate the excellence of his faith and doctrine with Cardinal Richelieu before an ecclesiastical convention called by the King of France. The family subsequently settled in France, maintaining its place in the clerical class, and was one of the natural targets of the revolutionists. Deprived of most of his worldly goods, Justice Mestrezat's grandfather, Charles Alexandre Mestrezat, came to America in 1794, and settled at Mapletown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, as a country merchant. His son, Louis Guillaume Mestrezat, followed the same business. In Stephen Leslie Mestrezat, however, the spirit of his distinguished ancestors asserted itself, and his name and work will rank with theirs.

Stephen Leslie Mestrezat began his education in the public school at Mapletown, Greene county, Pennsylvania. He prepared for professional school at Waynesburg College, graduating in 1869. He studied law at Washington and Lee University. Robert E. Lee was president of the University at the time of his entrance, and, before his graduation, young Mestrezat acted as one of the general's pallbearers. Graduating third in his class, he returned to Waynesburg and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He located in Uniontown in 1872, and was intimately associated with the growth of that coal mining town and the surrounding district during the rest of his life.

His early life was spent on a farm, and the hard work he was compelled to do fitted him physically for the exhausting labors of his later years. His success as a lawyer and judge was due, however, to his strong religious sense, his keen intellect and insatiable desire for knowledge.

For many years his office in Uniontown was a portion of a one story and a half building which, in its better days, had been a double dwelling. Here he worked every weekday from daylight until late at night. In 1875 his ability began to be recognized, and he accepted the invitation of Charles E. Boyle to become his law partner. This relation continued until 1888, when Boyle became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. During this period Mr. Mestrezat took part in most of the important litigation arising in the southwestern portion of the State.

He was elected district attorney in 1877, and thereafter took an active part in Democratic politics, acting as county chairman in 1884 and 1885, State delegate for a number of years, and as a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1892. The next year he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fourteenth Judicial District. He filled this office with credit, and in 1899, there being two vacancies in the Supreme Court, was selected as the candidate of the Democratic party after one of the greatest convention contests in the history of the State. Many aspirants sought the place, and, after the voting had lasted more than a day, and the roll called more than one hundred and thirty times, Judge Mestrezat was chosen. His election followed, and he began his term in January, 1900.

His opinions are founded upon justice and well fortified by authority. To review them would be to write a digest of the law of Pennsylvania. It may be said, however, that no Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice has been so frequently reported in Lawyers' Reports Annotated, American and English Annotated Cases and American State Reports, and his reasoning is highly respected by the judiciary of other States. Than these, no higher tributes could be paid him.

His wife was Eliza Willson Ewing, of a family which has furnished judges to this Commonwealth for more than a hundred years. They were married in 1888. Mrs.

Mestrezat died soon after the birth of their son, Raymond, who only survived his mother six months, dying July 15, 1890.

As a man, Justice Mestrezat was a simple, kindly, cultured gentleman, free from all affectation, whose dignity was in nowise impaired by his democratic bearing, and was much beloved by a wide circle of friends.

JAMES HAY REED.

James Hay Reed was born on the North Side of Pittsburgh (old Allegheny), Pennsylvania, September 19, 1853, son of the late Dr. Joseph Allison and Eliza (Hay) Reed, the former a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, the latter born in Washington county, New York. Dr. Reed was educated in the schools of Washington county, receiving his collegiate education in Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and after graduation established himself in the practice of medicine in both Allegheny City and Pittsburgh. When the medical and surgical department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was founded in Pittsburgh, Dr. Reed was one of the first superintendents, and when the same institution purchased a fine farm on the north bank of the Ohio river, eight miles below Pittsburgh, at Dixmont, and erected an insane department in 1860, Dr. Reed became its first superintendent, an office he occupied until his death in 1884. His ancestors were pioneer settlers in Washington county, and were contributors to the religious and educational work that eventuated first in the organization of the famous county academies, and later in the two colleges, Jefferson, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and Washington, at Washington, Pennsylvania. From these two sources of educational and religious influence emanated the strength of the church in the trans-Ohio territory, first between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and eventually in the trans-Mississippi development of the great West.

James Hay Reed's elementary education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and was supplemented by study in the old Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), whence he was graduated in 1872. Mr. Reed began the study of law in the offices of his uncle, David Reed, at that time a foremost Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania lawyer. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1875, and soon afterward the firm of Knox & Reed was formed, the senior member being Philander Chase Knox, afterward Attorney-General of the United States, and Secretary of State, closing his career as United States Senator from Pennsylvania. This firm was successful almost from the start, both attorneys being corporation lawyers, with many of the largest manufacturing and commercial concerns in the city as clients. Later, when the Hon. Marcus W. Acheson, judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania was elevated to the Circuit Bench, Mr. Reed was nominated to the District Court vacancy, which he accepted with great reluctance, having little inclination for judicial work. Judge Reed resigned within a year, and the firm of Knox & Reed resumed its activities. This firm was finally dissolved when Mr. Knox became attorney-general under President McKinley, and then the present firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal was formed.

Judge Reed has been identified with the trial of many of the most important causes in the various local courts, Federal and Civil, the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and in the Federal courts

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and the Supreme Court of the United States. These causes have ranged through all of the elementary affairs of the Union, manufacturing, commercial, financial and transportation. He was for many years general counsel and vice-president of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, one of the most important integers of the New York Central system. Later, his firm became general counsel for the Carnegie Steel Company, having been a counsel for many of the constituents of this corporation for years before their general merging. He outlined the basis for the organization of the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and has been its president from its founding. Judge Reed, in 1899, prepared the charter and other preliminaries to the organization of the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh, and after this and other companies had been acquired by the Philadelphia Company, he became president of the Consolidated interests. He is vice-president and director in each of the companies composing this great organization. When Andrew Carnegie was approached concerning the sale of his steel company and allied possessions to the United States Steel Corporation, Judge Reed was delegated to attend to the various legal and other technicalities incident to this vast transaction. When the sale was eventually consummated, Judge Reed became a member of the directorate of this noted organization.

An idea of the variety and extent of his associations and activities may be obtained in reading the list of some of his connections: Senior member of the law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal; director of Allegheny Heating Company; president and director of Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company; director of California Railway & Power Company; treasurer and trustee of Carnegie Hero Commission; trustee and treasurer of Carnegie Institute and Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; director of Commerce Housing Commission; chairman of board of Farmers' Deposit National Bank; director of Farmers' Deposit Trust Company; director of Fidelity, Title and Trust Company; director of Gulf Oil Corporation; manager of Kingsley Association; vice-president and director of Philadelphia Company and its associated companies; president and director of Reliance Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; president and director of Union Railroad Company; director of United Railway Investment Company; director of United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund.

Politically, Judge Reed is a Republican, and for many years has been a quiet but forceful factor in his party in local State and National relations. His practice has brought him into contact with the leaders of the national life, and among them he has come into a position of influence that is used, upon occasion, for the welfare of his party and district. He indulges in golf as recreation from routine matters. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; the Allegheny Country and Oakmont Country clubs; the Union League of Philadelphia; and the University and Lawyers' clubs of New York. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Art Society and the Academy of Science of Pittsburgh. Judge Reed received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton University in 1902, and in 1919 was similarly honored by the University of Pittsburgh.

Judge Reed married Kate Aiken, daughter of the late David Aiken, long a respected citizen and business man of Pittsburgh. Their children are: Lieutenant-Colonel David Aiken Reed, a member of the firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal, a gallant soldier in the World War;

James Hay, Jr.; Katherine, married John G. Frazer, son of Justice Robert S. Frazer, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The Reed home is on Amberson avenue, in the eastern section of Pittsburgh's home district. Mrs. Reed, with her husband, is active in philanthropic and general civic work. She is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Pittsburgh Art Society, and chairman of the executive board of the Children's Hospital.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL.

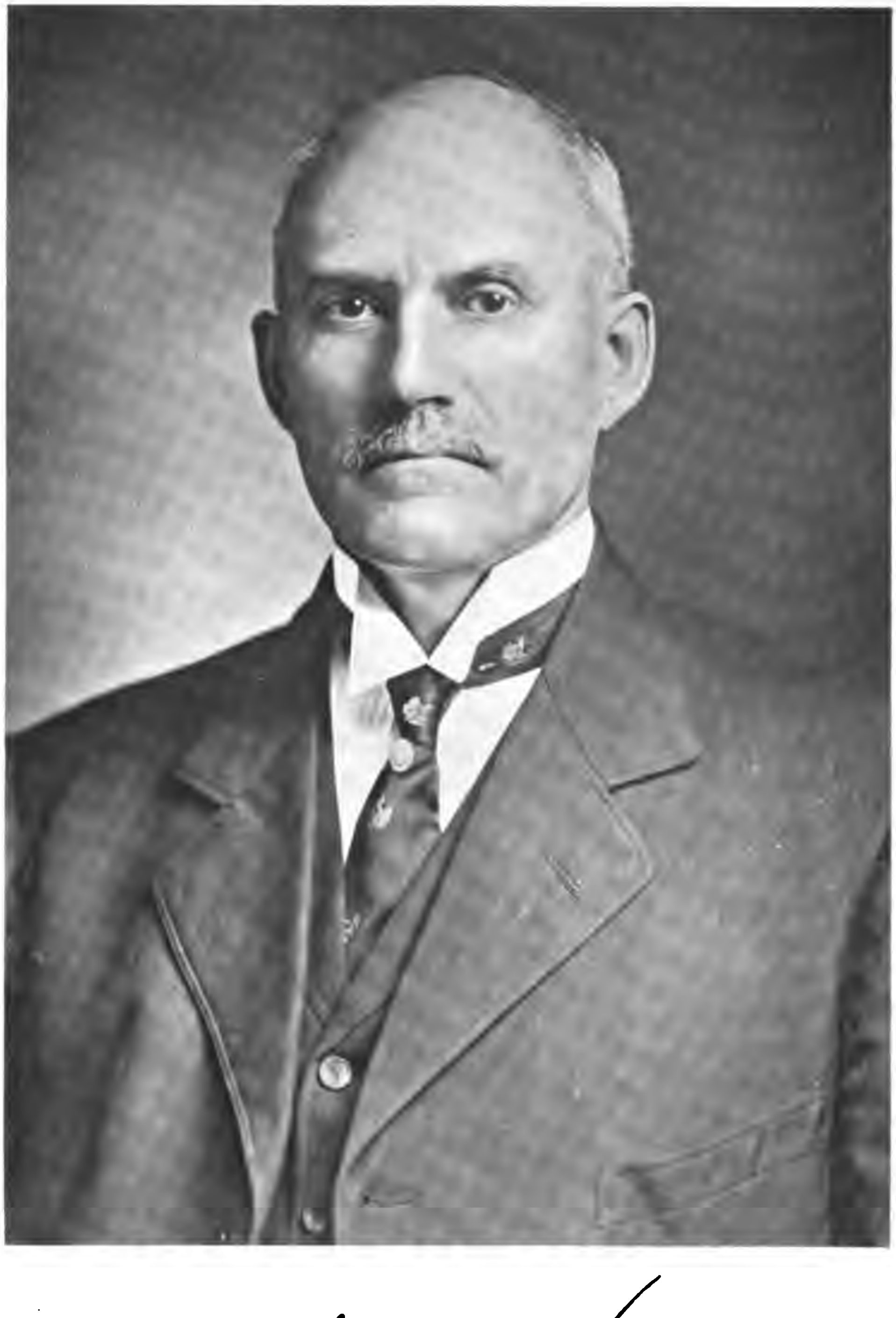
One of the brightest ornaments of the Pittsburgh bar in the middle of the past century was Thomas M. Marshall, widely known as "Glorious Old Tom." He was born in Newton, County of Derry, Ireland, November 20, 1819. When a child the family migrated to America, arriving in Pittsburgh in 1821. His early days were spent within the confines of the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, and with his brother he received only the rudiments of an education in limited private schools. At the age of twenty-three he read law with Judge Charles Shaler, a graduate of Yale College, who came to Pittsburgh in 1813, and was the fourth President Judge of the Common Pleas Court, filling the position from 1824 to 1835.

Young Marshall was admitted to the bar December 8, 1846. He was richly dowered by nature; of athletic mold and medium build, his every movement indicated strength, courage, will-power and determination. His voice, strong, deep and musical, gave to his speech a personal magnetism that influenced his hearers. For forty years in Pittsburgh there was scarcely an important murder trial in which he did not conduct the defense. In his positive manner he began his address to the jury by a few plainly-stated principles, but he soon warmed to more spirited action; at the end his oratory became superb in its grandeur, the very air seemed to be filled with something indescribably grand and magnetic, and even a juror, most hostile to his cause, became convinced by his arguments to favor his client. A commoner by birth, in his law practice he favored the weak rather than the strong; his purse was never closed to the poor, and particularly to the less fortunate members of the profession. He never grew old in spirit, and there never was a time when he was too old to be companionable and on intimate terms with young men.

This is only a prefatory sketch of one of the most unique characters of the bar of the western part of the State; a type of an attorney that is fast passing away; a gentleman of the old school, who as a counselor made his client's case his own, ready to protect him against an injustice, and who conscientiously would keep from instituting or defending a case devoid of merit. The township of Marshall, in Allegheny county, was named in his honor on its organization in 1863.

JOHN DALZELL.

The bar of Pittsburgh, distinguished from its beginning, has grown in lustre with the passing years. Among its members it has numbered many renowned for jurisprudence, practice and culture, and many have gained national recognition. Among these, in the last half of the past century, was John Dalzell, a son of Samuel Dalzell, who with his wife, Mary McDonnell, emigrated to the United States about 1840 from County Down, Ireland. He located in New York City, where his son John was born, April 19, 1845, but two years later the Irish emigrant



J. C. Mack.

removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Here, in the Iron City, young Dalzell passed his childhood days, receiving his preparatory education in the public schools, passing thence to the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and graduating at the age of twenty from Yale University. He read law with John H. Hampton, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, at once beginning practice in partnership with his preceptor. These relations were maintained for a score of years, he acting with Mr. Hampton as attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its western leased lines, and also was solicitor for numerous corporations, among them those in which George Westinghouse, Jr., was a moving spirit.

The national career of Mr. Dalzell commenced in 1886, when he took his seat in the United States House of Representatives in the Fiftieth Congress. He at once distinguished himself in that body and soon was recognized by the leaders of the Republican party, who placed him on the important committees on Rules and Ways and Means. The Congressional career of Representative Dalzell was continuous from the Fiftieth to the Sixty-second congresses; he was defeated for reëlection in 1912, and on his being approached on again being a candidate, declared, "my period of public service is finished," and that it had been a period of honor and usefulness, there is abundant testimony of his fellow-citizens. For several years after his retirement from Congress, Mr. Dalzell made his home at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, residing in the borough of Swissvale, in which was established a flourishing social and political club, called the Dalzell Republican Club. He finally, howevet, decided to return to Washington as a place of residence, which thus enabled him to keep in touch with old associates and acquaintances he had made during his long Congressional life.

JUDGE JAMES CLARK WORK.

Although he was first admitted to the Connecticut bar, all of Judge Work's professional activity has had Pennsylvania as its scene, and his service continues as judge of the Orphans' Court of Fayette county. Judge Work was born on a farm in Dunbar township, Fayette county, February 8, 1859, son of John and Sarah (McLaughlin) Work, his paternal and maternal ancestors of pre-Revolutionary residence in this district.

Judge Work attended the public schools of his native township, and after graduation from Waynesburg College, A. B., class of 1884, was for one year a student in the law school of the University of Michigan. He then entered the senior class of Yale University, graduating with the degree of LL. B., in the class of 1886, and was admitted in that year to the Connecticut bar. Returning to Fayette county, he located in Uniontown and was admitted to the bar of that county, December 6, 1886. His practice began in association with W. A. Hogg, under the title of Work & Hogg, and the firm came into the possession of a large general practice within a comparatively short time. In 1892 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Work continuing alone until 1907, when the State Legislature created a separate Orphans' Court for Fayette county, Governor Edwin S. Stuart, on May 31, of that year, appointing Mr. Work as judge of the newly-organized court. In the general election of the same year, Judge Work was confirmed in office for a ten years' term, and was reëlected in 1917. In addition to his duties as judge of the Orphans'

Court, he has frequently been drafted for service on the benches of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions Court. He is a Republican and an active participant in party councils.

Judge Work holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, also affiliating with Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh; and is a member of Uniontown Lodge, No. 370, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and for two decades has served as trustee of the Uniontown Hospital; his club is the Uniontown Country. Judge Work owns a large portion of the Work homestead farm in Dunbar township, and is known as a successful breeder of fine Hereford cattle.

Judge Work married, April 16, 1903, Edwina N. Null, daughter of Harrison H. Null, a member of the pioneer Null family of Western Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.

William Draper Lewis has gained a wide reputation not as a lawyer but as a professor of law and the author of many legal publications. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1867, the son of Henry and Fannie Hannah (Wilson) Lewis. He graduated from Haverford College in 1888, with the degree of B. S., and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, with the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. Immediately after his graduation and his marriage in 1892 to Miss Caroline Mary Cope, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, he became an instructor on legal historical institutions in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, also was lecturer on economics at Haverford College, continuing in these positions until 1896, when he became dean of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, which chair he filled until his retirement to private life in 1914.

Professor Lewis is the author of numerous articles on legal, economic and historical topics for periodicals, and for a number of years edited the "American Law Register." He was a member of the advisory council on the world's best orations and essays. Among his publications mention is made of "Federal Power over Commerce and its Effects on State Action," 1891; "Our Sheep and the Tariff," 1891; "Restraint on Infringement of Incorporated Rights," 1904; and the "Life of Theodore Roosevelt." He was the editor of Lewis' Edition, "Greenleaf's Evidence" (three volumes), 1896; Wharton's "Criminal Law" (tenth edition, two volumes), 1895; Lewis' Edition, "Blackstone's Commentaries" (four volumes), 1897; "Digest of Decisions of United States Supreme Court and Circuit Court of Appeals" (one volume), 1897.

In connection with George Wharton Pepper, Professor Lewis edited a digest of the "Statutes of Pennsylvania," consisting of three volumes published in 1896 and four volumes in 1911. They were also co-editors in a "Digest of Decisions and Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Laws," which was published in twenty-three volumes. In 1907-08, under the same editorship, "Great American Lawyers," in eight volumes, was produced, and followed in 1909-10 by "Cases on Law of Association" (Part 1-4). As chairman of the committee on resolutions, he was active in preparing the platforms of the Progressive Republican Party at their first and second National conventions, and was the nominee of that party in 1914 for governor. Professor Lewis resides in Germantown and there, amidst the old historic atmosphere of that quaint original Dutch and German settlement, devotes his time to lecturing and in writing on the legal, economic and social issues of the day.

BOIES PENROSE.

Boies Penrose was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1860, son of Richard Alexander Penrose. On the maternal side he was a descendant of the Thomas family of Maryland; and of the Boies family of Massachusetts, whose founder aided in throwing up the breastworks on Bunker Hill the night before the memorable battle.

His early education was acquired under private tutors and at the Episcopal Academy in his native city. At the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was an ardent student, and was one of five selected from a class of two hundred and fifty to deliver orations on commencement day, his subject being "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." He studied law under the instruction of Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and then associated in the practice of his profession with S. Davis Page and Edward P. Allinson, under the firm name of Page, Allinson & Penrose.

Taking an active interest in politics, his public career began in 1884, when he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the Eighth Philadelphia District. In the second year of his term (1885) he aided materially in procuring the enactment of "the Bullitt Bill"—a reform charter for the city of Philadelphia—and the ability he displayed in connection therewith, marked him for preferment. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth Philadelphia District, the wealthiest and most influential district in the city; was reëlected in 1890 and again in 1894; and was elected president *pro tempore* in 1889 and 1891, and presided with dignity and recognized fairness. He was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1900, 1904 and 1908; was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, 1903-05, and was elected to the Republican National Committee in 1904 and 1908. He was elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, March 4, 1897, to succeed J. Donald Cameron, and by successive reëlections held his seat until his death took place at Washington, D. C., December 31, 1921.

Mr. Penrose was widely recognized as a man of superior mental endowments, well versed in the legal literature and the political history of the country. He held a front place in the national Senate as a vigorous and logical debater and thoroughly equipped parliamentarian; and a strong influence throughout the State by reason of his abilities and strong personality. His scholarly qualities brought him recognition by historians and litterateurs. In 1887, at the request of the Johns Hopkins University, he wrote for the university, studies on historial and political science, in connection with Edward P. Allinson, a "History of the City Government of Philadelphia." While engaged upon this work he discovered the original charter of the city, which had been granted by William Penn in 1699—a document which had been in the possession of the Biddle family for more than a century, and the discovery of which may be regarded as a most interesting and important event in the history of Philadelphia. It may be remarked incidentally that under the charter of 1701, previously thought to be the original charter, Edward Shippen is named as the first mayor, while the Penn charter, rescued from oblivion by Mr. Penrose, established the fact that the first mayor was Humphrey Murray. Mr. Penrose also wrote several chapters on municipal subjects for the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law."

SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

The career of Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker bears out the contention of those adherents of the doctrine of heredity who believe that a man's character is the immediate outcome of ancestral traits. His life followed the tradition of all the generations of his house in its dignity industry and integrity and by its unswerving devotion to the highest ideals in private life and in political service. His natural endowments, of an unusual order, were augmented by laborious pains and an enormous fund of learning in all matters pertaining to the law, which placed him in the front rank of authorities in jurisprudence. His judicial opinions were characterized by excellent common sense, sound reasoning and an enlightened knowledge of the principles and application of the law that gave universal satisfaction to the community he served. No less important was his work as a practical statesman, which was marked by an unswerving patriotism and sense of duty to the people.

The ancestry of Governor Pennypacker was of distinguished Dutch origin on his father's side; it also traced back on his maternal side to a line prominent by reason of high position in the community and important service to the State.

The name Pannebecker is of Hollandic origin, being the Dutch word meaning a maker of tiles. Hendrick Pannebecker was born on the Rhine not far from the city of Worms, March 21, 1674, and was one of those who sought religious freedom and a new field for advancement in Penn's Colony in Pennsylvania. He arrived and settled in America soon after the first thirteen families of Dutch and German formed a settlement, which later became known as Germantown. An approximate date for his arrival may be gained by the record of his marriage in Germantown in 1699 to Eve Umstat. The emigrant ancestor obtained by purchase extensive land holdings, aggregating about seven thousand acres, and by his practical sagacity, linguistic and business ability, soon occupied a leading position in the colony. He died in 1754 and his large landed estate was divided among his children. The old homestead at Pennypacker's Mills, which was used as headquarters by Washington for a time during the Revolution, was owned and occupied during his lifetime by his great-great-great-grandson, Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker.

Jacob Pannebecker, the fourth son of the emigrant ancestor, was born in 1715, and married Margaret Tyson, who was a descendant of one of the original families of the Colony at Germantown, Pennsylvania. Their son, Matthias, purchased a mill and a tract of land on Pickering Creek, Chester county, where he settled in 1774. He was a bishop of the Mennonite church, and by his first wife, Mary Kuster, had a son Matthias, by whom the family name began to be spelled Pennypacker. The younger Matthias was born and died in Chester county. He lived a life of more than ordinary public activity; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837; also, for a number of years was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; and was president of the organization which eventually became the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Isaac Anderson, a

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Saml W Pennypacker

lieutenant of militia during the Revolutionary War, and a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. Their son, Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1812, was the father of Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. He married Maria, a daughter of Joseph Whitaker, a wealthy ironmaster of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and the eldest son by this marriage was Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, of whom further.

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was born at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1843. During his childhood his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he received his elementary education in the schools of that city. He later obtained a scholarship at the Saunders' Institute, West Philadelphia, but on the death of his father, in 1856, he returned with his mother to Phoenixville and there attended the Grovemont Seminary. After receiving his education he first turned his attention to teaching, and in 1862 had charge of a school at Mont Clare, Montgomery county. The following year he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth (Emergency) Regiment, the first force to encounter the Confederate army at Gettysburg. When Lee's invading army had been turned back and his brief term of service had expired, Mr. Pennypacker took up the study of law in the office of Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, and entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, 1866, and in the same year was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar and began practice in that city. In 1868 he was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and in 1887 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was appointed in 1889 to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, of Philadelphia, and in November of the same year was elected to the same position for the full term of ten years. He was unanimously reëlected in 1899 for another full term, being then the President Judge of the court. He resigned his judicial position in 1902 to accept the nomination of the Republican party to the office of governor, to which he was elected by a majority of over 156,000 votes.

The work of Governor Pennypacker in the administration of the Commonwealth was marked by advance in many directions. The agitation for good roads took such a shape that practical work was begun; the Health Department was established; the State Constabulary created; a great coal miners' strike averted; the Forestry Reserve doubled; Valley Forge made a State Park; Greater Pittsburgh incorporated; a new capitol completed and dedicated; the State apportioned into senatorial and representative districts for the first time in thirty years; the volume of new laws was cut down one-third; the powers of corporations to seize the sources of the water supply were taken away; legislation was enacted that was characterized as making an epoch in the betterment of political conditions; $375,000 appropriated for deepening the channel of the Delaware river; and $11,000,000 left in the treasury.

Governor Pennypacker always had the keenest interests in the affairs of the city of his adoption. The cause of popular education found in him a firm friend and champion, and for a time he served as a member of the Board of Education. He was intensely proud of his native State and all that concerned her origin, and made himself an authority upon her history and institutions. He was an antiquarian of no mean order, and possessed a collection of Pennsylvania manuscripts, publications and curios which were extremely valuable. A careful and thorough student, his logical mind, his conservative exactness in the marshalling of material, and his scholarly presentation of the subject combined to make his historical publications models of accuracy and authenticity. Among the more prominent of his publications are: "The Settlement of Germantown," "Hendrick Pannebecker," "Historical and Biographical Sketches," "Bebber's Township," "The Annal of Phoenixville," and "Congress Hall." He also published a number of legal text books of merit, among them "Pennsylvania Colonial Cases," "Digest of Common Law Reports," and "Pennypacker's Supreme Court Reports."

Governor Pennypacker was not only an industrious historical writer, but was an active member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was instrumental in placing the institution on a high plane of usefulness. He served many years as its vice-president and president, and mainly by his endeavors a State appropriation was obtained to erect its present large and handsome building. He was one of the founders and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and filled the same position in the Colonial Society; he was president of the Netherlands Society and the Pennsylvania German Society, and was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Pennsylvania History Club. He was president of the Philobiblon Club, and was connected with other historical, educational and social organizations. He was, for a number of years, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and was past commander of Frederick Taylor Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic. Franklin and Marshall College, Muhlenberg College, and the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. The death of Governor Pennypacker occurred September 2, 1916.

RUBY ROSS VALE, PH. B., D. C. L.

Following the example of his father, grandfather, uncle and older brothers, Ruby Ross Vale embraced the law as his profession, and as a practitioner at the Philadelphia bar he has won high and honorable position. He is, moreover, the author of several legal works that have been accepted by the profession as authoritative. Success has attended him from the beginning of his career, and his reward has been a large clientele of well known firms, corporations and individuals, and the esteem of his professional brethren.

Joseph Griffith Vale, father of Ruby R. Vale, was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, but that did not prevent his being an ardent militant supporter of the Union cause. He served as first lieutenant, captain and major from 1860 to 1864, in fifty-two engagements of the Civil War, was wounded three times, was taken prisoner in Georgia, and confined in a military prison at Florence, South Carolina. He read law at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and later became a leading member of the Cumberland county bar. He was prominent in military affairs, as a representative Grand Army man, and wrote voluminously and accurately concerning the Army of the Cumberland, in which he served during the Civil War. He was the orator of the day at the unveiling of the monument of Molly Pitcher at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, delivered the oration in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania at the dedication of the Chickamaugua Battlefield as a national cemetery, and has contributed to both pages of history and general literature. During the Spanish-American War he raised a regiment and was again ready to defend his country's honor. He was an Abolitionist in pre-war days, and united with the

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Ruby R. Vale

newly formed Republican party in those days when it was but in its beginning, and was a candidate for Congress on that party ticket. He married Sarah Eyster, of French Huguenot ancestry, paternal Eyster, maternal Ruby, and at the time of the birth of his son, Ruby R., Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was the family home.

Ruby R. Vale was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1874, and there prepared for college in the public schools and in Dickinson Preparatory School. He entered Dickinson College in 1892, and received from his *alma mater* the degrees of Ph. B., A. M., and later D. C. L. In 1896 he became principal of Milford Classical School, Milford, Delaware, remaining two years, then entered Dickinson Law School, there receiving his degree of LL. B., with the graduating class of 1899. The same year he began the practice of law in Philadelphia, forming a connection with the law firm, Alexander & Magill. He has continued his legal practice during the years which have since intervened, and has been connected with several celebrated cases, notably Coke vs. Doran, 215 Pennsylvania 393, in which he vindicated the right of an alien to take a tenant by the courtesy in the absence of treaty.

The law books written and published with Mr. Vale as author include: "Elementary Principles of Pennsylvania Law," in two volumes, which has now passed through several editions. In 1901 he indexed and arranged the "Laws of Negotiable Instruments and Mechanics Liens," and annotated the "Rules of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania." He also compiled "Vale's Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions," ten volumes, and "Vale's Supplements to Pennsylvania Decisions," four volumes. He has written essays and treatises on the law and on general literary subjects. His writings show deep scholarship and literary excellence of a high order.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Vale has not entered public life as an office seeker or holder, but has sat as delegate in national party conventions, and although not a candidate his name was suggested and voted upon for United States Senator. He serves the First National Bank of Milford, Delaware, as director, and the Northwestern National and Fox Chase banks as counsel. He holds membership in the Pennsylvania Bar and American Bar associations, the Law Academy of Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Belle Lettres Literary Society, Theta Mu Epsilon and Phi Kappa Psi fraternities, and is affiliated with Milford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs are the Union League and Racquet, of Philadelphia, and the Milford, of Milford, Delaware. Although coming from ancestors who were Friends, he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Vale married, in Milford, Delaware, Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Robert H. and Elizabeth (Causey) Williams. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vale: Marie Elizabeth, now deceased; and Grace Ruby.

JOSIAH D. HICKS.

Representative of that high class of legal talent which has given to the bar of Blair county its enviable position that it holds to-day, the Hon. Josiah D. Hicks to-day occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens in that region. Mr. Hicks is of Welsh ancestry, and is a son of John and Barbara (Eynon) Hicks, old residents of Blair county, Pennsylvania, which has been the scene of Mr. Hicks' busy and active career throughout his long life.

Born August 1, 1844, Josiah D. Hicks grew up in a home in which his moral surroundings were all that could be desired. But the family was large, and his father becoming an invalid, Josiah D., from early youth, was thrown to a certain extent upon his own resources, a fact which doubtless served to develop his natural self-reliance and enterprise. His educational advantages, for instance, were decidedly meager, as he was unable to continue his schooling beyond the grammar grades in the local public school. But he was one of those ambitious youths who are gifted with an appreciation of the value of education in all the undertakings of life, and he supplemented by individual study the courses which he took in school and thus came to gain an education certainly not less than that of many youths who have had the advantages of college training. When little more than a lad he came to Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he found employment, and here he at once seized the opportunity offered by the night schools of that place. Though working hard during the day, he attended the school of Professor John Miller, a German scholar and teacher, well known at the time in Altoona, and in this way came to possess considerable technical knowledge which would otherwise have been impossible to him. His first position in Altoona was as a clerk in a local mercantile establishment and somewhat later he secured a position in the freight and ticket department of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona. In 1864 he was transferred to the office of the superintendent of transportation, at that time occupied by Robert Pitcairn, where he held a clerical position for some time. Mr. Pitcairn at once took a strong liking for the ambitious young man and through his good offices, Mr. Hicks was made chief clerk of the Tyrone division, with an office at the town of Tyrone. Here he remained for some three years and afterwards withdrew entirely from the service of the railroad and formed a partnership with his brother, W. W. Hicks, the two young men establishing themselves in a mercantile business in Altoona. For some time this association was continued and then Mr. Hicks disposed of his interest and removed to a farm near Williamsburg, in Blair county. It was during the four years spent by him on this place that he first began to take up the study of law, for which he had always felt a considerable interest. The quiet of the country life was conducive to successful study and his efforts to fit himself for a professional career, although thus informally carried on, were crowned with success, and upon returning to Tyrone, he was admitted to the bar of Blair county, on May 4, 1875. He at once opened a law office and began the practice of his profession at Tyrone, where he remained until March, 1884, having in those nine years met with a most gratifying success and proved his ability as an attorney. In the latter year, however, he decided that the larger community of Altoona offered greater opportunity, and he once more became a resident of that place. Upon coming to Altoona he formed a partnership with Daniel J. Meff, under the firm name of Meff & Hicks, and this firm was for many years counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Hicks is still counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Josiah Hicks' political career, in which connection he is perhaps best known to his home community, had begun some four years before his coming to Altoona, when in the autumn of 1880 he was elected district attorney of Blair county on the Republican ticket. In this extremely important office he served, in that and the following term. In 1890, six years after coming to Altoona, he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated in the campaign that followed. Two years later, however, he was more successful and was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives for that and the two following terms. Mr. Hicks has been a staunch Republican all his life and has served prominently in the city, county and State political organizations, the services which he has rendered to his party in these various capacities being invaluable. During the Civil War, Mr. Hicks did not hesitate to give his services in the cause of the Union, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the United States army. Upon the close of the war he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has held a prominent position in the local organizations of that great order ever since. He has served as commander of the Grand Army posts at Tyrone and Altoona and at various times has been a delegate to the encampment, serving as department commander of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hicks has always felt a strong interest in agricultural matters and for many years has held the office of vice-president of the Blair County Agricultural Association. in which capacity he has done much for the improvement and development of farming in that region.

Mr. Hicks has been twice married, (first) in December, 1868, to Anna M. Sparr, who died at Tyrone, in 1875. She was a daughter of Isaac Sparr, a prominent Blair county man. Three children were born of this union, as follows: Hattie W., William B., and Herbert S. Mr. Hicks married (second), in April, 1876, Josephine Barrick, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Barrick, of Maryland. Of this union two children were born: Cora Eynon, and Charles B.

Lives that truly count in the shaping of events and the influencing of other lives are rare, and it is not by any means those which are the most conspicuous that are the most influential. Close adherence to a high ideal, even if it be not published abroad, patient, persistent effort in some worthy cause, though the fruit of it is never apparent even to many who actually benefit by it, is always effective, and though its reward as the world measures rewards is apt to be less than its deserts, yet through many channels, direct and indirect, the influence goes forth and operates in the affairs of men in a way often incredible to the materialist. Such is the career of Mr. Hicks. He is one of those men whose personal career is so bound up in the general life of the community, whose record is so closely intertwined with the general growth of the place, that they cannot be withdrawn from their environment without leaving behind them a sense of incompleteness, without a lack being apparent in the normal condition of affairs.

WALTER LYON.

While in his own right Walter Lyon has won a prominent and permanent place in the history of Pennsylvania, it is an added pleasure to record his connection with one of the ancient families of the State, his ancestors being among those Scotch-Irish settlers, who, prior to the Revolution, came from the province of Ulster to the Juniata Valley of Pennsylvania, and were granted land and established families. Walter Lyon has been continuously in the practice of his profession for forty-five years, Pittsburgh the seat of his practice. He departed at one time from the exclusive practice of law and was State Senator, and for four years Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, an honor that forever quenched his political ambitions, if he had them, for he has never since accepted any political honors. He is a son of Henry Baldwin and Mary Ann (White) Lyon, his father a school teacher at the time of the birth of his son.

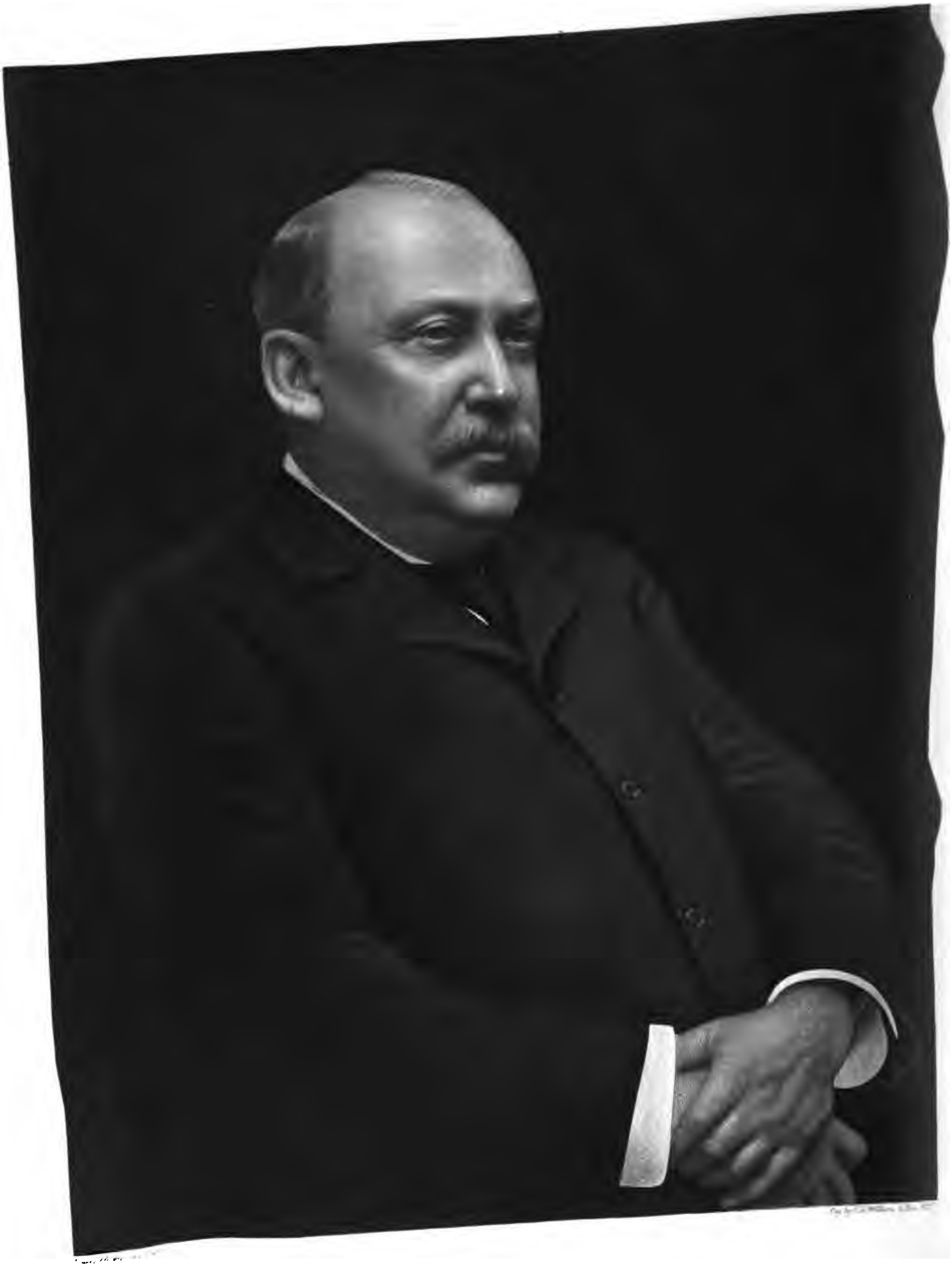
Walter Lyon was born in Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1853. He obtained his education in the public schools, Wakeham Academy, Pittsburgh, and under private tutors. For five years following his own school days he taught school, and afterwards studied law under the preceptorship of Samuel A. Pueviance, of the Allegheny county bar. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in 1877, and at once began practice in Pittsburgh. In 1889 he was appointed United States district attorney for Western Pennsylvania, a post he ably filled until 1893, when he resigned to accept election to the seat in the Pennsylvania Senate formerly occupied by Senator John N. Neeb, deceased. In 1894, running on the same ticket as Governor Daniel H. Hastings, Walter Lyon was elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving four years in that high office. He then returned to private practice in Pittsburgh, as a member of the law firm of Lyon, Hunter & Burke. He is one of the strong men of the Pennsylvania bar and commands an extensive practice. In 1921 he was again appointed United States district attorney for the Western Pennsylvania district, and is now, 1922, holding that office. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, the Duquesne and Union clubs, of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny Country Club, of Sewickley Heights. In politics he is a Republican, and in church relation a Presbyterian.

Walter Lyon married, in 1878, Charlotte Wible, a daughter of Harrison and Rachel (Wilson) Wible, granddaughter of Andrew and Mary (Smith) Wible, and great-granddaughter of August and Katherine (Snyder) Wible, his wife an aunt of Simon Snyder, third Governor of Pennsylvania. The Wibles were of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, until 1790, when Andrew Wible came to East Liberty, Pittsburgh, and later settled in Shaler township, Allegheny county, and there Harrison Wible was born and spent his life. Rachel (Wilson) Wible was a daughter of William and Jean (McClean) Wilson, her father a teacher, but later a land owner and farmer.

HENRY STEPHEN FURST.

In 1914 Mr. Furst was admitted to the Clinton county bar, and there has since practiced continuously, located in Lock Haven. He is a descendant of that John George Furst, supposed to have been in Holland, who came to Pennsylvania late in the eighteenth century, and died in 1821, his wife, Agnes Furst, having preceded him to the grave in 1813. They were the parents of five children: George, removed to Illinois; John, born August 18, 1785, died April 14, 1859; Samuel; Thomas; Catherine. John George Furst, the American ancestor, bought land in the eastern part of the Nittany Valley, which he divided into farms and apportioned among his four sons.

It is from John George and Agnes Furst that Henry S. Furst descends. He is a son of Luther C. and Lydia Jane (Kieffer) Furst, his



D. T. Watson

father a merchant, a farmer, and manufacturer, serving for three and a half years in the United States Signal Corps during the Civil War, holding the rank of sergeant. His mother, Lydia Jane (Kieffer) Furst, was a descendant of Johann Balthassar Spangler, of Weyler in the Palitinate of the Rhine, who came to Pennsylvania in 1732 and settled in York county.

John Spangler, son of Johann B. Spangler, was born June 29, 1747, died October 11, 1796. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, 1775, and of the Committee on Revolutionary Correspondence; member of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia, War of the Revolution, and was county commissioner, 1790-93. He married Margaret Beard, daughter of Michael Beard, and they were the parents of Sarah, Rebecca, John, Martin, Maria M., and Julianna.

Martin Spangler, son of John and Margaret (Beard) Spangler, was born in 1782, died June 6, 1863. He married, April 17, 1810, Lydia Gardner, who died in 1847, leaving among other children a daughter, Eleanor.

Eleanor Spangler, daughter of Martin and Lydia (Gardner) Spangler, married Ephraim Kieffer, and they were the parents of six children, including a daughter, Lydia J.

Lydia J. Kieffer, daughter of Ephraim and Eleanor (Spangler) Kieffer, was born December 29, 1843, married Luther C. Furst, and they were the parents of nine children: Eleanor, John K., Dr. Robert G., Guy H., Jennie, Edgar, Luther C., Jr., Henry Stephen, of further mention; and Miriam.

Henry Stephen Furst, son of Luther C. and Lydia Jane (Kieffer) Furst, was born at Cedar Springs, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1884. After completing public school study he entered Central State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and took a Pennsylvania College preparatory course. He then matriculated at Bucknell University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1908. After graduation he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hipple & Hipple, of Lock Haven, and in 1914 was admitted to the Clinton county bar. He at once began practice at that bar and is associated with McCormick & Hipple, attorneys of Lock Haven and Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Furst is a Republican, and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Rotary Club, and the Barner Gap Hunting Club.

Mr. Furst married, October 25, 1916, at Woolrich, Pennsylvania, Ruth Elizabeth Rich, daughter of William Fleming and Clara B. Rich. Mr. and Mrs. Furst are the parents of a son, Henry Stephen (2), born January 19, 1918, at Lock Haven.

DAVID THOMPSON WATSON.

David Thompson Watson, late member of the firm of Watson & Freeman, and who was one of the leading citizens of Pittsburgh, was a lawyer whose name was known and honored not only in his own State, nor even in his native land, but in every quarter of the globe where the English language is spoken.

James Watson, father of David Thompson Watson, was born in 1810, at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Canonsburg College, and studied law under the guidance and instruction of Thomas McKenna. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after was received into partnership by his preceptor, who recognized his remarkable ability, and whose election to Congress caused him to feel the need of a capable associate. For more than forty years thereafter Mr. Watson continued to practise his profession, achieving marked distinction at the Washington county bar—a man of legal learning. analytical mind, and extraordinary readiness in grasping the points in an argument.

James Watson married Maria Woodbridge Morgan, born at Canonsburg, daughter of George Morgan, and granddaughter of Colonel George and Elizabeth A. (Thompson) Morgan, the latter a daughter of David Thompson, of Delaware. George Morgan was a native of New Jersey, was educated at Princeton University, and at the age of sixteen accompanied his parents to Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were the parents of ten children, among them David Thompson, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Watson was mourned as that of a man of great natural endowments, a professional record without blemish, and a genial, kindly disposition, which had surrounded him with friends.

David Thompson Watson, son of James and Maria Woodbridge (Morgan) Watson, was born January 2, 1844, at Washington, Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, whence he passed to Washington College. His course of study was interrupted by the stirring events of the Civil War, and at the age of nineteen, when all Pennsylvania was excited over "Morgan's Raid," he enlisted for ninety days in the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the rank of orderly sergeant. One year later he was mustered in as lieutenant in Knapp's battalion, and served with credit until the close of the war.

After his return to civil life, Mr. Watson entered the Law School of Harvard University, graduating in 1866. In 1905 the University of Pittsburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. For a short time after graduation, Mr. Watson was associated in practice with his father, but then opened an office in Pittsburgh. He entered into partnership with Hopkins & Lazear, and then with James Veach, but in 1873 the latter connection was dissolved, and Mr. Watson for a time practiced alone. Later he formed his partnership with Mr. Freeman. The advancement of Mr. Watson in his chosen profession was rapid, and before many years had elapsed he had acquired a large clientele and was one of the recognized leaders of the Allegheny county bar. This was due to sheer force of ability, the possession of that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through the immaterial to the essential, a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions submitted for his consideration, and the exceptional strength of his reasoning powers. His practice was not limited to Pennsylvania, as he was frequently retained in cases tried in other States, and soon became a familiar figure in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was especially famed for his success in conducting cases of national and international importance, and was retained by the government in the Northern Securities case, argued in March, 1903, before the Circuit Court of Appeals, St. Louis, Missouri. This case involved the construction of the Sherman anti-trust law, and the decision of the court was in accordance with the construction placed upon that law by Mr. Watson.

The greatest triumph of Mr. Watson's brilliant career was achieved in September, 1903, when he made his famous argument on the Alaskan Boundary Dispute before the International Tribunal in London. The court chosen for this purpose consisted of three eminent Americans appointed by the United States, and three of the most prominent jurists of Great Britian and Canada, the six constituting a joint commission. Mr. Watson, by his masterly argument on this occasion, convinced Lord Alverstone of the justice of his cause and won the case for the United States—a victory for the whole American bar, but a cause of special pride to the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Pittsburgh.

Almost immediately after his return to his native land, Mr. Watson added to the list of his American successes. He was retained by the city of Chicago as expert counsel to investigate and give an opinion in a controversy relating to traction matters long in dispute, and his opinion delivered in January, 1904, gave evidence of the deep and exhaustive study he had bestowed upon the subject. The style of Mr. Watson's oratory has been so often described that little remains to be said, and that little is a summary of the subject in a single sentence: "His manner of speaking convinces."

From politics, Mr. Watson held himself in a measure aloof. He was above all else a lawyer, devoted heart and soul to his profession, and not to be allured from his allegiance by the prospect of any office, however exalted. By his vote and influence he supported the principles advocated by the Democratic party. A scholar and a man of widest reading, he was not a recluse, but delighted in congenial companionship, and possessed the faculty of inspiring the same loyal friendship which it was his nature to bestow. He belonged to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, University and Allegheny Clubs, of Pittsburgh, the Rittenhouse Club, of Philadelphia, also the Tourville Fish and Game Club, of Canada, hunting trips to the Dominion being among his favorite recreations. He attended the Third Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Watson married, June 10, 1889, Margaret Hepburn Walker, daughter of the late William Walker, who at his death in 1883 was president of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh. Their beautiful home was a center of gracious and refined hospitality, and was adorned with souvenirs of travel, gathered in this country and in foreign lands. Mr. Watson was the owner of large tracts of real estate in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Watson proved himself to be one of the giants of his profession, and the pride with which his native State regarded him was all the greater, inasmuch as she felt she could not wholly claim him. He belonged to the Nation. He maintained the ancient prestige of the bar of Pennsylvania, and by his national and international triumphs added new lustre to the splendid record of the bar of the United States of America. David T. Watson passed away, February 25, 1916.

HENRY CARPENTER NILES.

Henry C. Niles is the son of Rev. Henry Edward Niles, D. D., and Jeannie (Marsh) Niles. His father, born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, August 15, 1823, was descended from John Niles, who settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1630, and whose son, Nathaniel, built ships and sailed them from Block Island from 1665 until 1728. His son, Rev. Samuel Niles, was pastor of the Braintree church from 1660 to 1720. In the sixth generation, Rev. Henry Edward Niles approximated the ministerial record of the Braintree divine of two centuries before by his pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, of York, Pennsylvania, from 1865 to his death, May 14, 1900.

The Niles family, originating in New England, has its offshoots in several States where they have done their work as seamen, farmers, ministers and lawyers, with the characteristic of permanency, living their lives in the place where their roots became first fixed. His mother was also of Pilgrim stock, a descendant of Captain John Mason, leader of the settlers in the Pequot War.

Henry C. Niles was born June 17, 1858, at Angelica, Alleghany county, New York, where his father was pastor for two years of his early ministry, his first pastorate having been at Valatie, New York. From Angelica the young minister went to St. Louis, Missouri, where his work was interrupted by the Civil War. He went to the church at Albion, New York, and from there to York, where his record of thirty-five years of useful service as preacher and citizen is still of influence. His children are: Henry C., of this review; Judge Alfred Salem Niles, of Baltimore, born at St. Louis, Missouri, October 28, 1860; and Rev. Edward Niles, of Baltimore, born at York, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1868.

Henry C. Niles received his early training in the York Manse, at "that best Academy, a mother's knee," supplemented by interrupted attendance at the local schools. He studied law under the instruction of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, for many years judge of the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial District, and under the great law instructor, Theodore W. Dwight, at Columbia Law School, New York, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1880. The same year he was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counsellor, and also to the Pennsylvania bar by the courts of York county. He formed a partnership in 1884 with Hon. W. F. Bay Stewart and George E. Neff, Esq. In 1895 the senior member was elevated to the bench, and the firm became Niles & Neff, and so continues until the present (1922). Four partners now constitute the firm: Henry C. Niles, George E. Neff, Charles A. May, and Michael Schall Niles. The firm's practice covers the usual fields of competent lawyers in inland towns. Mr. Niles has for forty-two years been active in the trial of cases in State and Federal courts and the arguments thereof before the various appellate tribunals. He was president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1904-05. He has never held a political office or been candidate for one. His only political activity has been in independent efforts for good government. In 1904 he was chairman of the Lincoln party which elected William H. Berry as State Treasurer, and in 1905 conducted the Fusion campaign of Independent Republicans and Democrats. Thereby was brought about the revelations of the State capitol frauds, the prosecution of the grafters, and the partial reforms in 1906 of the most flagrant of the corrupt practises in the politics of the Commonwealth. Mr. Niles was a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, and since 1910 of Woodrow Wilson, and is rated as an Independent Democrat. He was for a time on the editorial staff of the "Philadelphia Ledger," has been an occasional contributor to newspapers and periodicals, delivered addresses before various bar associations, and spoken and written in such political campaigns as have attracted his non-partisan interest. He is member of the York County and Pennsylvania Historical societies, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Civil Service Reform Association, National Association for Constitutional Government, American Bar Association, International Law Association, and was charter member of the League to Enforce Peace. He is a Mason and Knights Templar; and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of York, of which his father was so long the pastor. His clubs are the Lafayette of York, and the University Club of Philadelphia.

On February 17, 1886, Mr. Niles married Lillie Schall, daughter of Michael Schall, of York. Their son is Michael Schall Niles, Jr., member of the firm of Niles & Neff (see sketch following).

MICHAEL SCHALL NILES.

Upon leaving the law school Mr. Niles found a place awaiting him at the bar of York county, Pennsylvania, and one that he promptly occupied, securing a partnership in the firm, Niles & Neff, established a quarter of a century before by his father, George E. Neff and W. F. Bay Stewart, who retired when elected judge. During the more than a decade that Mr. Niles has been in practice he has won honorable position through his own ability, and is worthy of the name he bears. His father, Henry C. Niles, has practiced with honor at the same bar for over forty years, and his grandfather, Rev. Henry Edward Niles, D. D., was the devoted pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of York, for thirty-five years. From such forbears comes Michael Schall Niles, son of Henry Carpenter and Lillie (Schall) Niles (see preceding sketch).

Michael S. Niles was born in York, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1886. After suitable preparation in public school and academy, he entered Princeton University, in the class of 1908. He prepared for professional life at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. Having passed the State bar examination, on February 1, 1910, he was admitted to the bar of York county and at once was admitted to the firm of Niles & Neff, his partners being Henry C. Niles, George E. Neff and Charles A. May. His force and character are winning to honorable position. He is a member of the York County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, and is held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession.

In politics he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the civic life of his city. His clubs are: The Baltimore Country Club; the University Club of Philadelphia; the York County, and the Lafayette.

Mr. Niles married Marie Grove, of York, Pennsylvania, who died January 14, 1922.

JOHN W. McDOWELL.

In legal circles of Washington county, Pennsylvania, the name of John W. McDowell is a familiar one, and also in civic affairs and the fraternal world. Mr. McDowell comes of early Pennsylvania ancestry, originally from the North of Ireland, the immigrant ancestor having settled in Lancaster county, in this State, about 1740, coming at that period from his native county of Ulster.

James McDowell, Mr. McDowell's great-grandfather, was born in

Lancaster county, and leaving that section as a young man, pressed westward through the mountain regions of South Central Pennsylvania, and settled in Washington county in 1778. He served in the Revolutionary War.

John McDowell, son of James McDowell, was a resident of this county until his death, and married Margaret Miller.

James W. McDowell, son of John and Margaret (Miller) McDowell, was born in Pleasant township, Washington county, January 19, 1842. Early determining upon the law as his chosen profession, he entered Washington and Jefferson College, and was graduated in the class of 1866, the first class after the consolidation of the two old institutions. He was admitted to the bar shortly after finishing his course, and practiced continuously in this county until his death. He was a man of broad sympathies and interests, a member of the Masonic order, and for many years district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. A staunch Democrat, he served in various school and borough offices, and for many years a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, he served that body long as an elder. James W. McDowell married Nancy J. Rea, daughter of Joseph V. and Eliza A. (McElroy) Rea, both of Scotch-Irish pioneer families of Washington county. Mrs. McDowell was a granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Rea, a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of the commission sent to Braddock's Field to confer with government authorities at the time of the historic "Whiskey Rebellion." Colonel Rea settled in Washington county about 1780. James W. and Nancy J. (Rea) McDowell were the parents of two sons: John W., of further mention; and J. Rea, long a resident of Pittsburgh.

John W. McDowell, son of James W. and Nancy J. (Rea) McDowell, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1875. Receiving his early education in the grammar schools of his native place, he covered his preliminary course at the preparatory department of Washington and Jefferson College, then entered the classical department of the same institution, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Reading law with his father, Mr. McDowell was admitted to the bar in 1900, later being admitted to both the Superior and Supreme courts of the State. His success was early assured, and with the passing of the years has been definitely realized. He now stands among the prominent men of the day in the profession, and is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Washington County Bar Association. Politically affiliated with the Democratic party, he has served in various local municipal offices, the borough government thereby gaining the benefit of his legal knowledge and experience.

Fraternally, Mr. McDowell holds membership in Washington Lodge, No. 164, Free and Accepted Masons; in Jacques de Molay Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a charter member of the Bassett Club, of Washington, finds his chief recreation in golf, and is a member of Washington County Golf and Country Club.

Mr. McDowell married, on October 15, 1908, Margaret Junk, daughter of James and Louisa (Wells) Junk, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, both families early settlers of the Brownsville district of that county. Mrs. McDowell is a graduate of Washington Seminary, is active in civic affairs and welfare work, is a director of the Young Women's Christian

J. S. Carmichael.

Association, and a member of the Current Events Club. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have one daughter, Nancy Louise, and they reside in East Washington.

JAMES S. CARMICHAEL.

Descended from ancestors eminent in the history of England, Scotland, and the Western World, James S. Carmichael has carved out his own success in the profession of the law, and has placed his name among the honored names of his native State.

Mr. Carmichael is descended in direct line from Lord Carmichael, who was a man of signal force of character and great personal charm, and served as commissioner in the Scotch General Assembly, by appointment of King William during the reign of William and Mary. Mr. Carmichael's great-grandfather, John Carmichael, came from the Highlands of Scotland to Canada with General Wolfe, and serving as his aide, fought in the battle of Quebec, where in the midst of a brilliant victory Wolfe lost his life, dying in the arms of his aide, John Carmichael. Not returning to Scotland, John later came to the American colonies, and espoused their cause in the Revolutionary War, serving with conspicuous gallantry. At the close of that struggle he settled, with his wife and two sons, John (2) and Duncan, in Worth township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. The eldest son, John (2) Carmichael, James S. Carmichael's grandfather, reared a family of five sons: John (3), Aaron, of whom further; James; Andrew, and Hiram, who all settled near the homestead, and in the course of time owned large farms of their own. John (2) Carmichael served in the War of 1812, and was at Erie during the fight between the American and English fleets, which resulted in Commodore Perry's celebrated victory.

Aaron Carmichael, son of John (2) Carmichael, and Mr. Carmichael's father, was born in Worth township, Pennsylvania, and was a prominent farmer there throughout his lifetime. A Democrat by political convictions, he was influential in party councils, but would never accept office. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for twenty years or more led the singing. He married Margaret Henderson, who came of Scottish descent, and whose family has also given citizens of note to this State, John J. Henderson, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, judge of the Superior Court, being a second cousin of Mrs. Carmichael. Aaron and Margaret (Henderson) Carmichael were the parents of seven sons, of whom the eldest, John (4), served in the Civil War, and the next to the youngest, James S., is the subject of this review.

James S. Carmichael was born in Worth township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1851. Receiving his elementary education in the public schools of the community, he attended high school in the nearby towns of Sandy Lake and Grove City, then entered the Edinboro State Normal School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. For three terms Mr. Carmichael taught school, then he began the study of law in the office of John McKissick, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar in June of 1881, he at once began to practice, and for nine years was alone. In 1890 he formed a partnership with R. W. Dunn, which continued for ten years, when Mr. Dunn's withdrawal, on account of ill health, again left Mr. Carmichael alone, and he has since practiced independently.

In various interests of the community, civic, industrial and fraternal, Mr. Carmichael has long been active. He is a director of the Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion railroad, also general counsel for this road, and is also attorney for the Erie railroad. Politically a lifelong supporter of the Democratic party, he served for five years as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and was twice elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Fraternally he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having served on the board of trustees, and also on the board of stewards.

Mr. Carmichael married, on January 2, 1884, in Franklin, Pennsylvania, Mary A. Forquer, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Hugh and Catherine (Murrin) Forquer, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael have three living daughters: Margaret, librarian in the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; Ruth Alice, a graduate of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and now librarian in the Franklin Public Library; and Jeraldine S., a graduate of Wellesley College, now director and instructor of the Retail Selling Classes in the Franklin High School.

PHILIP TALIAFERRO MEREDITH.

The exigencies of life at best make the results of all effort problematical, tinging with uncertainty the most brilliant promise, but when a man of noteworthy attainments leaves the circle of security and prosperity which he has thrown about his dear ones and himself, and dares the hazards of war, lasting honor should be accorded him, whatever the outcome may be. Youth sees romance and adventure in the clash of arms, but a man of mature years offers, perhaps, a higher sacrifice, giving it full knowledge of the cost.

Philip Taliaferro Meredith, who for many years has been a leading attorney of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has served his country and his time more widely in the uniform of her invincible army. Tracing his ancestry back to the oldest and most honored families of Colonial Virginia, men who did valiant service in the early wars of the colonies and the young Republic, the blood of distinguished forbears flows in his veins and has responded to the call of duty in two wars—one a misunderstanding promptly adjusted, and the other a world crisis involving the greatest nations of the present day, and leaving them devastated and exhausted with but few exceptions.

Mr. Meredith was born in Gloucester, Virginia, May 2, 1877, and is a son of Thomas James and Julia (Screven) Meredith. Receiving his classical education in the schools of his native county, with the standards of a people retaining through their struggle for independence in the wilderness the ideals of a high civilization, Mr. Meredith entered upon the preparation for his profession under the preceptorship of the Hon. Henry Clay McCormack, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a former attorney-general of this State. Studious by nature, and possessing the ability to retain and make use of the information acquired from any source, he was successful in passing the examinations required of him, and was admitted to the bar in 1900. Shortly afterward taking up his practice in the capitol city of Harrisburg, he entered upon a career which was only terminated by his retirement in 1921. In all his experience as an attorney his influence was invariably cast in the support of those purposes and endeavors which count for individual rectitude and civic advance.

The military record of Mr. Meredith began with his enlistment in the Spanish-American War, before the age of twenty-one years, when he served as a private with the 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, later 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, United States army. With American intervention in the World War in the year 1917, Mr. Meredith again enlisted for service, although much past the age limit. Offered a lieutenant's commission, he declined the honor, preferring to take his place in the ranks as a private. Entering the Headquarters Company, the 8th Pennsylvania Infantry, he remained with this body, which upon its reorganization became Headquarters Company, 112th United States Infantry. Promoted to sergeant upon going overseas, he served throughout the period of the war, seeing much hard fighting with the 28th Division, afterwards called the Iron Division, on account of its fearlessness in action. Sergeant Meredith experienced a year's hard service, in which was a period of one hundred days of constant gruelling action on the firing line. Cited for conspicuous bravery in battle, he had little relief until the Armistice put an end to all aggressive activities. Since his return to his native land his health has been broken as a result of the hardships and exposure of that time, compelling him, not long after his return, to relinquish all business and professional interests and retire to a life of inaction while still a comparatively young man. Upon reorganization of the Pennsylvania National Guard after the termination of the World War, he was appointed captain of Headquarters Company, 8th Pennsylvania Infantry, but was compelled shortly thereafter to resign on account of ill health.

Mr. Meredith is a life member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, having been received into this society through several ancestors who distinguished themselves in those early struggles. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State and the Dauphin County Bar associations. Fraternally he holds membership in Harrisburg Lodge, No. 629, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Harrisburg Club, of which he was formerly the president.

Mr. Meredith married, in 1905, Mary Dorothy Fronheiser, and they have two children: Catherine and Richard. The family home is at No. 1605 North Front street, Harrisburg.

In the records of the city of Harrisburg and of the State of Pennsylvania, there is no more fitting page than that which relates a story of loyalty and patriotism. The bar of this State has never failed to respond freely and generously to any call of duty, and while Mr. Meredith has returned to civilian life broken and unable to longer take his place in the ranks of his chosen profession, his many friends rejoice that, even so, he did return, and can inspire the younger men of the city with accounts of the part America played in the great tragedy.

PETER ALOYSIUS WILBERT.

As a well-known member of the legal profession in Pennsylvania, Mr. Wilbert is prominent, especially in his native county of Venango. Long a resident of Oil City, and successful in his practice, he has for some years also been identified with the oil interests there.

Mr. Wilbert is a son of Henry Wilbert, who was born near Coblentz, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen years; he was by occupation a stone mason. He married Barbara Strahl, also born in Coblentz, who came to this country as an infant with her family, and both are now deceased.

Peter Aloysius Wilbert was born at Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1872, and received his early education in the public schools of his native place. While yet a lad he made his choice of a profession, and entering St. Bonaventura's College, at Alleghany, New York, he began his classical studies there, then completed his course in arts and letters at St. Vincent's College, near Latrobe, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He took up the study of law in the offices of Breene & Murphy, and was admitted to the bar in 1895, after which he became associated in practice with W. J. Breene, the senior member of the firm. Mr. Wilbert was thus engaged in the general practice of law for about five years, since which time he has practiced alone in Oil City. He has a large general practice and enjoys the respect and esteem of clients and fellow-practitioners.

A supporter of the Democratic party, Mr. Wilbert at one time served as city solicitor for Oil City, over a period of four years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Elks' Club, and of the Venango Club. He is a member of St. Stephens' Roman Catholic Church of Oil City.

Mr. Wilbert married, on October 18, 1904, in Brooklyn, New York, Madeline Louise Kennedy, daughter of Harry Kennedy, the celebrated ventriloquist and song writer, whose brilliant career was closed by death in the year 1894. He was the author of many songs of delicate pathos and rollicking humor which attained a wide vogue about the beginning of the present century, including: "Say Au Revoir, But Not Good-Bye;" "Place a Flower on My Angel Mother's Grave;" "An Old Fashioned Photograph;" "Mollie and I and the Baby;" "I Owe Ten Dollars to O'Grady;" "I Have Ten Dollars in My Inside Pocket." Harry Kennedy married Ellen Brock, who is also now deceased. Mrs. Wilbert was educated at Brentwood Academy of the Pines, at Brentwood, New Jersey, and studied vocal culture under Madam Cappiana. Mrs. Wilbert became a noted singer before her marriage, singing first with John Philip Sousa, and later with Walter Damrosch. She still keeps in touch with the musical world, holding membership in the Schubert Club, and is director of the choir of St. Stephens'. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert have four daughters: Mary Ellen; Barbara Irene; Elizabeth Theresa; and Madeline Louise.

JOHN STEELE PORTER.

Long prominent in the legal profession in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Porter has also become a leader in civic affairs, and is identified with various industrial and other activities in this section. He is a son of William D. Porter, who was born in Wayne township, in this county, and was a farmer by occupation, and a lifelong Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. As a young man he served in the Civil War as a member of Company K, 155th Regiment, Pennsyl-

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Oliver J. Decker

vania Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years, and his death, in 1896, was due to complications brought on by injuries received in the service. He married Martha J. Steele, who was also born in Wayne township, and who still survives him.

John Steele Porter was born in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1875. After attending the public schools of the township, he took a course at Glade Run Academy, then entered Kittanning Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894. Then entering Franklin College, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1898. His appointment followed as deputy register and recorder of Armstrong county, and during his term of service in this capacity Mr. Porter read law with Carmalt & Strong, of Brookville. He was admitted to the bar in 1902, and has since carried on the general practice of law in association with N. L. Strong, attaining noteworthy success in his chosen field of endeavor.

In various interests of the community Mr. Porter is also an active factor. He is secretary and treasurer of the Kittanning Ceramics Company, is a director of the Allegheny River Mining Company, the Mohawk Mining Company, the Farmers' National Bank of Kittanning, and also is a stockholder in various other industrial and financial organizations. A Republican by political affiliation, Mr. Porter has served as secretary of the Republican County Committee for a period of ten years, and for twenty years he has been secretary of the Applewald School Board. Fraternally he is a member of Kittanning Lodge, No. 244, Free and Accepted Masons; of Orient Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Kittanning Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; of Coudersport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and also of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans; of the Americus Republican Club, of Pittsburgh; and of the Kittanning Country Club. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, of which he is trustee.

Mr. Porter married, on September 25, 1906, Gertrude M. Kerr, of Foxburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joel and Louise (Harper) Kerr, natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

OLIVER J. DECKER.

Oliver J. Decker was born in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1879, son of John C. and Julia R. (Fausel) Decker, the former of whom is still living at the age of eighty-one years. He attended the public schools of the township until 1893, when he won the free scholarship offered to the student in Lycoming county, passing best, the examinations for a common school diploma, and attended the summer session of the Lycoming County Normal School, Muncy, Pennsylvania. That fall he entered Bucknell Academy, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1895 with first honors. He then entered Bucknell University, from which he graduated in the class of 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his college course he received the prizes in Latin, mathematics and English, and at graduation was one of the ten commencement speakers, chosen on the score of scholarship. He was also editor of the "College Literary Monthly," the "Commencement Daily" and the "College Annual." He was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity.

After graduating from college he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1902. He also registered as a law student in the office of James B. Krause, Esq., at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county on October 27, 1902, and has practiced law in Williamsport ever since, with offices at Nos. 20-21 Trust Building, in said city. He is engaged in general practice, but mostly in corporation and Orphan Court work. He is a member of the Lycoming Law Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. During the war he was a "four-minute" man and also served in the Liberty Bond and Red Cross campaigns to raise funds.

Mr. Decker is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he takes a prominent interest. He is the president of the Associated Lutheran Brotherhoods of Lycoming county. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been a candidate for any public office. He is a member and past master of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, No. 26, Royal and Select Masters; Baldwin 2nd Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar; Williamsport Consistory; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Masonic Temple Association, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Ross, University and Williamsport Country clubs; also of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, whose dinners he frequently attends. He is a former president of the General Alumni Association of Bucknell University, has for many years been president of the Williamsport-Bucknell Club, and is a member of and secretary of the board of trustees of Bucknell University. He was the founder and first editor of the Bucknell "Alumni Monthly." The Kappa Sigma fraternity has made him district grand master for Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He is likewise a director of the Bank of South Williamsport. He spent the summer of 1909 abroad, traveling through England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland. He has also traveled through nearly every State in the Union.

Mr. Decker married, September 4, 1912, Eleanor Dawson, who is a vocalist of considerable ability and was formerly a member of the choirs at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church and the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. They have one child, John C. Decker, 3rd., born September 27, 1915. They reside at No. 121 West Southern avenue, South Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where they maintain a very beautiful home of Colonial style of architecture. Mr. Decker also possesses an unusually fine library of works of general literature.

NICHOLAS PARIS MERVINE.

Although not himself a native of Altoona, Pennsylvania, Nicholas Paris Mervine has practically never known any other home but this city, having come there at an age when even the most childish of associations are yet to be formed. Since that time he has become most closely associated with the community's life and affairs, so that to-day he is regarded as one of its leading citizens, and is a man looked up to and respected by all.

Born February 10, 1853, at Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, Nicholas Paris Mervine is a son of Nicholas J. and Jane (Paris) Mervine. His parents removed from Reading to Altoona when he was but three years of age and it was in the latter place that young Mervine received the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He was indeed one of the first pupils to attend the newly-founded Altoona High School and one of the first graduating class. It was at this institution that he prepared himself for college, and upon his graduation, at once matriculated at Bucknell University and was graduated from that place with the class of 1873, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Ten years later, on account of the distinguished part that he had played in life, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in course. He had in the meantime determined upon a legal career, and after graduation from Bucknell University, entered the law offices of the Hon. Louis W. Hall and Hon. Francis Jordan, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In these offices and under the tutelage of Hall & Jordan for a term of over two years he continued his study of the law, at the end of which term he was admitted to practice at the bar of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1876. The first portion of his professional career was carried on at Harrisburg, but after a few months in that city he decided to return to Altoona, which he did, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Blair county. In 1876 he became associated in his practice with Daniel J. Neff, and this association continued until 1884, when it was dissolved and a partnership formed with W. S. Hammond, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work. The firm of Mervine & Hammond continued in existence until 1890, and then Mr. Mervine withdrew and continued his practice alone. At the same time he opened an office in the newly-completed Masonic Temple, where he had a suite of rooms built especially for himself and where he has remained ever since that time. He has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Altoona and the surrounding regions and practices before the county, State and United States courts. By his own efforts he has raised himself to a position of leadership in the county bar, a position which is well recognized by his professional colleagues and the community-at-large. Mr. Mervine is a member of the State Bar Association and of the American Bar Association, and has long been active in directions looking towards the general advancement of legal conditions in the State and country. In politics Mr. Mervine is a staunch Republican, and was for many years a warm friend and associate of Matt Quay, the Republican leader in Pennsylvania for many years.

Nicholas Paris Mervine was united in marriage on February 20, 1883, with May Rickabaugh, a daughter of John N. and Sarah (Elder) Rickabaugh, old and highly respected residents of Blair county, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Mervine two children have been born, as follows: Maude, who is now the wife of Frank A. Newhall, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania; and May Paris Mervine.

Mr. Mervine is a fine example of that sterling type of character that has become associated in the popular mind with the American bar and which has so potently influenced the tone of American ideals and institutions. Honesty and sincerity are the foundation of his character, a certain austerity of conscience, perhaps, which is never exercised fully, however, save in judging himself, and tempered in its action towards all others with a wide tolerance of human frailties and shortcomings. A strong and practical ethical sense, a happy union of idealism, with a practical knowledge of the affairs of the world, and strong domestic instincts, these are the marks of the best type of Pennsylvanian, and these are an accurate description of the character of Mr. Mervine as his friends know him and in his dealings with all men.

EDWIN MOYER HERSHEY.

A native of Dauphin county, and a descendant of one of the oldest Pennsylvania families, Mr. Hershey has won for himself a place at the bar and in the esteem of his fellowmen. He is descended from Andrew Hershey, who was born in 1702, in Switzerland, and was taken by his parents to the Palatinate when a child. In 1719 he and his brother, Benjamin Hershey, emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Lancaster county. They were followed by another brother twenty years later, and all three were chosen ministers in the Mennonite church. Andrew Hershey reared a large family of children. The fifth son was Jacob Hershey, a farmer of Lancaster county. He was the father of Joseph Hershey, born in 1812, also a farmer in his native county, but late in life removed to Hummelstown, Dauphin county, where he passed his last days in retirement. He married Mary Engle, born near Hummelstown, daughter of Daniel Engle, and they reared a family of children.

Levi E. Hershey, second son of Joseph and Mary (Engle) Hershey, was born January 1, 1840, in Derry township, where he received his early education in the public schools, and was later a student at the Millersville (Pennsylvania) State Normal School. He remained on the paternal homestead, engaged in agriculture, until twenty-eight years old, when he purchased from his father a farm of 110 acres. Subsequently he purchased again from his father a farm of 126 acres, on which he made his home for twenty years. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, in which for several years he served as steward. He married, January 1, 1862, Susanna Moyer, born March 1, 1840, near Annville, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John K. Moyer.

Edwin Moyer Hershey, fifth son of Levi E. and Susanna (Moyer) Hershey, was born October 30, 1872, on the homestead in Derry township, and there grew to manhood, attending the common schools of the vicinity. Before the completion of his seventeenth year he became a teacher, and was employed in his native town, teaching in the Gravel Hill School and at the Foreman School. He also taught one term at the Stoudt School, in South Hanover township. In the meantime he pursued his own studies in the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, from which he was graduated with honors in 1894. After teaching in the Foreman School, as previously noted, he entered Ursinus College, at Collegeville, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1900. Mr. Hershey was an ambitious and industrious youth, and earned his way through college by selling books for the F. B. Dickinson Company, of Detroit, Michigan, traveling more than a year in the western country. Having completed his education, he began reading law in the office of C. H. Backenstoe, Esq., of Harrisburg, and was admitted to practice in Dauphin county, October 10, 1904. He was subsequently admitted to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and the United States Supreme Court, and has built up a very extensive practice. He maintains an office in Hershey, Pennsylvania, where he resides, and also an office in Harris-

burg. Mr. Hershey has not permitted other interests to engage his attention, and his success in law is due to his careful preparation of cases and close attention to the interests of his clients. He is a ready and lucid speaker, and wins the respect of his contemporaries as well as of the judges and of the public generally. Mr. Hershey is a member of the Dauphin County Bar Association, and the Pennsylvania State Bar. He affiliates with the Masonic order, and has ever been a firm supporter of Republican principles in politics. He has never sought for public honors, but endeavors to perform the duties of a citizen in expressing his convictions by voice and vote. With his family he is affiliated with the United Brethren church, and is known as a citizen ever ready to support any moral or uplifting influence.

Mr. Hershey was married, June 15, 1908, to Mary E. Booser, daughter of Henry Booser, of Steelton, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of a son, Edwin B. Hershey.

THOMAS M. BENNER.

The Benner family has been represented in Pennsylvania from earliest days, the pioneers settling in Bucks county, but Jacob Benner, the grandfather of Thomas M. Benner, came to Pittsburgh, later removing to Allegheny City (now North Side). He was engaged as a flour miller for many years and was an inventive genius, perfecting the first successful smut machine, used generally in the flour milling industry, and inventing the long-handled pruning hook, now in general use by orchardists.

His son, Thomas McCurdy Benner, was born in 1839 and died in 1898. He was long connected with the iron industry of Pittsburgh; was a Civil War veteran, serving in the 110th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; and was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a charter member of Post No. 88, of Allegheny. He married Mary Armstrong, a native of Dundalk, Ireland, but practically all her life a resident of Pittsburgh, where she is still living (1921) at the age of seventy-six. Thomas McC. and Mary (Armstrong) Benner were the parents of six children: Margaret C.; Ada B.; Anna M.; Samuel A., died March 26, 1921, one of the leaders of the younger generation of steel men of the country, having served as president of the Oxford Copper Company, general manager of sales of the Carnegie Steel Company, assistant to the president of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, general manager of sales of the American Steel Export Company, vice-president of the Federal Export Company, and president of the Empire Tube and Steel Corporation; Thomas M., of whom further; and Jacob Wesley, superintendent of the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Thomas M. Benner attended the grammar and high schools of Allegheny, then entered the University of Michigan, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1896, after which he continued in the offices of Richard S. Scandrett, of Pittsburgh. His application and his ability have made for him a prominent place among the attorneys of Pittsburgh. His comprehensive grasp of details and marked executive ability have enabled him to render valuable service, and he is generally recognized as one of the most skillful trial lawyers of the Allegheny county bar. He represents numerous corporations and has built up a large general practice. On May 1, 1914, he was appointed assistant city solicitor and was chief trial attorney until April, 1919, when he was made first assistant city solicitor, for Pittsburgh, now continuing in that important position. He is a member of the American, Pennsylvania and Allegheny County bar associations.

Politically Mr. Benner is a Republican, and is active in all movements for the promotion of better civic conditions. He is a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church and his genial, friendly nature finds pleasure in numerous fraternal affiliations. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons; Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Allegheny Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; Americus Republican Club; Pittsburgh Athletic Association; Duquesne Club; and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Benner finds his outdoor recreation in golf, is a pianist of unusual talent and a wide reader, especially in the realm of history, his library large and well chosen.

Mr. Benner married, September 20, 1910, Charlotte Consalus, daughter of John and Julia M. (MacDowell) Consalus, of Troy, New York. Charlotte Consalus is a descendant of Don Emmanuel Gonzales, a Spanish nobleman, who settled in Saratoga county, New York, early in the eighteenth century, and of Anneke Jans, one of the historic characters of the early Dutch days of Manhattan, and famous in later days through the efforts of descendants to prove title to the property of Trinity Church, in New York City.

ARCHIBALD MILLAR HOAGLAND.

For two decades, 1902-1922, Archibald M. Hoagland has been a member of the Lycoming county bar, and for almost that entire period has been prominently in the public eye as an official of the school district, city or county. To a career of great activity and success at the bar, which includes a term as district attorney, he has added public and party service of a high order, that service including five years in the mayor's chair of Williamsport, his native city. His father, John P. Hoagland, was a traveling salesman and secretary of the J. E. Dayton Company, shoe manufacturers, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the family home.

Archibald Millar Hoagland, son of John P. and Elizabeth (Millar) Hoagland, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1879. He passed all the grades of the public schools of Williamsport, finishing with graduation from high school, class of 1898. He was a student at Dickinson Law School during the years 1900 and 1901, and then entered the law offices of H. C. and S. T. McCormick, of Williamsport, and on October 27, 1902, was admitted to the Lycoming county bar. For about five years, until April, 1907, he was associated with H. C. & S. T. McCormick, then in April, 1907, began practicing alone, with offices in Williamsport, and so continues (1922).

Mr. Hoagland has been admitted to all courts, State and Federal, for the middle district of Pennsylvania, to the State Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, his business as an attorney necessitating his frequent appearance in these courts. He is vice-president and solicitor for the Citizens' State Bank of Williamsport; solicitor for the J. E. Dayton Company; Mead

Archibald M. Hoagland

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Leander Trautman

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& Goodrich, Inc.; Winner-Franck Company; Ertel Brothers; English Center Coal Company; attorney and agent for the estate of Anne W. Penfield; and attorney for the auditor-general of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Lycoming Law Association; the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; and is held in high regard by his brethren of the profession. His practice is large, and he has received many of the rewards of the profession, both substantial and honorable.

From 1904 until 1911 he was solicitor for the Williamsport school district, and from 1912 until 1916 he was district attorney for Lycoming county, the nominee of the Republican party. Since 1917 he has been mayor of Williamsport, his term to expire in January, 1924; candidate of his party (Republican) for the Pennsylvania House of Assembly in 1908; delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1912; candidate of his party for the National House of Representatives in 1916; and in 1921-22 was president of the League of Third Class Cities. His standing at the bar is very high, and as public prosecutor his administration was warmly received, as is his administration of the mayor's office. He has proved his devotion and public spirit during his many years of service and has met every demand made upon him to the satisfaction of his townsmen.

Mr. Hoagland is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the National Shorthand Reporters' Society or Association; and Lambda Sigma and Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternities. In the Masonic order he is affiliated with Williamsport Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons; Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council No. 26, Royal and Select Masters; Baldwin 2nd Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar; and Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Rite (thirty-second degree). He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Knights of Malta; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Loyal Order of Moose; Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Tall Cedars of Lebanon; the Young Men's Christian Association; and Trinity Episcopal Church. His clubs are: The Ross; Williamsport Wheel; Young Men's Republican; Republican League; Howard Knights Templar; Acacia; Rotary, and International Association of Rotary clubs; Little Pine Fish and Game; Texas and Block House Creek Fish and Game.

Mr. Hoagland married, in Williamsport, November 15, 1904, Blanche Bovee, daughter of Perry H. and Anne (Patterson) Bovee. Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland are the parents of three children, all born in Williamsport: John P. (3), born December 11, 1905; Archibald M. (2), born July 5, 1909; and Miriam, born February 23, 1915.

LEANDER TRAUTMAN.

Endowed with a legal mind, quick apprehension and keen penetration, Mr. Trautman is especially strong as a trial lawyer and is now the veteran of nearly three decades of successful practice. With natural talent and court room experience, as a stenographer, as a foundation, he studied law and on that foundation has built a most creditable professional edifice. He is a son of Louis and Katherine (Wismer) Trautman. His father was born in Montpelier, France, of German parents; his mother is a granddaughter of Jacob Wismer, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Louis Trautman came to the United States and became a minister of the Lutheran church, serving the church at Canton, Ohio, and elsewhere. Rev. Louis Trautman died at Canton, Ohio, March 22, 1865.

Leander Trautman was born in Canton, Ohio, February 17, 1865, and was left fatherless when but six weeks of age. In 1869 Mrs. Katherine Trautman moved with her two children to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there the lad, Leander, was educated in the O'Hara Public School and Pittsburgh High School. After leaving high school he was for a time in employment, earning sufficient money to finance a course in stenography and later a course of advanced study under private instruction. As a stenographer he gained high reputation as an expert and, in addition to having reported in every court of Allegheny county, he reported many conventions and famous speakers, the latter a practice he has continued throughout his legal career. His experience in court room reporting attracted him to the law as a profession and he began study under Judge Jacob F. Slagle, continuing until 1893, both as a regularly employed stenographer and a law student. In 1893 he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar and at once began practice in Pittsburgh.

As a general practitioner Mr. Trautman has been very successful, his ability as a trial lawyer being of a high order. This natural ability, coupled with energy and a devoted interest in his client's cause, has won him high reputation in the profession, while the public has given him its perfect confidence and support. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association and has served many years on the committee of complaints. In the business world he is a director and officer of the Modern Laundry Company, of Buffalo, New York, and of the Mohn Brothers Electric Laundry Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Trautman is a Republican, but is thoroughly independent in local affairs, supporting candidates that appeal to him. He is an effective platform orator and a powerful advocate for the cause he champions, but has never consented to become a candidate for political office. He is affiliated with lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order; is a noble of Syria Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and belongs to the Press and Americus Republican clubs. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church, of Pittsburgh, and is particularly interested in the Layman's League of that church, traveling and speaking in its interest throughout the United States.

Mr. Trautman married, April 16, 1896, Minnie Abele, daughter of George and Mary Abele, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Trautman are the parents of three children: Mary Catherine, married William E. Littell, Jr., of Pittsburgh; Anna Louise; and Florence Welhelmina. Mr. Trautman, now just in the full prime of his splendid powers, is still a student and rejoices in the possession of a fine library, which is devoted to works on history, science, constitutional law and general literature. He finds his greatest pleasure, in his hours "off duty," at his home and in his library. The most sought-for works are those on science and history. Genial and hospitable, he has many friends and is widely known as an able lawyer, a cultured gentleman and public-spirited citizen.

HOWARD M. BINGAMAN.

A native of the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bingaman is a son of Galen Jacob and Susan (Witmer) Bingaman, his maternal family name distinguished in the legal history of the State by the mother's brother,

Howard M. Bingamon.

United States district judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Charles B. Witmer. Mr. Bingaman was born December 20, 1879, in Dalmatia, Pennsylvania, and after courses in the Freeburg and Gettysburg academies, he entered the West Virginia University College of Arts, where he pursued his classical studies, and from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. Thereafter entering the law department of the same institution, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the year 1907. Within the latter year he was admitted to the bar of West Virginia, and in June, 1912, to the Supreme Court of that State. In 1907-08 Mr. Bingaman was attorney in the office of Cox & Baker, at Morgantown, West Virginia, then became private secretary to William C. Farnsworth, a prominent attorney of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, taking full charge of his corporation law practice until 1909. At that time Mr. Farnsworth received him into partnership under the firm name of Farnsworth & Bingaman, the association continuing until the death of the senior partner in 1909. For a time Mr. Bingaman practiced alone, subsequently receiving other partners, and now has three associates: George Ross Hull, John A. F. Hall and Daniel H. Kunkel. Under his leadership the firm holds high rank in the profession. Mr. Bingaman gives his entire attention to corporation law, and has valuable connections in New York City and also in Pittsburgh.

A member of the Dauphin county bar, Mr. Bingaman is also a member of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Dauphin County Bar Association, of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, of the Dauphin County Historical Society, and is identified with many social organizations, including the Harrisburg Club, the University Club of Harrisburg, the Harrisburg Rifle Club, the Harrisburg Country Club and the Park Golf Club. He is also a member of the Board of Education of Harrisburg; served on the district draft board for the Middle Judicial District of Pennsylvania, during the World War; and is president of the Universal System of Harrisburg, Incorporated, a banking institution. Mr. Bingaman has attained high rank in Masonry, holding the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and being a member of the Harrisburg Consistory and a Knight Templar. His Greek letter fraternity at the university was Phi Kappa Sigma. Politically a staunch Republican and a fearless advocate of Republican party principles at all times, whether in matters of local or wider import, Mr. Bingaman has consistently declined to mingle in practical politics, although his influence is definitely felt in Dauphin county. His very extensive professional clientele commands his first attention and his best efforts, no other interest being permitted to interfere with his exhaustive preparation for a legal contest and his ceaseless vigilance in apprehending any question which threatens the successful issue of the cases committed to his care.

Mr. Bingaman married, February 7, 1911, Helen L. Stone, daughter of Elisha B. Stone, a prominent citizen of the State of West Virginia. They are affiliated with the Salem German Reformed Church, and their handsome home is on North Front street, in Harrisburg.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD FARNSWORTH.

The late William C. Farnsworth occupied an influential position in the political world and as a member of the Pennsylvania bar, a position which he attained by his own individual endeavor. He was born January 1, 1864, in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was deprived of both his parents, by death, when only thirteen years of age. At a period when most boys are receiving the greatest care of their parents, and every assistance in the effort to attain advancement, he was thrown upon his own resources. The stanch and sterling qualities, which he inherited from an excellent parentage, very quickly manifested themselves, and he made use of such advantages as were within his reach. He was a diligent student in the schools of Sunbury and at an early age went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he pursued further study. He was ambitious to adopt the profession of law, and seized every means within his reach for perfecting himself in preparatory study. As a means of earning the necessary funds for carrying on his preparation, he became editor of the "Industrial Motor," of Des Moines, Iowa, and his efforts in this capacity soon attracted the attention of the publishers of the Iowa "State Register," who offered him promotion, and he became a member of the staff of the latter journal, one of the most influential of the West. In time young Farnsworth returned to his native city and became a student of law in the office of Hon. John B. Packer, of Sunbury, under whose able tutelage he rapidly developed the marked talents which afterwards made him so conspicuous in the legal world.

Under these favorable auspices Mr. Farnsworth made rapid progress, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1887, in Northumberland county, later being admitted in Dauphin county, in Philadelphia, and nearly all the counties of the State of Pennsylvania. In three years of practice Mr. Farnsworth made rapid advancement, and had acquired such an enviable reputation as a lawyer and as a political worker that his political associates of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania chose him as their candidate for the lower house of Congress. Mr. Farnsworth made a brilliant and energetic canvass, but was overcome by the enormous Democratic majority of that year, immediately preceding the second election of Grover Cleveland as President. During the campaign of 1892, Mr. Farnsworth was active on the stump in advocacy of the reëlection of President Benjamin Harrison, and made speeches at all the leading points from Mansfield, Ohio, to the Pacific coast. In the following year he was made corporation clerk of the State Department of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg, where he made an enviable record and was successively reappointed to the same position by succeeding administrations. Mr. Farnsworth became an acknowledged authority on corporation law, and became counsel for a large number of the greatest corporations in the United States. As an orator he had few superiors, and his services were frequently called upon, not only in political, but in literary and patriotic meetings. He was a quiet and easy speaker, versatile and ready; was a deep student and acquired a rare fund of information; was a ready and able writer and built up, through his ability, a very extensive legal practice, involving the necessity of law offices in Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and connections in the city of New York. He died at his home, in Harrisburg, August 9, 1909. While a resident of Iowa, Mr. Farnsworth became a member of the Governor's Guard, serving as first lieutenant in that body during the years 1882 and 1883.

Nicholas H. Lazelere

He was married, January 12, 1887, to Dorothy Lodge, of Halifax, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of two children, Margaret Packer Farnsworth and William Clifford Farnsworth.

NICHOLAS HENRY LARZELERE.

Of French, English and Dutch ancestry, Mr. Larzelere derives from each some prominent trait that has formed in him a rare combination of manly intellectual vigor. From the Huguenot, Nicholas Larzelere, the American ancestor, comes the tenacity and courage to follow his convictions; from his Holland ancestor, the thrift and energy that attends to temporal benefit; while from the English ancestor he received the pride of country, of family, and of honorable achievement, yet from these he gained but a foundation upon which he has built that splendid figure whom all recognize as American.

Among the families forced to flee from France through the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes was the Larzelere family, headed by Nicholas and John, who settled on Long Island. Nicholas, after a short stay on Long Island, settled on Staten Island, in New York harbor. His son, Nicholas (2), settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1741, and his son, Nicholas (3), fought in the Revolution; his son, Benjamin, married, and among his two children was a son, Benjamin (2), who married Mary Maxwell, a granddaughter of Jacob Buskirk, whose father came from Holland and married Mary Lawrence, a granddaughter of John and Mary A. Lawrence, who came from England in 1712. Mary A. Lawrence was a Townley, of Lancashire, England, of a family traced to the time of Henry VIII.

Nicholas Henry Larzelere, son of Benjamin (2) and Mary (Maxwell) Larzelere, was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1851, but his youth was spent in Warrington township in the same county. He attended public schools until the age of eighteen, then entered Doylestown English and Classical Seminary, where he prepared for college and did some teaching. He entered Lafayette College in September, 1871, and there received his A. B., class of 1875. He won the oratorical contest between Washington and Franklin Halls in his junior year at Lafayette, and represented his college in the inter-collegiate debate held in the Academy of Music, New York City, January 13, 1873. In September, 1875, he began the study of law under the direction of George Ross, of the Bucks county bar, and a year later placed himself under the preceptorship of B. Markley Boyer, of Norristown, under whom he studied until admitted to the Montgomery county bar, September 28, 1877. He at once began practice in Norristown, and at the bar of Montgomery and surrounding counties he has practiced continuously and most successfully.

Mr. Larzelere is solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; Lehigh Valley Transit Company; Reading Transit and Light Company; the Philadelphia & Western Company, and many private corporations. He was the attorney for the Free Bridge Association and won a bitterly contested fight for a free bridge across the Schuylkill river at De Kalb avenue, Norristown, and has been connected with many important cases during the years, forty-five, which he has been in law practice. He is a director of the Norristown Trust Company and the John B. Stetson Company, of which he is also solicitor, as he is for other banks, trust companies and many business corporations. He was senior of the law firm, Larzelere & Gibson, which later became Larzelere, Gibson & Fox, but later associated with him in practice his son, Charles Townley Larzelere, and his nephew, Franklin L. Wright.

Mr. Larzelere has acquired large business interest and has been a prominent factor in the development of Norristown suburban railways. He is a Republican in politics; a member of the Union League of Philadelphia; the Plymouth Country Club, and the Buck Hill Golf Club. He is a Presbyterian in religion and for twenty years a trustee of the First Church, Norristown. His library is one of the finest private collections in the State, and his gallery of painting and art work speaks the skilled connoisseur.

Mr. Larzelere married, September 21, 1880, Ida Frances Loch, daughter of Dr. John W. and Hannah M. Loch, of Norristown. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Larzelere: John Loch, born January 20, 1882; and Charles Townley, born August 29, 1883.

CHARLES WALTER.

Admitted to the bar of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1890, Charles Walter has since that year been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, and since 1895 he has been a resident of Chambersburg. In 1906 he entered into partnership with Arthur R. Gillan, a son of his first law preceptor, W. Rush Gillan. Mr. Walter is a native son of Franklin county, his parents, Henry and Lydia (Newcomer) Walter, being residents of Waynesboro at the time their son, Charles, was born.

Charles Walter was born January 20, 1866, and attended the Waynesboro public schools, finishing college preparation at Chambersburg Academy. He then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1888. Choosing the profession of law as his life work, he began study under W. Rush Gillan, of the Franklin county bar, and also was a student in the office of W. T. Omwake, of Waynesboro, completing his studies, passing the required examination tests and gaining admission to the Franklin county bar, April 28, 1890.

For five years Mr. Walter practiced law with offices and residence in Waynesboro, then moved to Chambersburg, where he still continues (January, 1922). In 1893 he was elected district attorney of Franklin county, serving in that office for three years. Since then he has engaged in the private practice of his profession, first alone, then as senior member of the firm of Walter and Gillan, one of the strong and well-known law firms of the Franklin county bar. They practice in all State and Federal courts of the district and in the State and Superior courts of the State. Since 1895 Mr. Walter has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association. In politics he is a Republican and in 1915, and again in 1917, was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He is a member of the University Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. Walter married, June 26, 1901, Meta Schley, of Sheppardstown, West Pennsylvania, daughter of Towner Schley. Mr. and Mrs. Walter are the parents of a daughter, Mary, born in Chambersburg.

The American Historical Society

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J. E. B. Cunningham

BERNE HOLBROOK EVANS.

Now a member of the law firm, Hause, Evans & Baker, recently organized in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Evans is just beginning practice in the capital city, although a resident there since 1913, when he left his native Pittsburgh to assume the duties of assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission of the State of Pennsylvania. He is a son of Dr. Cadwallader and Margaret (Oliver) Evans, his father a physician and manufacturer of Pittsburgh, his mother a daughter of Henry W. and Margaret (Brown) Oliver, of Irish birth and Scotch ancestry, who came to Pittsburgh in 1842. Henry W. Oliver died in 1888, his wife in 1900, and both are buried in Allegheny. They were the parents of six children, four sons, who established the fame of the Oliver family in Pittsburgh: David B., Henry W. (2), James B., and George T.; also two daughters: Mary and Margaret, the last-named and youngest being the wife of Dr. Cadwallader Evans, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of ten children: Henry Oliver, a lawyer of Pittsburgh, married Louise Straub; George Oliver, married Amy Young; David Oliver; Berne Holbrook, of further mention; Cadwallader (2); Mary Frances; Margery; Dorothy; Deane M.; and Norman K., all born in Pittsburgh. The Evans family are of Welsh descent.

Berne Holbrook Evans, fourth son of Dr. Cadwallader and Margaret (Oliver) Evans, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1878. After public school attendance he entered Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, class of 1895, and after graduation, entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1899. Choosing the profession of law he prepared in the Law Department of the University of Pittsburgh, receiving his LL. B. with the graduating class of 1902. He began practice at the Allegheny county bar in association with his brother, Henry Oliver Evans, a practicing attorney of Pittsburgh. He continued in private practice until 1909, then was appointed assistant prosecutor of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, an office he filled until 1913, when he resigned to accept appointment as assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania. He continued in that position three years, until 1916, then was appointed counsel to the commission, a position he ably filled until 1921, when he resigned to become a member of the law firm, Hause, Evans & Baker, Harrisburg.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Evans held his positions as a party man, and has always been active in local political affairs. He is a director of the Harrisburg National Bank, member of the County and State Bar associations, Harrisburg Country Club, Allegheny Country Club; University Club of Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Club, and of the Christian Church.

Mr. Evans married, in New York City, November 14, 1913, Paula Fleitmann, daughter of Ewald and Katherine J. Fleitmann. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of three children: Berne Holbrook (2), born November 23, 1917; Deane Mann, born May 25, 1919; and Paula Fleitmann, born December 6, 1921.

JESSE EDWARD BRADEN CUNNINGHAM, A. M.

A native son of the Keystone State, Mr. Cunningham, after county and State public service in professional capacity, is now practicing law in a private capacity, located in the capital city, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, first coming to that city in 1907 as deputy attorney-general. He is one of the strong men of the Pennsylvania bar, and has rendered important public service. Mr. Cunningham is a great-grandson of William Cunningham, the founder of this family in the United States, he coming in 1790, when Pennsylvania was just beginning with the other colonies and provinces to enjoy their hard-gained independence.

William Cunningham was born in Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, May 6, 1767, and about the year 1790 came to the United States, locating in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a weaver. In 1792 he married Mary Hill, who was born on the Magee Island, near the coast of Scotland, and they were the parents of six children. The line to Jesse E. B. Cunningham is through John, a son of the pioneer and his wife, Mary (Hill) Cunningham.

John Cunningham was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1794, and became one of the founders of Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, buying one of the first lots and erecting one of the first homes in that now thriving borough. During the active years of his life he was employed as cabinetmaker and carpenter, becoming so well known and prominent that he was made associate judge of Indiana. He was a Republican in politics; an elder of the Blairsville Presbyterian church, and a man thoroughly respected. He married, June 26, 1823, Rachel Wallace, and to them were born six sons and a daughter, Mary. Three of his sons served in the Union army. Descent in this line is traced through John (2).

John (2) Cunningham was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1834, died in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1893. After completing a public school education, he learned the carpenter's trade and later went West, going to California, and en route stopped at different places, and working at his trade. After this Western experience he returned to Pennsylvania, locating in Johnstown, where he engaged in mercantile life until 1873, when he moved to Mount Pleasant and there was engaged as a merchant until his passing. He was a Republican in politics; an elder of the Presbyterian church; and a member of Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, where he was laid at final rest by his brethren according to the beautiful burial service of the order. He was a man of strong character, kindly-hearted and generous, and greatly esteemed. He married, January 1, 1868, Eliza I. Taylor, born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1836, died December 24, 1899, daughter of William and Jane (Braden) Taylor, her father a farmer near New Alexandria, an elder of the Presbyterian church, and a man of influence in his community. Mr. and Mrs. John (2) Cunningham were the parents of a son, Jesse E. B., of further mention; and a daughter, Mary T., wife of John C. Silsley, a member of the Westmoreland county bar.

Jesse E. B. Cunningham was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1868, and there spent the first five years of his life, his parents moving to Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county, in 1873. After completing high school study he entered Washington and Jefferson College, there remaining two years. After teaching school one year he began the study of law under Joseph A. McCurdy, of the Westmoreland bar, located in Greensburg, the county seat. He continued study under Mr. McCurdy until his admission to the bar, September 26, 1893. The partnership, McCurdy & Cunningham (preceptor and student), was then formed, that firm, continuing in business in Greensburg until 1906, becoming one of the strong and successful law firms of the Westmoreland bar. In 1900 Mr. Cunningham was elected district attorney for Westmoreland county, an office he held for six years, being reëlected in 1903. His record as district attorney was an excellent one, and upon retiring from that office he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania, and in 1907 removed to Harrisburg and began eight years of service in that important office, which he resigned in 1915. During his eight years of State service Mr. Cunningham served as deputy under Attorney-Generals M. Hampton Todd, John C. Bell, and Francis Shunk Brown.

After leaving the attorney-general's office, Mr. Cunningham resumed private law practice, locating in Harrisburg, where he specializes in corporation law. He is associated with Charles H. Bergner, solicitor for the Pennsylvania and Cumberland Valley railroads and commands the patronage of an influential clientele. He ranks high in his profession, and as a citizen has met fairly every obligation. He is a member of the County, State and National Bar Association; is affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order; is a member of the board of managers of Harrisburg Hospital; a trustee of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City; and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, in religious preference a Presbyterian. At the Centennial Celebration of Washington and Jefferson College in 1903 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Cunningham by the college, and a few years later the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. His clubs are the Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Golf, the last-named club affording him opportunity to indulge in out-of-doors recreation, including his favorite diversion, golf.

Mr. Cunningham married, July 5, 1894, Miss Clyde Beaumont, of Greensburg, who died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1919.

EMANUEL JAMES BONBRAKE.

The name Bonbrake is an old and honored one in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where the ancestor came between 1745 and 1765, Daniel (Binebreck) Bonbrake then receiving a warrant for land at Grindstone Hill, which at that time was a part of Cumberland county. From him has sprung a numerous family, a characteristic of the race being their tall stature, one family, it is said, having furnished seven sons to the American army in 1812 all over six feet in height. Some of the early members of the Franklin county family were stonecutters, as the well-filled churchyard of old Grindstone Hill church gives abundant evidence. Farming, however, has been the usual occupation, although there have been merchants, lawyers, ministers and physicians in all generations. This review deals with the career of Emanuel James Bonbrake, who chose the law, but owing to physical reasons laid his ambition aside, and has confined his law business to Orphans' Court and general office practice. He has won high standing in these departments of his practice, and the public has given him its entire confidence, looking with approval upon any movement he endorses.

Emanuel J. Bonbrake is a grandson of Conrad Bonbrake, 1768-1844, who about the beginning of the nineteenth century bought lands along Antietam creek, which still belongs to his descendants. He left four sons and three daughters; John Bonbrake, 1796-1866, one of these sons, was a teacher, surveyor and farmer. He married Susanna Weyant, 1796-1836, daughter of John Weyant. They were the parents of five children: Nicholas; John B., who moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1865; Emanuel James, of further mention; Julia Ann, married James H. Gordon; and Maria, who married David B. Russell.

Emanuel James Bonbrake was born at the farm on the banks of Antietam creek, two miles east of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and has always resided in Franklin county. He was educated in the district public schools, and in 1849 passed a teacher's examination and was assigned to Mt. Vernon School. He used the money thus earned to finance further education for himself, and in 1850 entered the preparatory department of Marshall College at Mercersburg. For several years he taught school in the winter months and attended college in the summer, keeping up with his class no matter how much time he was absent. He attended Marshall College after it was moved to Lancaster in 1853, when it was consolidated with Franklin College, and in 1855 was valedictorian of the graduating class, an honor which at that college is given not to the best student, but to the best writer and speaker if he has a standing at all creditable in his studies. The young man had excelled in public performances upon the platform, and some of his orations yet live.

After graduation he taught an academy for boys and young men in Camden, Delaware, then, in 1856, became head of Mercersburg Academy. In 1857 he completed the study of law in the offices of Cessna & Shannon, in Bedford, Pennsylvania, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. He traveled in the West for nearly a year, then, in 1859, located in Chambersburg. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with Captain George Eyster, who afterward, and for seventeen years, was treasurer of the city of Philadelphia. From the beginning Mr. Bonbrake was more than ordinarily successful, but hard work, close confinement and study broke his health and in two years he broke down. Then he adopted the only course open to him, curbed his ambition and set his aims within his physical ability to attain. He has since practiced only in the Orphans' Court and as office practitioner. While these are most important departments of law practice, they are less exacting and strenuous than court room practice and entirely within Mr. Bonbrake's physical limit. He is wise in counsel, able and candid in negotiation and scrupulously exact in all business dealings. In his public spirit he has sought the advancement of Chambersburg, and accomplished it. He founded a successful agricultural fair company, and was instrumental in bringing the Wolf & Hamaker Mill Works and the Taylor Manufacturing Company to his borough. At his farm he brought in the first thoroughbred Guernsey cattle and has encouraged better stock for the farmers.

A Republican in politics, he has never sought office and with the exception of service on the school board or as burgess has accepted none. A warm friend of the cause of education, he long served Mercersburg as treasurer and as a member of the College Board of Regents. In religious faith he is a member of the Reformed church.

Mr. Bonbrake married, in 1861, Eliza Belle Oakes, of Chambersburg, and they were the parents of three children: Jessie (Mrs. P. B. Montgomery); Lillian (Mrs. J. Ross Snively); and Norman Leroy, of whom further.

Norman Leroy Bonbrake was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, Mercersburg College and Cornell University, receiving his degree LL. B. from the law school of the university in 1896, and in September, 1896, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He was attorney for the city of Chambersburg in 1898-99; member of Pennsylvania Legislature in 1906, serving on committees, Judiciary General, Corporations and Ways and Means. He is highly regarded by his brethren in the profession and the public at large, and is one of the most gifted orators at the local bar. He is a member of Delta Chi and Masonic fraternities, as well as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Knights of Pythias.

HUGH CONWAY DORWORTH.

In legal circles in Venango county, Hugh Conway Dorworth stands among the leaders, having a record of twenty-four years of activity in his chosen profession. Mr. Dorworth is a son of James Louis Dorworth, who was born in Richland township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and throughout his lifetime was a practicing attorney in Oil City. He was a man of considerable prominence in the community, a Republican by political affiliation, and highly esteemed by all. He married Alice Gray Thompson, who was born in Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

Hugh Conway Dorworth was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1873. Receiving his elementary education at the public schools of his native place, he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1888. Entering Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1892, following which he entered the law offices of John L. Mattox, where he spent four years in the study of law under the able preceptorship of Mr. Mattox. Admitted to the bar in 1898, Mr. Dorworth became identified with the Ohio Oil Company, and for four years had charge of their leasehold and land department. In December of 1902 he began active practice in Oil City, in partnership with William H. Weigle, continuing thus until 1908. At that time Mr. Dorworth became general counsel for the various concerns which stand in a subsidiary relation to the Standard Oil Company, and is still engaged in the broadly exacting duties connected with this position.

Supporting the Republican party in his political activities, Mr. Dorworth served for three years as county solicitor of Venango county. His time is largely absorbed by his professional work, and he finds scant leisure for outside interests, but is a member of the Ivy Club. He attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Dorworth married, on April 27, 1898, Margaret Ann Dougherty, who was born in Oil City and is a daughter of William and Mary (Ford) Dougherty. Her father was born in Glens Falls, New York, and her mother in County Monaghan, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Dorworth have six children: James Louis, gauger for the National Transit Company, of Oil City, who married Madge Barrett, and has one daughter, Margaret Ann; Mary C., now attending Allegheny College; Alice G.; Wilhelmina; Helen Louise; and John D.

CHARLES GROSH BAKER.

Charles G. Baker, a native son of old Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has for nearly a quarter of a century been a practitioner at the bar of his native county, as was his father, Daniel G. Baker, before him. During his entire career at the bar, Mr. Baker has practiced in the city of Lancaster, and has there won his way to the front rank among the eminent members of the Lancaster county bar.

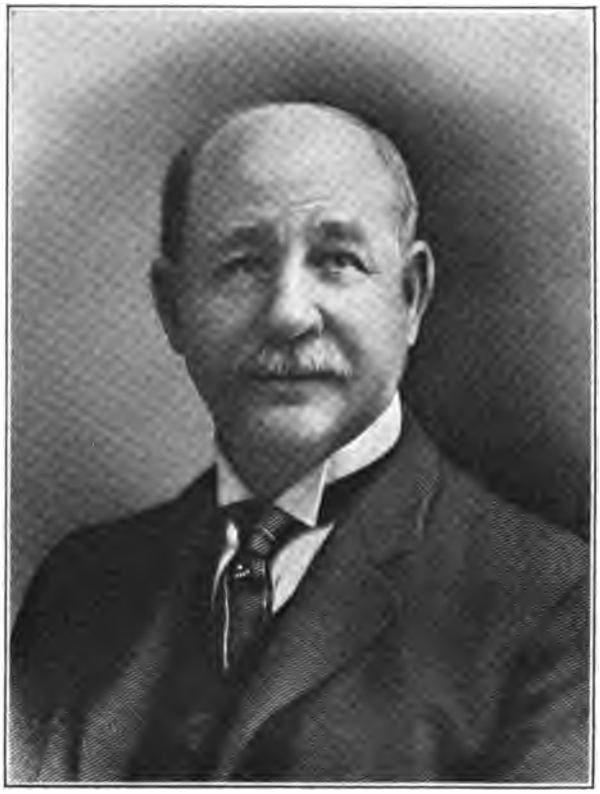
Charles G. Baker, son of Daniel G. and Susan E. Baker, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1875, and there completed public school study, with high school graduation in 1892. He later entered Franklin and Marshall College (Lancaster), receiving from that institution in 1897 the degree A. B., and in 1900 the degree A. M. After graduation from Franklin and Marshall College he entered Columbia University Law School, there remaining a student until 1898. He finished law study under the preceptorship of Judge Charles I. Landis, of the Court of Common Pleas, of Pennsylvania, and the same year was admitted to the Lancaster bar, where his career has been one of honorable success. He is solicitor for the Farmers' Trust Company, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and serves professionally a large clientele. He has confined himself closely to his profession, and has neither business relations nor political ambitions to be satisfied. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Lancaster County Bar Association, and is held in high repute by his brethren of these associations as a lawyer of learning and ability.

Mr. Baker is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Lancaster, is a member of the board of managers of the Lancaster Country Club, is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Presbyterian.

Mr. Baker married, in Lancaster, February 2, 1905, Miriam Rengier, daughter of Charles F. and Anna (Krample) Rengier.

JAMES BARBER KRAUSE.

Son and grandson of ministers of the Evangelical Association of America, James B. Krause inherited his professional instincts from worthy sources, and in his achievement at the bar and in business has brought no reproach to their honored names. He is a great-grandson of Christian Krause, whose ancestor, either John or Jacob Krause, landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from the "Speedwell," August 17, 1727, coming from the Rhine provinces of Germany, settling first in Lehigh, then in Berks county, Pennsylvania, from whence came Christian Krause, to Middle Creek township, now in Union county, during the last decade of the eighteenth century. His farm of 400 acres there was divided between his sons, John, Philip, Henry and Daniel, the last-named being the grandfather of James B. Krause.



James B. Krause

Daniel Krause was born, lived and died at the homestead farm in Middle Creek township; married Hannah Waters, and they were the parents of Rev. Abraham Krause, who was born at the homestead in Middle Creek township, Union county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1823, died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1893, after a useful career as a minister of the Gospel. He married, February 8, 1843, Lavina Barber, daughter of Rev. James Barber, and they were the parents of five children: Sarah Jane, married Noah C. Goodling; James Barber, of further mention; Mary Alice, married Rev. G. H. Schley; Anna Caroline, married Henry C. Jack; and Emma Catherine.

James B. Krause was born in Aaronsburg, Center county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1854, son of Rev. Abraham and Lavina (Barber) Krause, his father a minister of the Evangelical Association of America, his mother a daughter of Rev. James Barber, of the same church. His father was subject to change under the law of the church governing him, and in the various towns in which the father was pastor, the son attended the public schools, principally in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. He obtained in this way a good preparatory education and later entered Central Pennsylvania College, whence he was graduated, class of 1875. He then taught in the public schools of Lycoming county, his preparatory study having included courses at the State Normal School. For five years after college graduation he taught school and pursued a course of law study, having registered in the office of Hon. Oliver H. Reighard, late of the Lycoming county bar. In March, 1878, he was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county and at once entered into partnership with James S. Lewars, they practicing successfully for five years, when Mr. Lewars retired. Upon the dissolution of the firm, Krause & Lewars, the senior member continued alone and has never since had a partner.

As a lawyer Mr. Krause has in later years specialized in trust estates and corporation law, and has become closely allied with the large business enterprises of the city of Williamsport. He is a director of the Northern Central Trust Company of Williamsport; a director of all public utility corporations of his city (this including all light, power, water, electric, and street car companies); is a director of The Grit Publishing Company, publishing "Grit" (probably Pennsylvania's most popular and widely read Sunday newspaper); director of the Kline Hardware Company, and treasurer of the Vallamont Land Company; all of Williamsport. The Vallamont Land Company in 1889 purchased the Packer farm lying north of and adjacent to Williamsport. That farm, containing four hundred acres, has since been converted into the suburb of "Vallamont," which with its beautiful streets, drives and dwellings is known as Williamsport's beautiful suburb. He has much to do with the forming and merging of the various interests, and has been one of Williamsport's most active men, and has always maintained his law practice and served well a large clientele.

When a young man Mr. Krause served five years in the Pennsylvania National Guard (State Militia), Company G, Williamsport's famous organization. In politics he is a Republican, influential in the party, an effective campaign orator, but never a candidate himself. In Freemasonry he has attained all American degrees, being an active thirty-third degree member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted

Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. On his way to this distinction he has gathered all the honors of the Scottish Rite, being a past chief officer of the Lodge of Perfection; Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapter of Rose Croix, and Williamsport Consistory. In the York Rite he is a past master of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, Free and Accepted Masons, and past grand master of Pennsylvania; and is a past commander of Baldwin Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar. He is president of the board of trustees of Howard Memorial Cathedral, and of the Masonic Temple Association, the local homes of the Scottish and York Rites in Williamsport. His clubs are the Ross, Republican, Howard and Country, all of Williamsport; the Dunwoody of Lycoming county and Wallops Island of Virginia, the last two named being hunting and fishing clubs, sports of which Mr. Krause has always been fond of. In religious belief he is true to the faith of his father, Rev. Abraham Krause, and his grandfather, Rev. James Barber, the latter one of the "fathers" of the Evangelical Association of America, and president of the first general conference.

Mr. Krause married, May 11, 1882, Margaret Jane Champion, daughter of Mark Adams and Anna Marie (Kauder) Champion; her father born in Tuckahoe, New Jersey, son of Joseph Champion, who settled at "McKinneys Forge" on Lycoming creek, Lycoming county, in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Krause are the parents of two children: 1. Mark Champion, born at Williamsport, July 3, 1883, attended Cornell University, member of the class of 1906, now a civil engineer of Williamsport; he married Mary Curts, and they have three children: Isabell, Margaret Jane, and James Barber Krause, 2nd. 2. Anna Marie, born August 30, 1894, married Captain Frank W. Davis, of New York City, sales manager. They have a son, John Krause Davis.

F. LYMAN WINDOLPH.

F. Lyman Windolph was born in Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on June 10, 1889, a son of Jacob Rathvon Windolph, who is a native of Lancaster county, and Frances (Grugan) Windolph, who was born in Philadelphia. Both his father and mother are living and reside in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was educated at The Yeates School, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1905, and at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Windolph studied law in the office of Coyle & Keller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1911. He has practiced law continuously since that time, being a member of the bar of Lancaster county as well as of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the District Court of the United States. He is a member of the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar associations. He is associate solicitor for the Northern Trust and Savings Company, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and has other reputable and influential clients.

In addition to his legal activities, Mr. Windolph has from time to time contributed various articles to magazines, among others: "Private Judgment and Inefficiency" (The Review, now The Independent and Weekly Review, 1919), "Two Sins Against Tolerance" (The Atlantic

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Monthly, 1920), and "An Open Letter to the Conservative Majority" (The Weekly Review, now The Independent and Weekly Review, 1921).

On October 29, 1918, Mr. Windolph was commissioned (directly from civil life) as a first lieutenant, Army Service Corps, United States army, and was honorably discharged at Camp Upton on December 11, 1918.

Mr. Windolph is a member of Theta chapter of Pennsylvania, Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, of which he is president (1922); of the American Legion; the Hamilton Club, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and the Lancaster Country Club. His favorite recreation is tennis.

Mr. Windolph was married, on December 31, 1921, to Margaret J. Leader, daughter of Daniel H. and Margaret J. Leader. In politics Mr. Windolph is a Republican.

THOMAS EVANS COCHRAN.

Thomas Evans Cochran was the son of Dr. Richard Ellis and Eliza Frances (Evans) Cochran. His father was one of the early graduates from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and practiced medicine at Middletown, Delaware, until the year 1824, when he moved to Columbia, Pennsylvania, where he continued to practice his profession until the time of his death in September, 1854, when he fell a victim to the epidemic of Asiatic cholera which prevailed in that town.

Thomas Evans Cochran was born near Middletown, Delaware, on March 23, 1813. He attended the Newark (Delaware) Academy and when ten years of age went with his parents, who moved to Columbia, Pennsylvania, where he grew up. While he remained in Columbia he became the assistant editor and afterward editor of "The Columbia Spy." About 1834 he moved to York, Pennsylvania, and became the editor and one of the publishers of the "York Republican." He was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania during the sessions of 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, and was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania in 1859—the first Republican to be elected to a State office in that Commonwealth—and his election in 1859 in the great State of Pennsylvania made possible the election of Andrew G. Curtin to the office of Governor in October, 1860, and of Abraham Lincoln the following November. As a Whig Mr. Cochran represented his Congressional District in the National Convention of that party in 1840, and as a Republican he was a delegate to the National Conventions of the party in 1860, 1864 and 1868. Mr. Cochran entered upon the study of law under the præceptorship of the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, a distinguished member of the bar of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar on December 6, 1842. He immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession and for almost forty years served a large clientele, with distinguished success. His high personal character, great intellectual ability and legal attainments, gave him a high place at the bar of his State and in the community in which he lived. On April 1, 1860, before entering upon his official duties as auditor-general, Mr. Cochran entered into a partnership in the practice of law with William Hay, Esq., one of the younger members of the bar of York county, and that partnership continued until the death of Mr. Cochran.

Mr. Cochran was a member of the convention which prepared the present Constitution of Pennsylvania and was one of two members of that body who served upon three of its standing committees. He was chairman of the important committee on Railroads and Canals, and also served on committees on Accounts and Expenditures, and on Printing and Binding. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church of York, and for many years served as a vestryman of that church.

On April 14, 1853, Mr. Cochran was married to Anna Maria Barnitz, of York, Pennsylvania, who died on January 11, 1882, aged sixty-two years. Four children were born of this marriage: Eliza Evans and Alice Lisle, who are now deceased; and Emma Barnitz and Richard Ellis, who are still living, a sketch of the latter following.

RICHARD ELLIS COCHRAN.

Richard Ellis Cochran, son of Thomas Evans and Anna Maria (Barnitz) Cochran (see preceding sketch), was born at York, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1857. He was educated at the York County Academy and the York Collegiate Institute, completing the courses of the latter institution in June, 1876. He read law under the præceptorship of his father in York, and on February 15, 1879, was admitted to the bar of York county.

In May, 1883, he formed a partnership with Smyser Williams, Esq., and until February 1, 1912, they practiced as Cochran & Williams. On the latter date George Hay Kain was admitted to the firm, whose name then became Cochran, Williams & Kain. Mr. Williams died on July 10, 1920, but the firm name remained unchanged, Mr. Cochran and Mr. Kain continuing the business.

The firm is counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the York Water Company, the York National Bank, the York Trust Company and other corporation and business houses of the city, and has a large and varied practice.

In politics Mr. Cochran is a Republican, and from October 20, 1897, until March 2, 1899, under appointment of Governor Hastings, he served as deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, and is a member of York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Howell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and York Commandery, Knights Templar. From 1902 until 1912 he was district deputy grand master of the Forty-second Masonic District of Pennsylvania.

LYMAN D. GILBERT.

Lyman D. Gilbert, the eldest child of Henry and Harriet (Spencer) Gilbert, was born August 17, 1845, in Harrisburg, and died there, May 4, 1914. He attended a primary school which was conducted in the building which stood in part upon the plot of ground now occupied by his home. He finished his preparatory education at the Harrisburg Academy, under the direction of the late Professor Jacob N. Seiler, and graduated at Yale. He became a member of the class of 1865 in the early part of its sophomore term. After graduation he commenced the study of law in his native city, in the office of John C. Kunkel, and became a member of the bar of Dauphin county on August 26, 1868.

Soon after his entrance upon legal practice he formed a partnership with John B. McPherson, now United States district judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Gilbert & McPher-

Lyman D Gilbert

son. Subsequently Wayne MacVeagh became a member of that firm and remained such until he removed to Philadelphia. On March 21, 1873, Samuel E. Dimmick, then attorney-general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, offered, and Mr. Gilbert accepted, the position of deputy attorney-general. He filled that office for nine years, serving the Commonwealth in that position during the two terms of Governor John F. Hartranft and part of the term of Governor Henry M. Hoyt.

On account of his desire to devote himself exclusively to personal professional business he twice tendered his official resignation, but both resignations were declined. In 1882 Governor Hoyt tendered Mr. Gilbert the appointment of law judge of the courts of Dauphin county. This he declined, and when the tender of that position was made to and accepted by his partner, Judge McPherson, Mr. Gilbert, for the third time, offered his resignation; and as the then attorney-general, Henry W. Palmer, was unwilling to act upon it, Mr. Gilbert personally accepted it. He resumed his professional business and conducted it under his own name until the latter part of the year 1882, when he formed a partnership under the firm name of Weiss & Gilbert, which continued until his partner, John H. Weiss, became a law judge of the courts of Dauphin county. Since that time Mr. Gilbert has conducted his legal business in his own name. He was for a time associated with Charles H. Bergner.

During his term as deputy attorney-general, he was engaged in the trial of all the important civil cases of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, both in its own courts and in various courts of the United States, including the United States Supreme Court. In 1875 Samuel E. Dimmick, then attorney-general, died, and for more than two months Mr. Gilbert, at the age of thirty years, alone conducted the business of the attorney-general of Pennsylvania. His official service brought him into association with and in opposition to many of the leaders of the bar of Pennsylvania, whose names and services are part of the history of the United States.

He was for many years a solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its affiliated corporations, the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, and the Valley Railways Company; and has been attorney for very many corporations, created by other States as well as by Pennsylvania. The Standard Oil Company has been one of his clients. He has been the adviser of many of the officers of the Commonwealth, and has been concerned in very many of the notable State litigations of the last thirty years. When the Military Court of Inquiry made its examination of the conduct of Major M. A. Reno, in what is known as the Custer Fight, Mr. Gilbert was the counsel of Major Reno, and succeeded in acquitting his client of the charges made against his personal courage and military conduct. His practice has been diverse, important and profitable. He repeatedly refused offers of legal partnership in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia. He declined a very important place in the office of the attorney-general of the United States during the term of service of Wayne MacVeagh. He refused the office of solicitor of the United States Treasury when Benjamin Harrison was President. Three times he received and declined tenders of appointments to judgeships in Pennsylvania. When P. C. Knox was attorney-general of the United States he paid Mr. Gilbert the compliment of offering him a high legal position, which was also declined.

Mr. Gilbert has been president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Dauphin County Law Association, and of the Yale Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania. For ten years he was chairman of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, accepting and retaining that position because of his interest in the work of attempting to reform criminal offenders committed to the care of that institution. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1892, and to the conference on combinations and trusts held in Chicago, in 1899. Various other political appointments and preferments have been offered him, but, with the above exceptions, none of them have been accepted. He was a member of a number of clubs, in his own city and elsewhere. But the club in whose membership he most delights is the Tourilli Fish and Game Club, of Canada, which he had been in the habit of visiting annually for about twenty years, in company with his friend, D. T. Watson, of the bar of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Gilbert was married, in 1888, to Gabriella Cameron, daughter of George Cameron, of Petersburg, Virginia. During six months of each year, Mr. Gilbert lived in his home on the banks of the Susquehanna river, in the city of Harrisburg; and during the balance of the year, at his country home, Fairfield House, on the southern side of the Cumberland valley, in the midst of pastoral scenery.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

Daniel Dougherty, the silver-tongued orator of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was largely endowed with wit and eloquence by his paternal ancestor, a native of Erin's green shores. His mother was a daughter of a soldier in the War of 1812, who met his death at the battle of Lake Erie.

Daniel Dougherty was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1826, but he obtained his preliminary education in a school in Chester, Pennsylvania, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a course of study in a Friends' School in Philadelphia. His tastes and inclinations lead him to adopt the legal profession, and from 1844 to 1849 he was a clerk in the office of William and Samuel Badger, attorneys. In the latter-named year he was admitted to the bar of his native city and soon gained notoriety as an orator and humorist, as well as a successful pleader in the courts.

A Democrat in politics, he supported the administration in prosecuting the war against secession; a strong friend of the national government as a political speaker, his voice, vibrating with eloquence, was always for the preservation of the Union. He worked earnestly for the reëlection of President Lincoln in 1864, and made the speech of welcome at the Union League Club, of which he was one of the founders, at the reception given that presidential martyr. He subsequently, however, acted with the Democratic party, and as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880, made the nomination address introducing the name of General Winfield Scott Hancock for President; he performed a similar service at the convention in 1888, when he placed Grover Cleveland in nomination.

Mr. Dougherty removed to New York City in 1889, where he continued the active practice of his profession, which was brought to an abrupt close by his death at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 5,

Harry L. [illegible] Jr.

1892. One of his most notable addresses was delivered at the opening of the Lay Congress of the Roman Catholic church at Baltimore, Maryland, November 11, 1889; this attracted universal attention, and Notre Dame University, by permission of the Pope, presented him with the Laetare Medal, which is the highest honor that can be bestowed on a Catholic layman by that institution. He was also an executor of the will of Edwin Forrest, and a trustee of Forrest Home for Aged Actors. Mr. Dougherty's lectures on "The Stage" and "Orators and Oratory" were greatly admired; among his noteworthy addresses is one delivered before the literary societies of Lafayette College, which was quoted and commented on by Lord Lytton, in the House of Commons (1859).

HARRY LYMAN RAUB, JR., A. B., A. M.

A native son of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, a law student under eminent Lancaster lawyers, and since 1917 a member of the Lancaster bar, there is nothing to cloud his title to that distinction. He is a son of Harry Lyman and Alice Rebecca (Shultz) Raub, his father a member of the hardware firm of Reilly Brothers & Raub, and of the Raub Supply Company, two prosperous Lancaster mercantile enterprises.

Harry Lyman Raub, Jr., was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1893. After being graduated from Franklin and Marshall Academy he entered Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1914; A. M., class of 1915. He read law for two years in the offices of John E. Snyder, O. S. Scheaffer and F. Lyman Windolph, all members of the Lancaster county bar, and in 1917 was himself admitted to practice at that bar. He began practice in Lancaster the same year, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1919, and to all State and Federal courts of the district.

During the World War period, 1917-18, he was a candidate for a commission at the Officers' Training Camp, at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, and was made a first lieutenant of Company D, 810th Pioneer Infantry, stationed at Camp Greene, in North Carolina. He was honorably discharged in December, 1918. In politics he is a Republican, and the present solicitor for the city of Lancaster, elected in 1922. His Masonic affiliations are with Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 43; Goodwin Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters; Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; Harrisburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree); and Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Other affiliations are with Conestoga Council, No. 22, Order of Independent Americans; Herschel Lodge, No. 123, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Conestoga Council, No. 463, Royal Arcanum; Lancaster Lodge, No. 134, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; American Legion, and Military Order of Foreign Wars. His clubs are the Hamilton and Lancaster Country; his fraternity Phi Kappa Psi. In church relation he is connected with the First Reformed of Lancaster.

Mr. Raub married, in Lancaster, June 8, 1918, Eleanor Vogel Gerhart, daughter of Paul and Eliza Atlee (Baumgardner) Gerhart. Mr. and Mrs. Raub are the parents of a son, Harry Lyman (3) Raub, born October 22, 1919.

JOHN BERGEN STEVENS.

For nearly two decades John Bergen Stevens has practiced law at the Berks county (Pennsylvania) bar, the twentieth century finding him still a law student under the preceptorship of his honored father, Garrett Barcalow Stevens, who for thirty-nine years (1872-1911) practiced at the same bar to which his son was admitted in 1902. The city of Reading was the home as well as the professional residence of Garrett B. Stevens, although he was not a native son, an honor, however, that attaches to his son, John B. Stevens, whose entire life has been spent in Reading. Garrett B. Stevens was a lawyer of high attainment, learned in the law and skilled in its application. For a number of years, 1894-1908, he was the senior member of the law firm, Stevens & Stevens, his associate, William Kerper Stevens (no relation), being appointed additional law judge for Berks county on September 10, 1908. John B. Stevens and Garrett Stevens, sons of Garrett B., both embraced the law, studied in their father's office (then Stevens & Stevens), and were admitted to the Berks county bar, Garrett being admitted on December 20, 1899, and John B. on November 10, 1902. Both have attained eminence at that bar and have rendered important service, professional and public. A love for the law as a profession and of Democracy as a political faith was the heritage of both sons.

The Stevens family in this branch trace to Holland, the American ancestor settling in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, prior to the coming of William Penn. John B. Stevens, the principal character of this review, is a son of Garrett B. and M. Catherine (Zeller) Stevens, grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barcalow) Stevens, and great-grandson of Abraham Stevens, a merchant. Elizabeth (Barcalow) Stevens was a daughter of Garrett Barcalow, a Bucks county farmer. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barcalow) Stevens were the parents of seven children, Garrett Barcalow Stevens being the youngest. Benjamin Stevens died in 1895, aged eighty-seven, his wife, Elizabeth (Barcalow) Stevens, dying in 1898, in her eighty-eighth year.

Garrett Barcalow Stevens was born September 29, 1848, and obtained a good education. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and practiced his profession in Reading, Pennsylvania, until 1911. He married, November 19, 1876, M. Catherine Zeller, daughter of John Zeller, and they are the parents of five children: Garrett, a graduate of Yale, A. B., 1897, an attorney-at-law; Wallace, a graduate of Harvard, A. B., 1901, an attorney-at-law; John Bergen, of further mention; Elizabeth; and M. Catherine, who died at St. Nazaire, France, where she was with the Red Cross during the World War, and after her death awarded medal and citation for meritorious service.

John Bergen Stevens, third son of Garrett Barcalow and M. Catherine (Zeller) Stevens, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1880. After completing public school courses of study with graduation from the Reading Boys' High School, class of 1897, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1901. He then began the study of law under his father, who was then a member of the law firm, Stevens & Stevens, and on November 10, 1902, was admitted to practice at the Berks county bar. He has since been admitted to the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and since his admission in 1902 has been continuously in practice in Reading. After the dissolu-

John B.

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Wm. S. Snyder.

tion of the partnership, Stevens & Stevens, in 1908, Garrett B. Stevens admitted his son and until the year 1911 they practiced under the firm name of G. B. & J. B. Stevens. Since 1911 John B. Stevens has practiced alone, his practice extending to all State and Federal courts of the Reading district and to the Pennsylvania Superior and Supreme courts. He is a member of the various bar associations and highly rated in his profession.

Mr. Stevens has important business connections, being treasurer of the Thomas Jackson & Son Company, cordage manufacturers, established in 1829; vice-president of the Wyomissing Glazed Paper Company; and director of the Northwestern Trust Company of Reading. In politics he is a Democrat, is an effective campaign speaker, but has never sought nor accepted political office. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity; Friars' Senior Society (University of Pennsylvania); Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Wyomissing Club; and the First Presbyterian Church.

In Evanston, Illinois, January 19, 1910, John B. Stevens married Elizabeth Hatch, daughter of Burgess Singleton and Sarah (Kerr) Hatch. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of two children: Eleanor, born February 10, 1911; and John Bergen, Jr., born September 7, 1916.

WILLIAM S. SNYDER.

Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania, naturally attracts much of the best legal talent of the State, so that the bar of Dauphin county has an unusually large number of eminent representatives, many of whom maintain the highest legal traditions and are recognized as authorities in many departments of the law. Among these gentlemen there is no name more deservedly honored than that of William Stees Snyder, who, although not a native of that region, has, in his long career as attorney there, become unusually closely identified with its general life and public affairs.

Born October 11, 1870, at Millerstown, Perry county, Pennsylvania, William Stees Snyder was a son of David and Margaret A. (Foster) Snyder, old and highly honored residents of that town. Mr. Snyder's education was obtained at the local public schools of his native town, in the high school of which he was prepared for a collegiate course, at the Millersville (Pennsylvania) Normal School and finally at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1894, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He later received from the same institution the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His course at the normal school had been taken with the intention of fitting him for the profession of teaching, which at that time he desired to follow, and accordingly, after his graduation from college, he engaged in this line of work. He was appointed principal of the public schools of Duncannon, Pennsylvania, and filled this responsible post during four consecutive years. During the latter part of this period, however, Mr. Snyder came to the conclusion that for one of his talents and abilities the law offered greater opportunities than his former line of work, and accordingly, in 1898, he came to Harrisburg and entering the law office of the Hon. J. A. Stranahan, there took up the study of his chosen subject. Mr. Stranahan was one of the most eminent attorneys of Harrisburg at that time and it was under his preceptorship that young Mr. Snyder continued his studies for three years. It was in 1901 that he was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, and in 1902 he became associated with the law firm of Olmsted & Stam. He thus began an association which has continued to the present day and in which he rapidly rose to prominence in the legal world of Harrisburg. Upon the withdrawal from the firm of both Messrs. Olmsted and Stamm at different times, the large law business of the company passed into the hands of Mr. Snyder, who at the present time is the senior member of this old and well known firm. Much of the most important litigation of the city and county is handled by this office and Mr. Snyder has been admitted to practice in the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, the United States district courts, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Snyder takes a keen interest in the general welfare of the profession and is an active member of the Dauphin County Bar Association, lending the weight of his intellect and influence to the best interests of the profession. Mr. Snyder is a staunch member of the Republican party, and while not a politician in any sense of the word, is nevertheless actively interested in the conduct of public affairs. In his religious belief Mr. Snyder is a Methodist and is prominently connected with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Harrisburg, having served that body in the office of trustee for a considerable term of years. He is one of the most prominent Free Masons in that region, and has taken his thirty-third degree in the order, being affiliated with Robert Burns Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Perseverance Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Harrisburg Council, Royal and Select Masters; Harrisburg Commandery, Knights Templar; Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Harrisburg Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret.

William Stees Snyder married, in June, 1906, Jennie M. Zimmerman, a daughter of Lucien C. and Clara R. (Steele) Zimmerman, of Duncannon, Pennsylvania. One child has been born of this union, a daughter, Helen Ruth Snyder.

Beyond doubt one of the most remarkable and characteristic changes wrought in the epoch of change and progress, has been that which has occurred in the general attitude of the learned professions towards their own subject matters and scientific knowledge generally. In the past they were considered the conservators of old knowledge, and those who have been their most authoritative spokesmen have multiplied proofs indefinitely that new theories, and even new facts, however well substantiated, were unwelcome and need expect no recognition by the learned confraternities. The hardships and persecutions of the pioneers in the realm of thought and knowledge in days gone by bear ample witness to this intolerance, and intolerance so universally associated with formal learning as to have often called down upon it no little popular ridicule and to have converted such a word as pedant into a term of reproach. But to-day all this is changed and it might even be urged that in some quarters there is even a too ready acceptance of hypotheses unconfirmed and statements of what may prove to be pseudo facts. But this is only in certain irresponsible quarters and the professions in general now occupy a most praiseworthy attitude towards knowledge new or old, subjecting

J M Keller

both to the searching scrutiny of modern scientific methods and retaining or rejecting each impartially as it endures this test. Take, for example, the profession of law, and note the leaders and recognized authorities therein. They are in nine cases out of ten the very pioneers who might have suffered for their progressive views if the old intolerance had remained. It may with truth be said that in two senses evolution has had to do with this great change. In the first sense it has, of course, played the same role in the development of scientific thought as it does with all living, growing things, bringing it into closer correspondence with its environment; and in the second sense the doctrine of evolution has made a direct alteration in our attitude towards all knowledge, destroying the old notion that it was a thing that had been revealed once and for all from a supernatural source and supplying the more rational idea that it is something that we achieve for ourselves with painstaking effort, and thus making us the more willing to accept discoveries and innovations. Although there are doubtless members of the legal profession that still incline to the old standpoint, yet their voice is drowned in that of the great majority of their fellows, for there are but few in these ranks who do not accept the doctrine of evolution and all that this revolutionary belief involves. A good example of this type of attorney now dominant in the profession may be found in Mr. Snyder, a man at the head of his profession and a recognized leader of the bar and authority on questions in his profession throughout the region.

JOHN WILLIAM HELLER.

Now an octogenarian, but not entirely retired from the practice of the profession which he embraced when a young man of twenty-five and with which he has been identified for sixty years, John W. Heller is now, January, 1922, one of the oldest lawyers in York county, or in fact in the whole State. He was first admitted to the bar in 1863 and two years later came to York, Pennsylvania, and the same year was admitted to the York county bar, fifty-seven years ago. His career has been a remarkably active and successful one, possibly no lawyer in the State surpassing him in reputation as a criminal lawyer. He was long the active leader of the York county Democracy, and his voice is yet a potent one in party councils. So prominent a professional and public man must have other strong characteristics, and Mr. Heller has several, but perhaps the one by which he could be the easiest identified is his fondness for hunting wild game. He is known all over York county, wherever sportsmen congregate, as one of the very best shots in the county, and it has been but a little while since this fine old sportsman has given up the sports of the chase. He is an honor to the profession which he has so long adorned, an honor to the party that accepted his leadership, and to the city to which he came in his youthful manhood, the city where he has seen his hopes end in fruition and where he has won honor and respect from the entire community.

The Hellers came to Adams county, Pennsylvania, in the person of the great-grandfather of John W. Heller, and there his grandson, Rev. Jeremiah Heller, a minister of the German Reformed church, was born. In the pursuit of his holy calling Rev. Mr. Heller was located in different towns of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and while pastor of the Woodstock church in Rockingham county, Virginia, his son, John W. Heller, was born.

John W. Heller, one of the four sons born to Rev. Jeremiah and Sarah Eliza (Fisher) Heller, was born October 24, 1838. His father became pastor of the Fremont (Ohio) German Reformed Church, and there the lad completed public school study, passing thence to Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. After completing classical study he read law under the direction of Thomas P. Finefrock, of the Ohio bar, and in 1863 Mr. Heller was admitted to practice at the bar of that State. He located in York, Pennsylvania, in 1865, and on February 13 of that year was admitted to the York county bar, of which he is still an honored member (January, 1922).

Mr. Heller soon won public approval and was soon recognized as a young man of ability and worth. Admission to all State and Federal courts of the district followed and to the Supreme Court of both State and Nation. In 1867 he was elected district attorney for York county, and he has been counsel to the board of county commissioners and for various county officials. His practice has always been large and he has been connected with many important cases. He is perhaps best known as a criminal lawyer, but his practice has always been general in its character. He is a member of the York County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, and has always been highly regarded by his brethren of the profession.

In politics Mr. Heller has always been an ardent Democrat and for many years was one of the recognized leaders of the party in York county. He was a strong campaigner, very popular on the "stump," and a tower of strength to any principle or cause he championed. He never sought office for himself of a political character, and although elected district attorney as a Democrat, that office is more a professional than a political one. He is now a member of the County Board of Viewers; a member of the Reformed Church of York; and of several fraternal, professional and political organizations.

In 1861 Mr. Heller enlisted in the Union army, going out with the "three months' men" called for by President Lincoln, his service being with Company F, 8th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private.

Mr. Heller married, February 21, 1867, Elmira Jane Engles, who died September 9, 1920, daughter of Jesse and Elmira Engles, of York, her father at one time sheriff of York county, Pennsylvania. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heller: Thomas, Engles, George W., John W. (2), Henry T., Sarah E., Frances L., and one son, Frederick, who died in infancy. The sons hold honorable positions in the business world and are men of ability, worthy of the honored name they bear.

The foregoing reveals a man who for eighty-four years has lived and met life's responsibilities as they developed in a manner that left him stronger after every trial until he was complete master of himself, and so strong and self-reliant that he was not only master of his own fortunes, but able to point the way for others. He grew strong without arrogance and never failed in sympathy and consideration for the weak. He is beloved by all who know him, and no man could have more or truer friends.

J. Howard [illegible]

JOEL HOWARD REBER.

As a member of the Pennsylvania bar Joel Howard Reber is one of those men whose sterling character and honorable record stand out as the bulwarks of the commonwealth, imparting to the Keystone State the loyal support of its citizens and commanding the respect and admiration of her sister States of the Republic. As an individual Mr. Reber's interests include a wide range of fraternal, social and artistic activities, such as contribute largely to the general advance.

Mr. Reber is a son of Rev. Thomas N. Nicholas and Mary Violette Reber, his father having been for many years a minister of the Reformed church, an influence for much good in his denomination, a powerful and persuasive speaker, and a man of deep and sincere devotion. Rev. Thomas N. Reber served with distinction in the Civil War as a private.

Joel Howard Reber was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1870. His education included courses at Muhlenburg College, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, at Lehigh University, in South Bethlehem, and at Temple University in Philadelphia. With the completion of his law studies at the last-named institution, Mr. Reber was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, in 1903, and he has since practiced continuously in the city of Philadelphia. He has carried on principally a general practice, but has for many years handled more or less corporation work, and his thorough preparation for his chosen profession, and his policy of keeping constantly in touch with every phase of advance relative to it, have given him high standing among his contemporaries. He early won the confidence of the public, and has been retained in many noted and interesting cases. He has for years acted as counsel for a number of the leading financial institutions of this city, and is a director of the Ridley Park National Bank. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of the Commercial Law League of America, the Law Association of Philadelphia, and the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and for a number of years has served as a member of the council of Ridley Park.

During the World War, Mr. Reber was broadly identified with welfare work for the forces, having charge of entertainment in all camps for the War Department during the period of the war. Fraternally, he is a member of University Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; of Mary Commandery, Knights Templar; of Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternity is the Sigma Nu. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, of the Lawyers' Club, of the Plays and Players' Club, of the Pen and Pencil Club, the Art Alliance Club, La' Coin D'or, and the Contemporary Club, all of Philadelphia; and the Lambs' Club and the Players' Club of New York City. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Reber married, in Philadelphia, on March 29, 1903, Anna Marie Walton, daughter of Charles W. and Margarette Walton, and they reside in Ridley Park, one of Philadelphia's most charming suburbs.

JOHN WETZEL JACOBS.

Born in Pennsylvania, of parents highly respected in the farming sections of Cumberland county, Mr. Jacobs has, by his own efforts, won a recognized position at the bar in the capitol city of the State, reflecting credit upon his own name, upon his family, and upon the State of his nativity. His father, George W. Jacobs, was a man of note in Cumberland county, where throughout his lifetime he conducted extensive agricultural operations, his death occurring in 1903. He married Phoebe Wetzel, who died in 1916, and they were the parents of eight children.

John Wetzel Jacobs was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1880. Attending the country schools of his native township, including the high school at Carlisle, he entered upon the preparation for his profession at Dickinson Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. Admitted to the bar of Cumberland county within the year, he quickly gained a secure foothold in his chosen profession, and his progress was marked by his further admittance to the Dauphin county bar in 1909, since which date he has been a figure of increasing significance in the legal circles of the capitol city. A man of high ideals, Mr. Jacobs meets every responsibility squarely and courageously, devoting his time, his undivided effort and his best abilities to the interests of those whose welfare is placed in his hands. With tireless energy and always alert to every phase of a situation, whether of insignificant or momentous import, his success is the result of cumulative effort which compels a favorable issue. He has for many years made an exhaustive study of, and has specialized in, corporation tax matters, and is considered an authority in this field of legal practice. A man of genial manner, of pleasing personality and breadth of mental vision, Mr. Jacobs is deservedly popular among his contemporaries. These qualities, added to the complete mastery of his position gained through his invariably thorough preparation, make him a formidable adversary, giving him, as they do, well-nigh invincible poise. He has been admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and to the Federal courts and his practice is steadily growing. He is a member of the bar associations of Cumberland and Dauphin counties, and also of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

In civic, State and National progress Mr. Jacobs is broadly interested, but although a cordial supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and fearless in their advocacy when occasion arises, he is not a seeker after public honors. Finding little leisure from the exacting duties of his profession, he is, nevertheless, affiliated with the great Masonic fraternity, and holds membership in the Harrisburg Rotary Club and in the Phi Delta Phi law college society. A member of the Lutheran church, he is active in the benevolent and social organizations connected therewith.

Mr. Jacobs married, June 25, 1913, Sue Townsend, daughter of Howard C. Townsend, of Harrisburg, and they are the parents of three daughters: Phoebe; Frances; and Suzanne. The charming family home is at No. 1908 Market street, Harrisburg.

PETER JOSEPH LITTLE.

The career of Peter Joseph Little, one of the most prominent attorneys of the Cambria county bar, is of a kind typical of our American ideals, and of a kind of which we find a greater number perhaps in this country than in any other in the world. Mr. Little is what we Americans love to call a "self-made man," his present position in the com-

John W. Jacobs

munity being due entirely to his own determination to succeed, which has led him step by step up the ladder of success to the point which he now so deservedly occupies.

Born April 23, 1869, at Loretto, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, Peter Joseph Little is a native of the region which had witnessed his rise from obscurity, and which he has made the scene of his many successful activities. He was educated in the public schools of his native region, and at St. Francis College, Loretto. Although he did not graduate from the latter institution, he has always retained the greatest interest in its welfare, and was elected to the office of president of the Alumni Association when that association was first formed. It was while still a student at St. Francis College that Mr. Little decided definitely to follow the law as his career, and with this end in view he entered the office of M. D. Kittell, a well-known attorney of Ebensburg, where he remained for four years, reading his chosen subject. At the end of that period he was admitted to the bar, and so greatly had he impressed his preceptor with his knowledge and ability that the latter offered to take him into partnership, an offer which Mr. Little accepted. He continued to be thus associated for the ten ensuing years, but in 1903 he severed his connection with Mr. Kittell, and for a time thereafter practiced alone. Ten years later, however, in 1913, he took Mr. John H. McCann into partnership with him. Although Mr. Little is nominally engaged in a general legal practice, interest and fortune have caused him to specialize very largely in cases growing out of the various claims to coal lands in that region and to the Cognate interests of water rights. In these disputes Mr. Little has proven himself to be possessed of an extraordinarily keen intellect, and it is largely due to him that the present clear state of title deeds and land grants in Cambria county has been realized. In this matter alone Mr. Little has rendered an invaluable service to the community in clearing up doubtful questions and issues, and removing causes for disputes of all kinds which are so prone to interfere with the industrial advancement in surrounding regions. Nor in this his only service. He has himself taken the leading part in the actual development of the coal lands in Cambria county, and thus aided in a great measure to bring about the present prosperous condition of the region. He is at the present time attorney for the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation and its allied interests, for the Ebensburg Coal Company and its allied interests, and for the Cambria & Indiana Railroad Company. In his capacity as attorney for these great interests, Mr. Little is a most influential factor in the coal interests of the entire State, and indeed there are few men who devote such a large percentage of their time and efforts to the object of placing the entire industry upon the most substantial basis. It was he who organized and was the principal figure in causing to be built the Southern Cambria railroad between Johnstown and Ebensburg, and at the present time is president of that company. Another of his projects, which he has been active in promoting because of its effect upon the growth of the coal industry generally, has been the Northern Cambria railway, of which he is a director and large stockholder. This railway connects a number of coal towns in Cambria county and is essential to their prosperity in affording them quick and effective means of transportation. It will be seen from the foregoing that the debt which Cambria county as a whole owes to Mr. Little can scarcely be exaggerated, and indeed he is one of the honored and esteemed figures in the community. Although Mr. Little is in no sense of the word a politician and studiously avoids public office, he is an unquestionable force in local politics, and his advice is much sought by public officers, especially in connection with county affairs. He takes a keen interest in all questions and issues connected with politics, whether of local or general application, and is a keen and original thinker in this important realm.

Peter Joseph Little was united in marriage, October 12, 1898, with Bertha M. O'Connor, the youngest daughter of James O'Connor, a distinguished member of the Somerset county bar, and a sister of Judge Francis J. O'Connor and James B. O'Connor, both deceased. They were recognized as eminent legal authorities in that region. To Mr. and Mrs. Little eight children have been born as follows: Joseph, Margaret, Frances, Mary, Clare, Peter James, Geneveve and Margery.

HOWARD ZACHARIAS.

For a quarter of a century (1897-1922) Mr. Zacharias has been a general practitioner at the Allegheny county bar, Pennsylvania, and in Pittsburgh, the city of his birth, he has built up a large and active practice. The law is his first and greatest interest, but he has engaged in some business ventures and is well known outside his profession. He is a son of Ivor and Jane (Thomas) Zacharias, his father for thirty years being connected with the Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry and Construction Company, and for many years a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Pittsburgh.

Howard Zacharias was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1877, and was educated in the city public schools, finishing in Central High school. Choosing the profession of law, he placed himself under the preceptorship of Joseph McQuaide and William H. Sponsler, continuing his studies until admitted to the Allegheny county bar in December, 1897. He opened a law office in Pittsburgh at once and has steadily pursued a course of general practice until the present.

In the business world Mr. Zacharias is a director of the Potter Title and Trust Company and also counsel for its trust department; a director of the Thomas Spacing Machine Company; vice-president and director of the Sommerville Company; secretary and director of the National Oil and Gas Company; counsel and director of the Penn-Okla Oil Corporation; director of the Triangle Theatre Company; South Side Entertainment Company, and the North Side Amusement Company. He is a member of Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade. He also is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Duquesne Club, Allegheny County Bar Association, Third United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Zacharias married, in Pittsburgh, March 18, 1902, Elizabeth McKinley, daughter of Alexander and Isabel M. McKinley. Mr. and Mrs. Zacharias are the parents of three children: Isabel McKinley, born June 18, 1904; Margaret Jane, born June 19, 1905; Elizabeth Ann, born April 24, 1910.

BENJAMIN MATTHIAS NEAD.

For half of a century Benjamin Matthias Nead has been numbered among the leaders of the Dauphin county bar. He comes from good old

Pennsylvania German stock; four of his ancestors were in the party who came in 1710 to Livingston Manor, New York, thence proceeded down the Susquehanna river to the frontiers of Pennsylvania. We find members of the family in the early part of the past century prominently identified with the political and business history of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Benjamin Franklin Nead, father of Benjamin M. Nead, was engaged in mercantile trade at Chambersburg, and he was instrumental with others in building up this ordinary country town into a progressive and thriving borough which was seriously blighted during the Civil War.

Benjamin M. Nead was born in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1847. He received his early education in the Chambersburg Academy. He afterwards entered the Hopkins Grammar School, of New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained one year. At the end of this time he matriculated at Yale University, graduating in the class of 1870. After graduation he returned to Chambersburg and studied law in the office of Francis M. Kimmel, an ex-judge of that judicial district. He was admitted to the bar, June 4, 1872, practiced his profession until 1875, when he was appointed State tax deputy in the department of the auditor-general of the Commonwealth. Mr. Nead thereupon changed his residence to Harrisburg, and after his retirement from this State office in May, 1881, he resumed the practice of his profession in his adopted city, where he has ever since been actively engaged. The practical knowledge of State tax law obtained by Mr. Nead, while in the employ of the auditor-general's department, led him upon his retirement from that service to make a specialty of practice in State tax and corporation cases, and in this practice he has been so successful that he has built up a reputation throughout the State. His services and legal experience have been employed in many notable and important cases, among which mention is made of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the purchase of the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek railroads; the suits instituted by the Commonwealth against the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny to recover large amounts of fees claimed by the State. He was appointed at different times receiver of two national banks, and is also largely engaged in Orphans' Court practice in the settlement of estate's trusts.

In addition to his service in the auditor-general's department, Mr. Nead has represented his State in a variety of other ways. He was a member of the commission appointed to revise the revenue laws of the Commonwealth and report a new system of taxation to the Legislature of 1883; he was also a member and secretary of a commission of six expert accountants appointed the same year to devise a new system of keeping the accounts of the State. He was also for a number of years the State financial agent at Washington, D. C.

Politically, Mr. Nead has always been an ardent Democrat, and as a young man was active both in State committee work and on the stump. In the presidential campaign of 1872 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic Committee of Franklin county, and two years later served as secretary of the State Committee. When the new rules for the party were adopted in 1887, the office of permanent secretary of the State Committee was created, and he was chosen the first incumbent of that office, which he filled so acceptably that he served by reëlection seven successive years, the position at the end of that time being made an appointive one under the State chairman. Though unanimously nominated in 1894 to represent his district in Congress, he was obliged to withdraw from the ticket on account of his just entering upon his duties as a receiver of a national bank, under Federal appointment.

In various ways Mr. Nead is identified with religious, social and other public activities of Harrisburg. His record in literary work is long and noteworthy; from 1874 to 1877 he was legislative correspondent for a number of leading Democratic newspapers; in 1887 editor-in-chief of the Harrisburg "Daily Patriot," and in 1889 of the Harrisburg "Morning Call." His publications are mostly of a historical nature, pertaining to Pennsylvania's Colonial and Revolutionary period. Many of his monographs are illustrated and have appeared in the newspapers and periodicals of the day, one of which not only attracted attention in this country but also in England, its title being, "Some Hidden Sources of Fiction," which was a criticism of Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Seats of the Mighty."

HARRY DAVID HAMILTON.

The ancestry of Harry D. Hamilton, of the Washington county bar, is traced from Alexander Hamilton, who came from County Down, Ireland, in 1790, and settled on a farm in what is Nottingham township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. His son, Robert C. Hamilton, who removed to Chartiers township in 1845, was the father of Dr. Alexander Hamilton, father of Harry D. Hamilton, of this review. Dr. Alexander Hamilton was one of the well known physicians of Western Pennsylvania, who for many years practiced in Pittsburgh. He married Sarah S. Camp, of an old Westmoreland county family, which removed in 1802 to Columbiana county, Ohio; she survives her husband and now (1922) is residing in California, aged seventy-five. Dr. Hamilton died in 1887.

Harry D. Hamilton, son of Dr. Alexander and Sarah S. (Camp) Hamilton, was born in Chartiers township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1874, his birthplace the old Hamilton homestead. He obtained his education in the public schools, finishing in Pittsburgh High School. He then entered Washington and Jefferson College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1899, and prepared for his profession in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, receiving his LL. B. with the class of 1902. In October, 1902, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and in December, 1902, to the bar of Washington county, where he has built up a large general practice.

Mr. Hamilton is a director of the Washington Trust Company; a trustee of the Citizens' Public Library; a member of the Masonic order; the Washington County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations; member of Phi Delta Phi; and of the Second Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1898, being now a member of the session. He has served on the Washington county examining board since 1908. In politics he is a Republican, and for eleven years, 1911-1922, has been a member of the Borough Council, and for nine years of that period chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Hamilton married, June 3, 1903, Mabel Hood, daughter of Frederick and Mary E. (Charlton) Hood, her parents of old Washington county families. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth. The family home is No. 262 Locust avenue, Washington,

Hamilton

Karl F. Stremel

Pennsylvania, and in that most attractive home community Mr. Hamilton has built up high standing both as a lawyer and citizen. He coöperates in all movements having betterment of Washington as their objective, and is a useful member of the community he aided to upbuild.

GEORGE REYNOLDS BEDFORD.

A veteran lawyer of the Luzerne county bar, whose bar admission dates November 10, 1862, George R. Bedford, although an octogenarian, is in daily attendance at his office, and is honored and respected by all men for his legal ability and manly quality.

George R. Bedford was born in the town of Abington, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1840. He was educated in Madison Academy, Pennsylvania, and at Albany Law School, Albany, New York. As above mentioned, on November 10, 1862, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he has practiced continuously. He is a member of the American Bar Association; a member of, and during 1911-1912 president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association; and a member of and for some time president of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association. His practice has been mainly as counsel for railroad and mining corporations.

Mr. Bedford served as private in Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, during the emergency period caused by the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate army under General Lee in 1863. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never held a political office. In the business world he is the vice-president of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre and a member of the board of directors. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, and a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bedford married, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1874, Emily Linsley Fuller, born there March 23, 1847, daughter of Henry Mills and Harriet (Irwin) Fuller, her father a lawyer and member of Congress. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bedford: Paul, born June 24, 1875, a graduate of Princeton University, and of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, now a lawyer practicing at the Luzerne county bar; Bruce, born November 26, 1876, a graduate of Princeton University, now president of the Luzerne Rubber Company of Trenton, New Jersey.

KARL FREDERICK STREMEL.

Karl Frederick Stremel, who was one of the best known and most successful attorneys of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was a representative of the fine old Pennsylvania German stock which has done so much for and taken so active a part in the development of the State. The Stremel family was founded in this country by Mr. Stremel's grandfather, who emigrated from Germany to the United States during the second quarter of the nineteenth century as a young man.

His son, August Stremel, father of Karl F. Stremel, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1842. As a young man he took up the trade of barber, which he followed for a short time, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company D, 139th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Frederick K. Collier, who afterwards became a prominent judge in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stremel, Sr., saw much active service, and established a record of faithfulness and gallantry throughout the term of his service. He married Bertha Kress, a native of Germany, born October 28, 1836. Mrs. Stremel's father and grandfather were both Lutheran ministers, and both natives of Germany. After his return from the war Mr. Stremel, Sr., settled permanently in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he continued to engage in the barber's occupation until the time of his death.

Karl Frederick Stremel, son of August and Bertha (Kress) Stremel, was born August 15, 1877, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and died there May 14, 1919. He attended the local public schools of his native town, where he received the elementary portion of his education. He graduated from the Johnstown High School in 1897, and then entered the Philips-Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated two years later. Here he was prepared for college, and immediately thereafter entered the Law School of Columbia University, and was a member of the class of 1902. He did not complete his course at this institution, however, spending but two years there, as it became necessary for him to return home owing to the illness of his father. He would not give up the study of the law, however, and entered the office of M. B. Stephens, of Johnstown, where he read law to such good purpose that he was admitted to practice at the bar of Cambria county on January 2, 1905. Mr. Stephens, under whose preceptorship he carried on these studies, was at that time district attorney of Cambria county. Immediately upon being admitted to the bar, Mr. Stremel opened an office at Johnstown and engaged in the general practice of his profession, meeting therein a most gratifying success from the outset. His practice grew to very large proportions, and he became a recognized leader of the Cambria county bar. Mr. Stremel affiliated with a large number of important organizations, professional and otherwise, in Johnstown, among which should be mentioned the Cambria County Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Sigma Chi College fraternity, and the local lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Association of the Alumni of Philips-Exeter Academy, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society. In politics Mr. Stremel was a strong supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. In religious belief he was a member of the German Lutheran church, and did much to advance its cause in the community.

Karl Frederick Stremel was united in marriage, June 6, 1907, with Elizabeth L. Dibert, a daughter of Scott and Annie R. (Rosensteel) Dibert, old and well known residents of Johnstown. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stremel, as follows: Ann Dibert, June 10, 1911, and Karl Frederick, Jr., June 6, 1914.

The law is an exacting mistress to those who would follow her, but, though exacting, she brings her rewards. Of her votaries she demands from first to last that they make themselves students, nor will she excuse them from this necessity, howsoever far they may progress in knowledge. Of them, too, she will have the strictest adherence to her standards, the closest observation of the etiquette she has approved, so that one should not inconsiderably pledge himself to her cause. If, however, after learning all these things, he still feels a devotion to her strong enough for him to brave them, then let him undertake her adventure, satisfied that, pursued boldly and diligently, it will lead him eventually to some fair port, to some well-favored place in her and the world's esteem. Indeed, although there is no royal road to public office and political preferment, the palm must certainly be given to the law as the best way to these desirable altitudes, the way along which the majority of our higher public officers have traveled. It is perhaps this, as much as any other matter, that makes it the choice of so many of our young men as a career in life, a throng so great that all complain of its overcrowding, and yet a throng that continues to increase. It is this, this unwarrantable imagination, that it eventually leads somewhere, more than the pure love of the subject itself, that makes this road so well traveled. Yet there are some who possess a pure love of the law for its own sake, even in this day and generation, some who would regard it as well worth their best efforts even though it were an end and not a means, a road that existed for its own sake and led nowhither. Such was undoubtedly true in the case of Karl Frederick Stremel, a profound student of the law and an ardent lover of its traditions and its methods.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Danville, Vermont, April 4, 1793, son of Joshua Stevens (a shoemaker) and Sallie Stevens, who removed from Methuen, Massachusetts, about 1786, and settled in Danville. His father died while Thaddeus was a boy, leaving his family in extreme poverty.

Thaddeus Stevens was sickly and unfitted for work, so his mother, notwithstanding her poverty, sent him to Peacham Academy and the University of Vermont, and he was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1814. He removed to Pennsylvania, studied law, supporting himself in the meanwhile by teaching in an academy in York, and practiced in Gettysburg. He attained high rank as a lawyer, and supported the Anti-Masonic party in 1829. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1833-35, and 1837-38; and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1838, but refused to affix his name to the proposed constitution, as it was constructed on partisan lines. He removed to Lancaster in 1842 and practiced law there, 1842-49. He was a Whig representative in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second congresses, 1849-53; and opposed the compromise measures advocated by Henry Clay in 1850. He practiced law in Lancaster, 1853-55, and was a representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth congresses, 1859-68. He was one of the foremost advocates of emancipation; and, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, on July 7, 1861, obtained the passage of a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to borrow $250,000,000; another to appropriate $160,000,000 for the army, and a naval appropriation of $30,000,000. He also advocated the issue of legal tender paper currency, and in spite of a strenuous opposition on the part of the Democratic members, he saw the bill through the House and Senate. On February 22, 1868, he proposed that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office." The resolution of impeachment was passed, February 22, 1868, and he was made chairman of the committee of impeachment. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and by the University of Vermont in 1867. He died in Washington, D. C., August 11, 1868, and was buried in the humble cemetery at Lancaster. His epitaph, prepared by himself, reads: "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules, I have chosen this, that I might illustrate in my death the principle which I advocated through a long life—Equality of man before his Creator."

WILLIAM DARRAH KELLEY.

William Darrah Kelley was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1814, son of David and Hannah (Darrah) Kelley, and grandson of John Kelley, of Salem, New Jersey, an officer in the army of General Washington. His ancestors were Irish and French Huguenots on his father's side, and English on his mother's side.

His father died when he was a mere lad, and he was at school until 1825; an errand boy and copyreader in the "Inquirer" printing office, 1825-28; a jeweller's apprentice in Philadelphia, 1828-35; and worked at that trade in Boston, Massachusetts, 1835-40. While in Boston he was a diligent student of politics. He was a Democrat, Free Trader and Abolitionist by inheritance, and wrote on the subjects for the public press. He returned to Philadelphia in 1840, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He was deputy prosecutor for the city and county of Philadelphia, 1845-46, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1846-56. He then left the bench and the Democratic party, helped to organize the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856. He resumed the practice of law; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860; was elected a Representative from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania in the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-first congresses, inclusive, 1861-90, his continuous service making him the "Father of the House" for several sessions. He was a radical Protectionist, and his anxiety for the protection of the iron interests of his native State gave him the familiar name of "Pig-Iron Kelley." During the Civil War the administration received his unqualified support. He held important committee positions in the House, and was a master of the Protectionist's arguments in general debate.

He is the author of: Addresses to the Colored Department of the House of Refuge (1850); "Reasons for Abandoning the Theory of Free Trade and Adopting the Principle of Protection to American Industry" (1872); "Letters from Europe" (1880); "The New South" (1887); and numerous speeches and addresses. He died in Washington, D. C., January 9, 1880.

ROBERT WELCH KNOX.

Robert Welch Knox is one of the well known names in the legal profession in Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox is a leading attorney of Washington county, and a prominent member of the Democratic party in this State. He is a descendant of an old Washington county family, John Knox, his grandfather, having come from Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1811. The young man brought his bride, Margaret (McKay) Knox, to America for a wedding trip, but they remained in this country permanently, settling in Buffalo township, where he founded the homestead. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, each of

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whom bore honorable part in the history of their time, and the homestead is still in the possession of the family.

William Knox, son of these pioneers, was born and spent his lifetime on the old homestead, living to the remarkable age of ninety-two years, and holding a position of prominence in the community. Long a member of the school board, he was identified in many capacities with the public advance of the township, his influence always being exerted on the side of civic righteousness. He married Wilhelmina Meloy, who was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and who came to Washington county in early childhood, they, too, being the parents of four sons and four daughters.

Robert Welch Knox, the fifth child of William and Wilhelmina (Meloy) Knox, was born at the old Knox homestead in Buffalo township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1869. Attending the district schools of the township as a boy, he later entered Washington and Jefferson Preparatory Department, then completed his course in arts and letters at Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His choice of a career early determined, he then entered the University of Buffalo, at Buffalo, New York, for his law course, and was graduated in the class of 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, winning the highest honors. For one year, thereafter, Mr. Knox read law in the office of McCracken & McGriffen. Admitted to the bar in New York State immediately following his graduation, he was admitted to the Washington county bar in 1896, and subsequently to practice in the State Superior and Supreme courts. Establishing in Washington, he has achieved marked success, and has for years enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, ranking among the leading attorneys of the State.

Member of the Pennsylvania State and Washington County Bar Associations, Mr. Knox is also active in the affairs of the Democratic party in the county and State. For three years he served as the chairman of the County Committee, and for one year was a member of the State Executive Committee of the party, and in 1908 and 1916 he was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions. The institutions and civic affairs of Washington have always found in Mr. Knox a dependable supporter, and he has for years been a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and director of the Washington Trust Company. He was one of the organizers of the Bassett Club, of which he is a member.

Mr. Knox married, on June 30, 1904, Sarah A. Chaney, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Scott) Chaney. Mrs. Knox was educated at historic Washington Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Knox have two daughters: Ruth Elizabeth, and Sarah Charlotte. Their town house is at No. 249 Wade avenue, East Washington; their country place, "Knox Farm," is located on the National road, about four miles west of Washington, where gardening shares the attention of Mr. Knox, as a recreative interest, with motoring.

FRANK REEDER.

General Frank Reeder was born in Easton, May 22, 1845, the youngest son of Governor Andrew H. Reeder. He attended school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and while in the senior class of Princeton University in 1862 enlisted for the emergency in Pennsylvania in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was at this time only seventeen years of age, and in October, 1862, entered the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and on November 20, 1862, was appointed adjutant of his regiment. He served on the staff of Generals Peck and Vogdes until August 7, 1863, participating with the Tenth and Eighteenth Army corps in operations in Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, and in the movements against Charleston, South Carolina.

After being mustered out of the service he began recruiting for the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was commissioned captain, October 19, 1863. He served with his regiment, and as judge-advocate of General Grierson's Cavalry corps, also as assistant adjutant-general of the Seventh Division. He took part in several battles with the enemy, was slightly wounded at Cypress Swamp, April 2, 1864, and at the battle of Nashville he led a successful charge, had three horses shot under him, and was himself wounded in the side. For bravery in action he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel.

After the completion of the Nashville campaign his regiment was ordered to Mobile, Alabama, and being relieved from staff duty, being the senior officer of the regiment, he was placed in command. He received his commission as lieutenant-colonel, January 26, 1865, and after the surrender of the rebel forces in Alabama his command was ordered to the Red river. Upon the surrender of the trans-Mississippi forces the regiment was stationed on the line of the Rio Grande river. Colonel Reeder returned with his regiment to Philadelphia, where he was finally discharged from the United States service, June 13, 1866.

With this brilliant military record Colonel Reeder was, at its expiration, only a month older than the legal age of manhood. Returning to civil life he prosecuted his law studies at Albany, New York, and was admitted to practice, March 2, 1868. He at once located in New York City in the practice of his profession, where he remained until the autumn of 1869, when he returned to Easton, and in connection with his brother, Howard J. Reeder, formed the law firm of Reeder & Reeder. This partnership was terminated by the election of his brother to a judgeship, and the firm of Reeder & Coffin was formed, which continued until 1912, when General Reeder's son, Frank, became a partner with his father under the style of Reeder & Reeder. His legal duties, however, did not lessen his interest in military life. He was appointed brigadier-general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, July 24, 1874. General Reeder also took an active interest in politics; he was collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Pennsylvania from 1873 to 1876, Secretary of State from 1895 to 1898, and a member of Governor Hastings' cabinet.

General Reeder had many offers of prominent positions in business life, and was offered the choice of three important diplomatic posts by Secretary of State James G. Blaine, but he firmly declined "any office which would compel him to bury himself in a foreign land." To his everlasting regret he did accept a business offer and engaged in an unfortunate banking connection in Philadelphia. Through no fault of General Reeder's this was a financial failure, but this did not exempt him from the severe criticism of a Philadelphia newspaper. A libel suit brought vindication for him from the courts, but the whole affair brought him down with nervous prostration, which eventually shortened his days, his death taking place on December 7, 1912.

Upon the formal announcement of General Reeder's death, court was adjourned in respect to his memory, and the bar associations at a special meeting drafted suitable resolutions. Eulogies were delivered by friends of a lifetime, particular stress being paid to his ability as a lawyer. The State press paid glowing tribute to his public service, and his native city mourned the loss of an eminent citizen, who was one of the most generous and charitable of men.

H. EARL SORBER.

Among the younger generation of attorneys who have made Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, their headquarters, none is more worthy of mention than H. Earl Sorber, who, though not a native of this city, has, nevertheless, during his period of residence there become most closely identified in every department of its life. He is a son of Daniel W. and Martha J. (Richardson) Sorber, old residents of Stony Creek township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where they occupy a position high in the esteem of their fellow-townfolk.

Born March 29, 1886, in Stony Creek township, H. Earl Sorber passed the years of his childhood in his native town. Here he attended the local public schools, gaining the elementary portion of his education in this way, and was later sent by his parents to the Johnstown High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904, and where he was prepared for college. Mr. Sorber had in the meantime determined upon the law for his career in life, and accordingly, after leaving school, matriculated at the law school of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Here he established an unusually fine record, both for good character and scholarship, and from here he was graduated in the year 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Not satisfied even yet with his familiarity with his subject, he entered the law office of R. E. Creswell, and continued his studies there in addition to the practical experience which he gained. His efforts were expended to such good purpose that he was admitted to practice at the bar of Cambria county in 1908. He at once established himself in a general legal practice there, and has had a remarkable and well-deserved success in building up the large and high-class clientele there. Mr. Sorber takes a keen and active interest not only in his legal practice, but in many important development schemes in the city. He is secretary of the Biewmont Realty Company, of Johnstown. He is affiliated with the County Bar Association and the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. To those outside of his professional colleagues, Mr. Sorber is perhaps better known through his connection with local politics than in any other way, nor is this surprising in view of the very active part which he has played and still continues to play in the community's affairs. He is a staunch Republican in political faith, and for a number of years held the office of treasurer of the Republican County Committee. He is already well known to the leaders of his party in the State, and it seems likely that he is destined to play an important part in politics there.

We are very prone to turn our eyes upon the past when it is our purpose to find examples of worth and ability in any departments of life, especially in those departments embraced under the general term of the learned professions, it being the prevailing impression that deep study and profound scholarship was then to be found, while to-day it is mainly conspicuous in its absence. Yet it may not be amiss to look upon our own times as well, or even into the future, of which the present is a prophesy, there to discern figures whom, we have every reason to believe, are making or will make records that shall serve as examples to those who come after us. The profession of the law is peculiarly rich in traditions, based upon the notable achievements of its great exponents in the past, yet if we consider some of the younger men who follow it, we need not fear but that they, too, will leave their impression on this tradition in the course of careers as yet scarcely begun. Among such men may well be counted Mr. Sorber, a man still very young in years, although in achievement he has already made himself the equal of many a notable figure who has lived his full three score years and ten.

CHARLES A. O'BRIEN.

For more than forty-six years a prominent member of the Allegheny county bar, and for twelve years of that period city solicitor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Charles A. O'Brien has long been a factor in professional and civic advance. A son of John H. and Jane (Neel) O'Brien, Mr. O'Brien's father was born in Carrick, Ireland, and was an early settler of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, coming here direct from his native land in 1828. During the greater part of his lifetime he was a resident of the community known as Baldwin township until he, as a leading citizen, gave it the name of Carrick, in memory of his native place, a name which it still bears. The mother was a native of Allegheny county.

Charles A. O'Brien was born in Carrick, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1853. His education was begun in the old McGibeny District School in Baldwin township, and for his course in arts and letters he attended St. Vincent's College, Wheeling, West Virginia. Having early determined upon the profession of the law as his field of future effort, Mr. O'Brien, following his graduation, entered the offices of Samuel C. Schoyer, a prominent attorney of that day, under whose preceptorship he read law. On December 16, 1876, he was admitted to the bar, and going forward along general lines of practice, soon gained a large clientele and followed this branch of legal activity until April 1, 1909. Then, by appointment of Mayor Magee, he took up the duties of city solicitor of Pittsburgh. His term of service marked important advances in civic conditions, such as the equitable adjustment of the wharf and water rights of the city, the bond issue which made possible the elimination of the long deplored "hump," the erection of the new City-County building, and litigation covering highway improvement of incalculable significance to the city. These were only a few of many matters vital to the welfare of the people which came to his hands. Mr. O'Brien filled the above office under the administrations of three different mayors, and his activities of a public nature ended in January of 1921. He has since devoted his entire time to his private practice, making a specialty of municipal cases and corporation work. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the County and State Bar associations, the Republican Tariff Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Associa-

Charles A. O'Brien

tion, and the South Hills Country Club. Although not a member, he attends St. Paul's Cathedral (Roman Catholic).

Mr. O'Brien married, on June 26, 1879, Lucy Bingey, of Pittsburgh, and of their children three are now living: Alan Neel, educated in the Pittsburgh schools and the Bordentown, New Jersey, Military Academy, and after seven years' service is now in business in Utah; Elizabeth, a graduate of De Chantal College, Bachelor of Arts degree; and Charles A., Jr., whose education was begun in the Pittsburgh grammar and high schools, and continued at Kiskiminetas College, where he was a student when United States intervention in Europe became a fact, and volunteering at once, he served with the 111th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, and was in all actions, from Chateau-Thierry through the Argonne, until the Armistice was signed. Four children are now deceased: Jane and Caroline, who died in infancy; Paul, in the service of the United States army, died when stationed in California, his interment taking place on the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth; and Rose, wife of Dr. Harry O'Connor (1915), who left four children, the only grandchildren: Harry, Rosemary, Emily and Nellie.

SIDNEY GEORGE FISHER.

Sidney George Fisher, an eminent member of the Philadelphia county bar, Pennsylvania, is more widely known as an author than a member of the legal fraternity. The son of Sidney George and Elizabeth (Ingersoll) Fisher, he was born in Philadelphia, September 11, 1856. His mother was a daughter of Charles Jared Ingersoll, the noted statesman and historian, who in the middle of the past century was the democratic leader in Pennsylvania. Young Fisher's father was a member of the Philadelphia bar, and was widely known as a writer on political, constitutional and financial subjects. The younger member of the family attended private schools in his native city, finishing his academic education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1879. He then attended the Harvard Law School for two years, and was admitted in 1883 to the bar at Philadelphia.

Early in his professional career he wrote several legal articles for the periodicals of the day, which attracted universal attention. In the January number of 1905 of the "Forum" appeared his "Alien Degradation of American Character," which opened the eyes of thousands of the citizens of the country and was far-reaching in its effects, as was shown by numerous editorial comments. About a year later his article, "Has Immigration Dried Up Our Literature," was published in the same magazine; this also attracted much attention, especially in Massachusetts. The two articles were mainly instrumental, and were important factors, in the formation of the Immigration Restriction League. The "Popular Science Monthly" of December, 1895, contained his essay, "Has Immigration Increased Population," dealing with the effect of immigration on the laboring man, also at various times there has appeared in the Philadelphia newspapers contributions to this branch of sociology. Mr. Fisher issued a pamphlet in 1890, entitled "The Causes of the Increase of Divorce," in which the subject is dealt with historically, giving an analysis of our conception of marriage as it was developed in the middle ages.

The subject matter was amplified and reprinted in the Philadelphia "Sunday Press" and the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

The distribution of reformed literature, and indirectly the adoption of civil service reform, which resulted in the establishment of civil service reform societies, was largely aided by a letter signed "F.G.S.," contributed to "The Nation," of New York City, July 30, 1880, which was followed by other letters from Mr. Fisher and from Frederick W. Hollis, a well-known lawyer of New York. The favorite study of Mr. Fisher is Colonial history, especially that relating to Pennsylvania, which in his opinion is more varied and interesting in its historical complications than any of the other colonies. At intervals there has appeared from his pen series of works of signal importance, among them: "The Making of Pennsylvania," 1896; "Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth," 1896; "Evolution of the Constitution," 1897; "Men, Women and Manners in Colonial Times," 1897; "The True Benjamin Franklin," 1898; "The True William Penn," 1899; "The True History of the American Revolution," 1902; "The Struggle for American Independence," 1908; "The True Daniel Webster," 1911; "American Education," 1917; "The Quaker Colonies," 1918. He has written many articles on field sports and other subjects of natural history and out-of-door life.

WATSON BLACK ADAIR.

His activities extending from the professional field into many forms of civic endeavor in Pittsburgh and Edgeworth, his home, Mr. Adair has a large acquaintance and high standing in the district. He is a descendant of one of the early Scotch-Irish families of Western Pennsylvania, the founder, James Adair, grandson of a Scotch immigrant to Ireland, having come to America from County Down, Ireland, in 1773. He resided for a time at Big Spring, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in 1795 removed to what was then known as the "back woods," settling near Canonsburg, Washington county, his death occurring in 1816, at the age of seventy-six years. James Adair, Jr., son of the American ancestor, lived at Poland, Ohio, where he reared a family. His son, Rev. William A. Adair, was educated for the Presbyterian ministry, and filled a charge in this faith, but resigned because of the objection of members of his congregation to his advocacy of the abolition of slavery. Rev. Adair, after leaving the ministry, became a successful business man of Cleveland, Ohio. He married Mary Irwin, daughter of John Irwin, of Allegheny, and among their sons was James Adair, father of Watson Black Adair.

James Adair was for many years associated with the steel firm of Hussey, Howe & Company, which later entered the Crucible Steel Company, and he subsequently served as secretary and treasurer, first of the McClure Coke Company, and afterwards of the Pennsylvania Title and Trust Company (now the Colonial Trust Company). He made inventions in various fields, taking out upwards of thirty patents. He has been retired from active business for several years. He married Martha Black, daughter of Dr. Alexander and Margaret (Watson) Black, her father a prominent physician of the early days of Pittsburgh, brother of Colonel Samuel W. Black, one of Pennsylvania's celebrated lawyers, and son of Rev. Dr. John Black, a pioneer covenanter minister.

Watson Black Adair was born in Osburn borough, Allegheny county, May 29, 1875, fourth of the five children and the youngest son of his parents. The public schools of the district, Rev. Robert J. Benton's private school at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and the public schools of New York City furnished him with his preparation for college, and he then entered the University of the City of New York. At the end of his first year in college he discontinued his studies to engage in clerical and accounting work, in which he was employed for four years. In 1897 he began reading law in the office of William M. Hall, a Pittsburgh attorney, at the same time entering the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, and being graduated in the class of 1900, was in the same year admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, joining his former preceptor in practice, under the firm name of Hall & Adair. In 1905 this partnership was dissolved, and since that year Mr. Adair has practiced alone, his work confined exclusively to civil cases. In December, 1920, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Allegheny county to succeed William R. Blair, deceased. Mr. Adair is a member of the American, Pennsylvania State, and Allegheny County Bar Associations, has been admitted to the higher State and Federal courts, and holds a responsible place among his generation of lawyers of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Adair's residence is in Edgeworth, and this borough he has served as solicitor and as member and president of the school board, resigning from the latter office to devote his time to overseas Red Cross work during the World War. He served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces from July, 1918, to January, 1919. Mr. Adair is a director of the George Junior Republic Association, of Western Pennsylvania, one of the best known undertakings in boys' and girls' work in the country. He has served as a director of the Civic Club of Allegheny county, and as president of the Pittsburgh Economic Club. He is a member of the Duquesne Club.

WILLIS FISHER McCOOK, LL. D.

The profession of law carries with it a certain distinction which belongs alike to all regularly admitted members of a recognized bar. From the time that honor is conferred, however, the distinction varies with the individual lawyer and he soon is assigned to one of several classes, according to his merits. Nearly a half century ago a young man came to the Allegheny county bar, not a native son, but from the year of his birth a resident in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was the grandson and son of skilled physicians, and possessed inherited professional tastes and talents, which later, developments proved, had been diverted into their proper channel when he embraced the law as his profession.

There was nothing unusual in the fact that on May 16, 1876, a new member, Willis Fisher McCook, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, but when a few years later the same young man appeared as counsel for Henry C. Frick in the world-known Frick-Carnegie legal battle for the possession of the Frick interests in the Carnegie Steel Company, it was considered "unusual," for he was a young lawyer and the case one of great importance. Within a short period he had advanced from the class of "general distinction," entered upon his admission to the bar, to the class of "special distinction," entered through his own personal merit and worth. With the years, Mr. McCook has advanced to still greater distinction as an exponent of the law, and the mistress he has so loyally served has rewarded him generously.

Mr. McCook, to whom this review is inscribed, descends from George McCook, who came to the United States prior to the year 1790, from Ballymoney, County of Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Delaware, where he owned and cultivated his own acres. George McCook married Mary McCormick, and their first born was a son Dr. George (2) McCook, a physician and surgeon of highest repute, a professor of anatomy and surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeon, Baltimore, for thirty years a successful practitioner of Lisbon, Ohio, until 1850, then in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, until his retirement after fifty years of untiring devotion to his profession. He rendered valuable service to the government during the Civil War, and attained National reputation in his profession. Dr. George (2) McCook was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in June, 1795, died in Lisbon, Ohio, June 23, 1873. He married Margaret G. Latimer, daughter of Robert and Mary (Grier) Latimer, and was succeeded by Dr. George Latimer McCook, his eldest son.

Dr. George Latimer McCook followed in the footsteps of his eminent father and embraced the medical profession, they practicing together in Lisbon, Ohio, until 1850, and then again in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from 1851, until the retirement of the senior partner and his return to Lisbon. Dr. George L. McCook rendered invaluable service to the government during the Civil War as an adviser to Secretary of War Stanton on medical measures to improve the health of the army, and without compensation or rank, gave personal service so arduous and continued that his own health broke so badly that he was unable to ever resume practice.

Dr. George Latimer McCook married Kate Fisher, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Dawson) Fisher, and they were the parents of Willis Fisher McCook, of further mention. Mrs. Kate (Fisher) McCook died September 29, 1870, Dr. George L. McCook surviving her until January 6, 1874.

Willis Fisher McCook was born in Lisbon, Ohio, January 1, 1851, just prior to the removal of his parents to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Dr. George McCook had located in 1850, and where he was joined by his son, Dr. George Latimer McCook, in 1851. The lad's education began in Pittsburgh public schools, was continued for a time in the University of Pittsburgh, and was completed in Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1873, at the age of twenty-two. At Yale he captained the first football team the university ever put in the field; made the "Varsity Eight" in his freshman and sophomore years, was captain of the crew in his sophomore year and a member of the crew in his senior year. He was chosen for both senior societies, Skull and Bones, and Scroll and Key, but chose the latter.

While heredity demanded that he embrace a profession, he chose law instead of medicine, registered as a law student February 11, 1874, and under the preceptorship of John H. Hampton and John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, he mastered the intricacies of Blackstone to such an extent that, after special course in Columbia Law School, New York City, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, May 16, 1876. Forty-six years have since elapsed, and during that entire period Mr. McCook has practiced at the Allegheny county bar and in all State courts of the district, as well as the Federal, the Superior and Supreme courts of the

James M. Clark

State, and in the United States Supreme Court. His greatest reputation has been made in the field of corporation law. He organized or has been general counsel for a large number of corporations, including the H. C. Frick Coke Company, Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, American Refractories Company, American & Kelly Axe Company, United States Coal and Coke Company, Guffey Petroleum Company, of Texas, Wabash Railway System, and other railway companies. For several years Mr. McCook has been retiring from the active practice of law and limiting his efforts to a consulting one, thus giving him time to devote to his varied and large business interests. He was the pioneer in determining the relative rights of under-ground ownership of coal and oil properties, his cases in many instances establishing records and precedents.

The following are some of the interests Mr. McCook is associated with in the business world, with his official relation thereto: Pittsburgh Steel Company, president; Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, vice-president; American Refractories Company, vice-president; Mesaba Cliffs Iron Manufacturing Company, vice-president; Workingman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, vice-president; Duquesne National Bank, director; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, director; Guarantee Company of North America, director; Austro-American Magnesite Company, director.

Big-hearted and charitable, no good cause lacks his support, and his only enemies are the temporary ones he meets in legal battle. He is president of Mercy Hospital; trustee of St. Joseph's Protectory for Boys; a manager of the Western Institution for the Blind; a member of the Union, University, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf and Oakmont Golf clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, all of Pittsburgh; Catholic Club, of New York; and the Coburg Golf Club, of Canada. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Catholic.

On October 22, 1878, Willis F. McCook married Mary Kerney Ahl, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Elizabeth (Kerney) Ahl. Mr. and Mrs. McCook are the parents of nine children: 1. Elizabeth, married W. Edgar Reed 2. Katherine M., married Harry J. Miller. 3. Eleanor M., married Allison R. Maxwell. 4. Willis J. 5. Mary. 6. John Ahl. 7. Martha. 8. Margaret, who married Dr. Edward J. McCague. 9. George L. The city home of the family is in Pittsburgh, East End, the summer home at Coburg, Canada.

JAMES M. CLARK.

The legal profession early claimed James M. Clark, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and at that bar of strong men he has won his way to a leading position as a lawyer of learning and skill a most eloquent speaker, strong in his presentations and effective before a jury.

The Clark family is an old one in Pennsylvania, dating back to pre-Revolutionary times. The American ancestor of the family was Captain James Clark, who came from the North of Ireland, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1740. He served during the Revolutionary War as captain of the Fifth Company, Fourth Battalion, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania Militia, in service July 17, 1777, to December, 1777, and captain of the Fifth Company, Sixth Battalion, in service August 26, 1780. He married Nancy Reed, daughter of Captain John Reed, a Revolutionary officer, and they were the parents of nine children, one of whom was David Clark, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1755. He removed to Washington county, same State, about 1780, and settled near the town of Washington. He married Hannah Baird, daughter of John and Margaret Baird, of Cumberland county, and they were the parents of nine children, one of these a son, James, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1783, died July 10, 1821. He was a farmer, a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a Whig in politics. He married Jane Henderson, youngest daughter of Rev. Matthew Henderson, who was a missionary sent out from Scotland in 1758. One of their seven children was a son, William, of whom further.

William Clark, son of James and Jane (Henderson) Clark, was born January 19, 1819. He was a farmer, a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically a Republican. On May 14, 1855, he married Margaret Donaldson Mevey, granddaughter of Benjamin and Prudence (Pryor) Mevey, of Virginia, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin and Martha (Passmore) Mevey, Friends, of Cecil county, Maryland. The children of William and Margaret Donaldson (Mevey) Clark are: Jennie Henderson, born April 7, 1856; Benjamin Mevey, born July 17, 1858, died May 16, 1913; Margaret Donaldson, born July 11, 1860; William Wylie, born March 18, 1862, died May 6, 1920; and James Murdoch, of further mention.

James Murdoch Clark, youngest son of William and Margaret D. (Mevey) Clark, was born on a farm located on the edge of the town of Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1863, and had the usual experience of a boy on a farm—enjoying the wide freedom of work in the great out-of-doors, where wide horizons invite to long thoughts, where pure air and vigorous exercise enrich the life blood, and where rest, deep and abundant, follows the day's toil.

Mr. Clark received his early education in the public schools of the district and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having chosen the profession of law as his life-work, he then entered the law school of Columbia University, New York City, where he was graduated LL. B., class of 1887, and the same year received from the School of Political Science, Columbia University, the degree of Master of Arts. He began practice at once, in Los Angeles, California, where he remained until 1890, and then came to Pittsburgh. Here he has steadily risen to a thoroughly well-deserved position of prominence and influence. His clear, keen, effectively-organized mind, combined with his ability to speak convincingly, have served his clients well, and brought to himself professional reputation and the esteem of his associates. His clientele is a large one, yet with all the exacting demands of his profession, Mr. Clark has given himself freely to the social side of life.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; and of the Allegheny County Bar Association; the Duquesne, Oakmont Country, Pittsburgh Country, Edgeworth, the Americus Republican, and Pittsburgh Athletic clubs, all of Pittsburgh; the Columbia University Club, New York City; and of the Alumni Association of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and the Alumni Association of Columbia University, New York City. His fraternal affiliation is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 11, of Pittsburgh. Politically he is a Republican, and represented the old Twenty-first Ward of Pittsburgh in the Select Council from 1898 to

1902. While Mr. Clark is not at present connected officially with the banking interests of the Pittsburgh district, he was for twenty years a director of the Homewood People's Bank, of Homewood; was for several years a director of the Real Estate Trust Company of Washington, Pennsylvania; and of the Park Bank, of Pittsburgh. For four years he has been a member of the Pittsburgh Planning Commission, especially active in city zoning and planning the Boulevard of the Allies. He is a member and trustee of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church; a member of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; and of the Greek Letter fraternity of Beta Theta Pi.

On May 3, 1893, in Washington, Pennsylvania, Mr. Clark married Jean McClane Swan, daughter of William and Sarah (McClane) Swan, her father a newspaper man, owner and publisher of the "Review and Examiner" at Washington, Pennsylvania, from 1850 to 1876. James M. and Jean McClane (Swan) Clark are the parents of three children: James Murdoch, Jr., born April 14, 1901, died November 7, 1919, while preparing for Yale University; Janet Swan, born November 15, 1904, died February 1, 1906; and Margaret, born December 20, 1913.

WILLIAM BAKEWELL.

The latter half of the nineteenth century was one of the most brilliant epochs of the bar of Pittsburgh. It numbered amongst its foremost members William Bakewell, who gained unsurpassed celebrity in the conduct of cases under the patent laws. Mr. Bakewell was not a native American; the son of Rev. William Johnstone Bakewell, a clergyman of the Church of England, he was born at Chester, England, February 12, 1823. His early education was obtained in his native land, principally at Norwich, England. At the age of sixteen years his parents emigrated to America, and here his fondness for mathematics attracted him to the study of civil engineering; his first employment was with the State of Pennsylvania Engineering Corps, then engaged on an extension of the Erie Canal. Eventually, Mr. Bakewell's inclinations, coupled, no doubt, with a feeling of innate ability, lead him in 1842 to the study of law. The law school of the Western University of Pennsylvania was attended, and on January 13, 1845, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, followed in 1850 by his admission to the United States courts. It soon became evident he had made no mistake in the choice of his profession. With an inherent aptitude, combined with a thorough equipment and unremitting devotion to duty, he was enabled to build up a large and lucrative practice. His special study of patent cases brought him a large clientele. As a patent attorney he was one of the pioneers in this branch of the legal profession in the country and really the father of patent law in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bakewell's estimate of the character of the legal profession was of an exalted nature. His intercourse with other members of the profession was always the essence of honor, dignity, benevolence and usefulness, and, in truth, he was a model of professional etiquette, not only in its letter, but in its truest spirit. To the junior member of the fraternity, he was particularly kind and generous, and was the preceptor of many of the present Pittsburgh patent attorneys. In addition to his talents as a lawyer, Mr. Bakewell possessed remarkable business ability. He was from its inception secretary and treasurer of the Monongahela Navigation Company, a position he filled for over fifty years, until it was sold to the United States Government. Though he had a deep interest in civic affairs, he never took an active part in the political organization of the Republican party, of which he was a member. Nothing, however, which concerned the public welfare found him indifferent, and no project that furthered progress lacked the support of his influence and means. For many years he served on the State Board of Charities, and he was personally identified with many institutions of a philanthropic and educational character.

Mr. Bakewell possessed that magnetism of personality, coupled with driving energy, that is characteristic of successful men in all spheres of endeavor. His death, which occurred November 8, 1900, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her sterling citizens and the legal profession of a member who for fifty-four years had been continually engaged in active practice and during that long period had been one of its brightest ornaments and most honored representatives. As a public-spirited citizen he helped to strengthen the elements essential to the true life of a municipality, and as a business man he greatly aided in the increase of the material prosperity of his community. It was however, as an advocate and counsellor that he was most conspicuous and will be longest held in remembrance. His name will go down in the history of the city as that of one of the most brilliant specialists who ever graced her courts.

GEORGE WILLIAM AUBREY.

Although admitted to the Lehigh county bar in July, 1900, it was not until six years later that Mr. Aubrey located in Allentown and began the practice of law. The years have dealt kindly with him, and he has gained high standing at the bar, his practice large and his clientele influential. He is a son of Thomas and Anna Aubrey; his father, born in Wales, in 1846, died in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, in 1893, and is survived by his wife. Thomas Aubrey was a Union soldier, serving for three years under General Phil Sheridan, as bugler of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, he being but fifteen years of age at the time of his enlistment.

George W. Aubrey was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1875, but later Catasauqua became the family home and there he completed grade and high school courses of public school study. He later entered Dickinson Law School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, receiving his LL. B. from that institution with the graduating class of 1900. He was admitted to the Lehigh county bar, July 5, 1900, but engaged in business in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, for a number of years, as treasurer of Emanuel & Company, shippers of concrete materials, and settled in Allentown in May, 1906.

Mr. Aubrey has been admitted to the State courts and to the Circuit, District and Federal courts, also to the Superior and Supreme courts of the State. He has given particular attention to the law of corporations, and is the legal counsel of many of the large corporation interests of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Ridge Avenue Deposit Bank of Allentown, is a member of the board of directors, and bank counsel.

In politics, Mr. Aubrey is a Republican; in religious faith, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Catasauqua Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Allentown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lehigh Country Club of Allentown; Saucona Valley Country and the Livingston clubs of Allentown.

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John S. Weller

Mr. Aubrey married, in Philadelphia, April 28, 1909, Vernie Sullivan Johnson, daughter of J. Frank and Vernie Johnson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Aubrey has office headquarters in the Commonwealth building, Allentown, that city being also the family home.

EDMUND K. TRENT.

Edmund K Trent, whose name has been familiar in legal circles in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for some fourteen years, and whose appearance in the higher courts of the State and Nation has placed him among the leading men of the profession, comes of a family resident in Pennsylvania since early Colonial times, and is a son of Samuel U. and Marion (Kiernan) Trent. Samuel U. Trent was born at Somerset, Pennsylvania, and also was a lawyer by profession, practicing in his native place until the year 1883, when he removed to Pittsburgh. Here he continued his practice successfully until his death, which occurred in 1901, at the age of forty-seven years.

Edmund K. Trent was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., August 5, 1883, and early choosing the profession in which his father was engaged, prepared for college at Shadyside Academy, then entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up his legal studies at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1908. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar within the year, and subsequently to all higher State and Federal courts, Mr. Trent has achieved marked success. Practicing alone until 1915, he then became a member of the present firm of Prichard & Trent, which stands high among its contemporaries. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and also of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Bar associations.

In addition to his private practice Mr. Trent has performed important public service. A Republican by political affiliation, he served as assistant district attorney of Allegheny county under the administration of William A. Blakeley, and as deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania under the administrations of Francis Shunk Brown, William I. Schaffer, and George E. Alter.

Mr. Trent married, on April 10, 1909, Anne Rafferty, daughter of Gilbert T. and Harriet (Oliver) Rafferty, and they have two children: Edmund K., and John. The family home is in Sewickley.

JOHN S. WELLER.

Although Mr. Weller has large business interests, and has served a term as State Senator, he is preëminently the lawyer, and as a member of the legal profession is best known. The first decade in practice was at the bar of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but in the autumn of 1901 he located in Pittsburgh, where he has reaped abundantly from the rewards his profession grants her worthy sons. He is a son of Dr. Frederick Simon and Mary A. (Hammer) Weller, his father a practicing physician of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, at the time of the birth of his son, John S.

John S. Weller was born in Southampton, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1867. After preparation in the public schools in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and under private tutors, he entered

Pennsylvania State College, whence he was graduated C. E., class of 1899. He was for a time with the United States Geodetic Survey as an engineer, but he had an ambition for the law and began the study of law under Russell & Longnecker, of the Bedford county bar. He pursued his studies diligently, and in September, 1891, having passed the required examination, he was admitted to the bar of Bedford county. He began practice at the county capital, Bedford, and in 1894 was elected county attorney, serving three years most creditably. He continued in practice in Bedford until the fall of 1901, when he removed to Pittsburgh, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and again began the upbuilding of a clientele. In Pittsburgh, Mr. Weller has repeated his successes of the past. He has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district, and his frequent appearances therein bespeak a large clientele. His practice is large in corporation law.

In politics Mr. Weller is a Republican, and was elected district attorney for Bedford county by that party. In 1898 he was elected State Senator from Bedford county, and served a four year term, representing the Thirty-sixth District with credit to himself and benefit to the district. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Planning Commission, appointed by Mayor Magee in 1912; is a member of Hyndman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Bedford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Beta Theta Phi fraternity; the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Country, Oakmont Country, Longvue Country, and Pittsburgh Handball clubs, also the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

CHARLES HEEBNER, A. M.

Charles Heebner was born February 6, 1859, at Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, son of Henry Reed and Elizabeth (Lewis) Heebner, his father a merchant and coal operator. He completed public school study with graduation from Pottsville (Pennsylvania) High School in 1874, being valedictorian of the class of that year. He then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1878 (delivering the Latin Salutatory). He received from that college in 1881 the degree of A. M. in course. He taught the languages and mathematics for several years in Bellefonte Academy, Muncy High School and Muncy Normal School, reading law in the meantime. He entered the office in Philadelphia of Crawford & Dallas in 1882, and in 1884 was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and for four years practiced privately. In 1889 he was appointed assistant general solicitor for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, and upon the re-organization, in 1896, of these companies, he became assistant general solicitor of the Reading Company, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, which position he held until 1910. He was then appointed general solicitor of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Reading Company, holding same until 1918, when he was made general counsel for those companies, that being his present position.

Mr. Heebner is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities; his religious faith is that of a Unitarian, but his family are Presbyterians. His Philadelphia clubs are: The Rittenhouse, University, Penn, and Lawyers; his New York Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Mr. Heebner married, in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1888, Alice Schuyler, daughter of Lewis Evans and Rosetta (Brobst) Schuyler. Mr. and Mrs. Heebner are the parents of four children: Charles Schuyler, born December 22, 1889; Eleanor, born November 6, 1891, married J. Bedford French; Henry Reed, born November 8, 1896; Alice, born January 18, 1898. Mr. Heebner has his office at No. 415 Reading Terminal building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LAWRENCE HENRY RUPP.

Lawrence Henry Rupp, son of Alvin and Ellen M. Rupp, was born in New Tripoli, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. His father at that time was teaching school and later became superintendent of public instruction for Lehigh county, which position he held for twenty-five years. The lad attended the public schools through the grades and Allentown High School, class of 1897, then entered Muhlenberg College, whence he was graduated, class of 1902. He then prepared for the profession of law, was admitted to the Lehigh county bar in 1905, and has since been engaged in practice in Allentown, Pennsylvania. In 1911 he was elected district attorney for Lehigh county, serving four years in that office, beginning January 1, 1912. He is trust officer of the Lehigh Valley Trust Company of Allentown, and occupies a leading position at the bar of Lehigh county.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Rupp is one of the leaders of the party in Pennsylvania, and 1918-20 he was chairman of the State Central Committee. He is a member of Allentown Lodge, No. 130, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, now on the judiciary committee of the Grand Lodge, and is past state president of the order; a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Arabic Scottish Rite; a noble of the Mystic Shrine; member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity; the Lehigh Valley Country, Livingston and Contemporary clubs; and St. John's Reformed Church.

Mr. Rupp married, November 27, 1907, Maude Estelle Berlin, daughter of Alfred F. and Mary Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Rupp are the parents of a son, Lawrence B.

FRANK P. BARNHART.

Mr.. Barnhart is descended from one of the oldest families of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and was born not very far from the present scene of his activities. In the list of taxpayers of Quemahoning township, Somerset county, in 1796, was Jacob Barnhart, who was probably the father of David Barnhart, born about 1780, in Quemahoning, a large farmer, owning a considerable tract of land in that town. The family name of his wife was Coker. They were the parents of Michael Barnhart, born March 11, 1809, on the family homestead in Quemahoning, where he was reared. About 1852 he purchased a large tract of land in what is now known as Roxbury, a part of the Eighth Ward of Johnstown, and there engaged in agriculture. He married Elizabeth Sell, daughter of John and Barbara (Deil) Sell, granddaughter of John Sell, all of Scotch lineage. Her mother, Barbara Deil, was a daughter of William and Barbara (Nagle) Deil, the latter of undoubted German antecedents.

Henry Barnhart, eldest child of Michael and Elizabeth (Sell) Barnhart, was born August 1, 1839, at the Barnhart homestead in Quemahoning, and acquired some education in the public schools of Somerset and Cambria county. He was among the first to volunteer in defense of the Union in 1861, going out as a member of Company G, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which enlisted for ninety days. At the expiration of this period he reënlisted for three years as a member of Company D, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with distinction, being actively engaged in some of the most important engagements of the war. While a part of Sheridan's command at Cedar Creek, he was taken prisoner and confined four months in Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia. At the end of this time he was exchanged, and immediately reëntered the service, where he remained until the close of hostilities, being honorably discharged as brigade and regimental wagon-master. During the war he was several times employed on important scout duty. When peace came he again engaged in agriculture in Somerset county. In 1874 he removed to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and spent eight years in the development of the oil fields of that section, after which he removed to Johnstown and retired from active business. Here he occupied a portion of the old homestead, which he inherited from his father, and died April 9, 1916. He married, January 18, 1866, Amanda Bowman, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom the fourth, the third son is the subject of this sketch.

Frank P. Barnhart was born September 6, 1873, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed excellent educational advantages, being first a student in the public schools of his native city, and afterward at the State Normal School at Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he prepared for entrance to Princeton University. After pursuing a four years' course he was graduated from the latter institution in 1902, and entered upon a legal course in the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where three years were spent. In December, 1905, he was admitted to the bar of Cambria county, and immediately began the active practice of his profession at Johnstown, where he has won a gratifying success. As a means of continuing and completing his studies, he engaged in teaching while pursuing his various courses, was a teacher in the Blairsville High School at Blairsville, and principal of the Seventh Ward and Somerset street schools at Johnstown, each one year.

Mr. Barnhart naturally feels an interest in the progress of his native country, and has taken an active part in political movements of his home locality, gaining an important position in the councils of the Republican party, which has placed him in nomination for office. On November 6, 1906, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from the First District of Cambria county, which includes the city of Johnstown, and gave most excellent service to his constituency and to the State. He is actuated by the highest principles of conduct, and is ever ready to uphold any proposition calculated to benefit the public in general and promoting the progress of the community and of the State. A fluent speaker, a logical reasoner, and a man of much energy, he is making for himself a high reputation, both as a citizen and as a lawyer. He is a member of the Princeton Club of Pittsburgh, and the American and Cambria County Bar associations.

Mr. Barnhart married, November 14, 1907, Gertrude Heller, daughter of Christopher and Eva (Dodson) Heller, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one child, Gertude Dodson Barnhart. Mrs. Barnhart is a regent of the Quemahoning Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN.

Mr. Zimmerman is of German antecedents, a son of Charles Zimmerman, who was born in November, 1814, at Biedenkopf, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. By trade he was a wheelwright and cabinet-maker, and at the age of twenty-five years he sailed for America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, September 9, 1839. Thence he traveled by stage to Cambria, Pennsylvania, and by canal boat to Johnstown, where he first located on the island. At that time there was not a house to be rented in the town, and he hired a barn on Locust street, which he remodeled for occupancy, and used both as residence and shop. Besides executing various jobs at his trade, he made spinning wheels for housewives of the vicinity. In 1841 he purchased a dwelling house on Main street, where he continued business and soon became popular, for he was a good mechanic, a good neighbor, and a better informed man than most of his townsmen. He assisted in building the second house erected on the south side, at what is now No. 31 Morris street, and which was known in later years as "the old log house." Mr. Zimmerman's buildings were destroyed by fire, August 16, 1852, and soon afterward he purchased the property on Main street, where the Zimmerman building now stands. Here he kept public house and conducted a grocery store until his death, March 23, 1888. In 1852 Mr. Zimmerman was appointed notary public by Governor Johnson, and is believed to have been the first to receive such a commission in Johnstown. By reappointment of succeeding governors he continued in this office until his death. He was agent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and his house was much frequented by persons sailing to and from Europe. A well educated man, conversant with history, fond of poetry and general literature, he was the founder in America of a family which has honored him and the place of its residence.

Thoroughly loyal to American institutions and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he was a member of the State Militia organization; was a charter member of Cambria Lodge, No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons, of Johnstown; Portage Chapter, No. 220, Royal Arch Masons, of Hollidaysburg; and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest members of those organizations. He was a member of the First German Lutheran Church in Johnstown, and active in securing the erection of its house of worship. In May, 1837, he married, at Biedenkopf, Christina Fronheiser, who was born May 1, 1817, and accompanied him to America, dying a short time before him, November 20, 1886. They were the parents of seven children, the third of whom is the subject of this biography.

Jacob Zimmerman was born October 8, 1842, in Johnstown, and attended the public school of his time in a frame building, where all the children of the town were gathered for education. Young Zimmerman was an ambitious lad, and early decided to engage in professional life. He studied law in the office of Abram Kopelin, of Johnstown, a very able criminal lawyer of his time, and in June, 1869, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was admitted to the bar, was soon admitted to the United States courts, and has been in active practice since that time, handling both civil and criminal cases with marked success. In his forty-eight years of practice Mr. Zimmerman has seen many changes and marvelous development in his home community. No doubt the incidents of his remarkable career which he could relate would constitute very interesting reading, and it is hoped that for the benefit of the rising lawyers of this day he will contribute something to the literature of the time upon this subject. Besides being the dean of the Johnstown bar, he is also one of the ablest attorneys of the county, and enjoys a wide reputation for skill, ability and upright character.

Mr. Zimmerman is one of the most valued members of the Cambria County Bar Association, and has given most of his time through life to the practice of his profession. He has never been a candidate for public office, but consented to serve as a member of the Johnstown Common Council as a matter of civic duty. His success in the practice of law has been due to the fact that he never permitted other interests to occupy his time or attention, and his thorough reading and careful preparation of cases has made him unusually successful as a lawyer. While a thorough believer in the principals of the Democratic party, he is not a blind partisan, has never been active in political movements, and has never affiliated with any fraternal organizations. He has long been among the most useful members of the Lutheran church, and is a director of Mercy Hospital.

Mr. Zimmerman married (first) in 1867, Sallie Woodward, who was the mother of three of his children. He married (second), August 1, 1889, Lillian Emerson, daughter of Dr. Clenzy Emerson. They have one daughter, Jessie, who married Ernest Fockner. Children of the first marriage: 1. Laura, who became the wife of Walter Haynes, with whom she was drowned in the great flood. 2. Edith, who died May 18, 1918, the wife of John H. Morley, superintendent of transportation of the Cambria Steel Company. 3. Emma, who was drowned in the Johnstown flood.

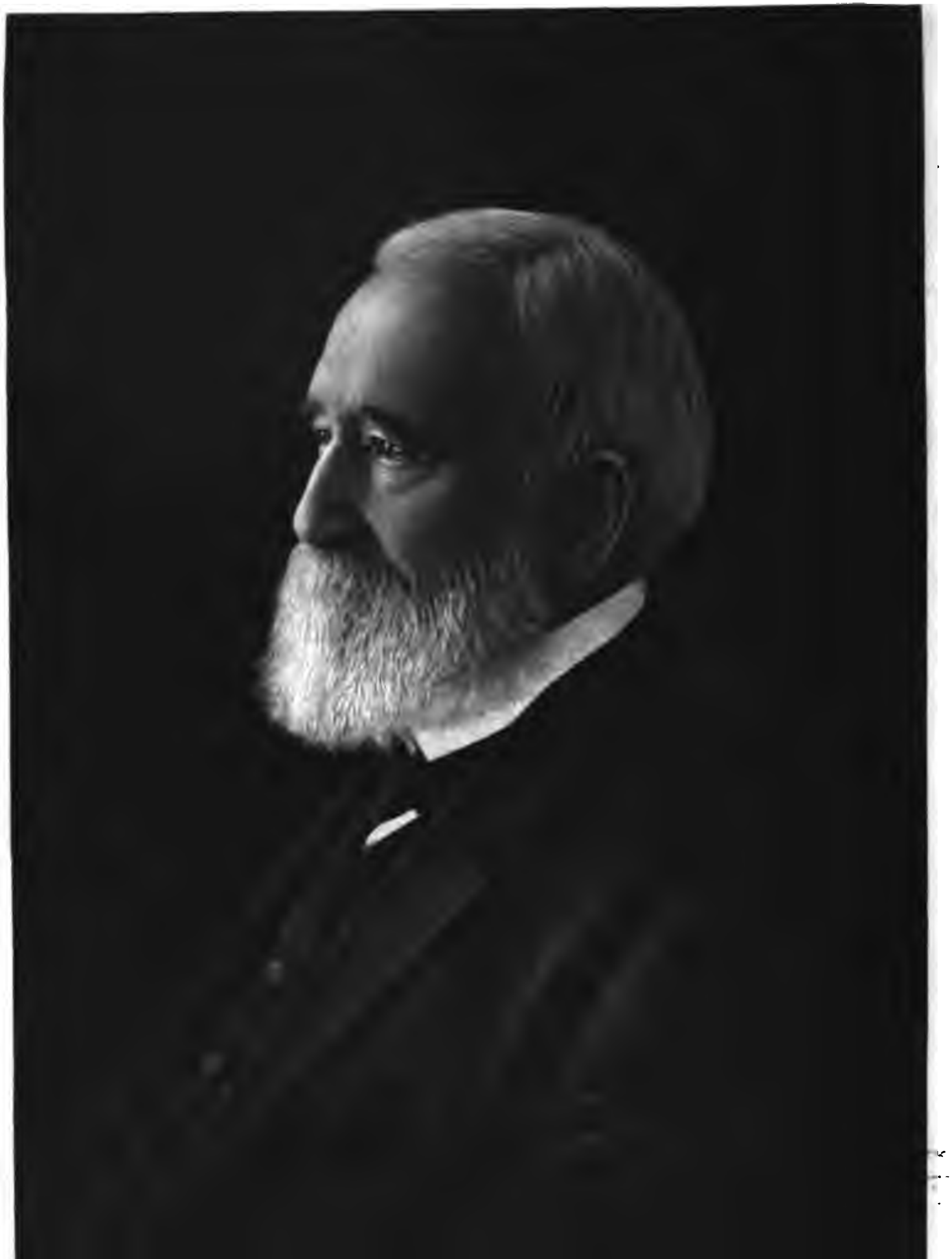
DANIEL E. STECKEL.

A member of the Northampton county bar since 1908, Daniel E. Steckel, of Easton, Pennsylvania, is the second of his family to maintain a highly honorable standing at a bar which knew his esteemed father as a lawyer and as the capable prothonotary of Northampton county.

(I) Daniel E. Steckel is of the fifth generation of the family which was founded by Christian Steckel while Northampton was still a part of Bucks county. Christian Steckel settled in the western part, and secured a patent for two hundred and sixty acres from the Penns in 1736, and the same year took up his residence at what is now Egypt, Lehigh county. The walls of the stone house which he built were massive, and the building, thirty-five by forty feet, served both as a dwelling and fort in case of attack by the Indians. The old stone house still stands, is in good condition and owned in the Steckel family. Christian Steckel married Maria Baer, and they were the parents of five sons and five daughters. This review follows the fortune of one of the sons, Daniel.

(II) Daniel Steckel was born September 1, 1767, lived past a century of years, and died in Bath, Northampton county, September 18, 1868. He settled in Bath as a young man, and there, partly by purchase and partly through his wife, acquired the "Steckel" tract. Later he bought more land and also the tannery established by Jesse Jones, his father-in-law. For many years he operated both tannery and farm, and prospered abundantly. A short distance from the tannery he built a stone mansion that was successively owned by his son, Joseph Steckel, later by his grandson, Henry F., and is at present owned by his great-grandson,

Daniel E. Steckel



The American Historical Society

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Henry F. Steckel.

Daniel E. He was a public-spirited citizen, gave liberally of his time to public affairs, was a pillar of strength in the Bath Reformed Church, in politics a Democrat, and held in highest esteem. As he neared the century mark he became an object of additional interest to his townsmen, and when his one-hundredth birthday arrived, the day was an occasion of public celebration and rejoicing in his honor. His memory was most remarkable, and even when a centenarian, seemed not greatly impaired. Daniel Steckel married Rebecca Jones, of Bath, daughter of Jesse Jones, founder of the Bath tannery. Peter, a son of Daniel Steckel, was a sergeant of the War of 1812, and in 1841-44, sheriff of Northampton county. This review follows Joseph Steckel, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Jones) Steckel.

(III) Joseph Steckel was born at the Steckel Homestead at Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1806. From the district school he advanced to the position of assistant to his father at the tannery, and as he qualified, succeeded his father and became head of the business. He also became a land owner and managed both farm and tannery. He was a good business man, energetic and very successful. He was a member of the Reformed church, and a man of honorable and upright life. Joseph Steckel married Elizabeth Scholl, born in Moore township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, who long survived her husband, passing away March 6, 1898, in her ninetieth year. They were the parents of an only son, Henry Franklin, of whom further mention is made; and two daughters, Susan A. and Elizabeth, both deceased.

(IV) Henry Franklin Steckel was born at Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1829, and passed away at his home on Mt. Jefferson, Easton, Pennsylvania, on October 19, 1919, in the ninety-first year of his age, the Nestor of the Northampton county bar. He was educated in the schools of Bath and later attended the famous school of Dr. Vandeveer, at Easton. On January 11, 1848, he began the study of law under Matthew Hale Jones, Esq., an eminent member of the Northampton county bar, and on April 22, 1851, Mr. Steckel was admitted to the same bar. The examiners were: Hon. Washington McCartney, Hon. Richard Brodhead, George W. Yates, S. C. Cook, Jr., and Hon. Henry Green. Several of these men subsequently became nationally prominent. Mr. Brodhead subsequently became United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. McCartney was a judge of this county. Henry Green, at the time of his death, was President Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. They wrote on the report recommending the young candidate for admission to the bar these words. "Mr. Steckel is a gentleman of fine moral character." He practiced in Easton three years, then, in 1854, was elected prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton county, an office to which he was reëlected three years later. After serving as prothonotary with striking efficiency and acceptability for six years, 1855-61, Mr. Steckel returned to the private practice of his profession, bearing the good will and respect of his brethren of the bar with whom he had come in such close contact during his administration of the office with which lawyers are so intimately connected.

After three years of private law practice, Mr. Steckel succeeded his father as managing head of the Bath tannery, and after three years of combined law practice and business, his health failed and he retired from the law. The same year he purchased the Wilson estate, in what was known as the Scotch-Irish settlement below Bath, removed his residence there, and in the out-of-door life in that health-giving climate, was soon restored to former strength and vigor. After his return to Bath, he was elected chief burgess. A few years later he resumed his residence in Easton, where for a period of upward of twenty-five years he lived in the Steckel home, on the north side of the Public Square. Later he removed to Mt. Jefferson, on North Fifth street, where he and his family had lived for almost another period of twenty-five years at the time of his death. While during this period of his life he no longer engaged in the active practice of the law, having devoted his time to the management of his extensive real estate interests, he never turned a deaf ear to clients who sought his sound advice on legal matters.

Having regarded Mr. Steckel as the Nestor of the Northampton county bar, it was fitting that the Bench and Bar held a meeting upon the announcement of his death and heard eulogies in his honor. Both judges spoke in the highest terms of him, not only as a lawyer, but as a gentleman of the old school. Several of the older members of the bar in their eulogies referred to him as possessing the same sterling qualities throughout his life as were attributed to him by the examiners when he was first admitted. The President Judge stated that Mr. Steckel was not only the oldest member of this bar, but that he believed he was the oldest lawyer of any bar in the United States. He based this belief on an investigation which he had made following the publication in the Philadelphia papers about a lawyer celebrating his sixtieth anniversary who was mentioned as the oldest lawyer, but in this case Mr. Steckel's legal career covered a period of over sixty-eight and one-half years. One of his fellow-members who had known him longest as a friend paid him a tribute in which he stated that he was a careful, painstaking, accurate practitioner, and in all characteristics constituting a gentleman there was not a flaw in his character. He also stated that all the members of the bar recognized his attainments and attractive personality and realized the loss to the profession at losing him. Before the meeting adjourned the following resolutions were adopted:

> WHEREAS, In the death of Henry F. Steckel the members of this bar, have, by the hand of death, been deprived of the association of one of the most highly respected and beloved of their members, whose remarkably genial disposition and integrity characterized his every activity; one who served for a number of years as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton County, and who at the time of his death was the oldest living member of the bar of this court, having been admitted to the practice of law on the 22nd day of April, 1851, and whose memory will ever be highly esteemed by this bar and by the community in which he lived; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That in the death of Henry F. Steckel the Bar of Northampton County has suffered a great loss and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes as an expression of the sentiment of this bar.

Mr. Steckel married, June 20, 1866, Anna M. Whitesell, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Messinger) Whitesell, her grandfather born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1789, her grandmother born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Daniel Whitesell was born in Nazareth township, and his wife, Catherine in Forks township, Northampton county, she being of the old Northampton county Messinger family, whose activities in this section antedates the Revolutionary War. After almost fifty years of married life, this happy union was broken by the passing of the gentle wife, July 9, 1914. Not only a devoted wife and mother, Mrs. Steckel was gifted with fine business judgment, and rendered her husband great assistance in his many and varied business affairs.

(V) Daniel E. Steckel, only son of Henry F. and Anna M. (Whitesell) Steckel, was born at the Steckel home, No. 48 Centre Square, Easton, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1880. His education began in a private school, but was continued through the public schools of Easton, ending with graduation from Easton High School, class of 1899. The following fall he entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1903. He then began the study of law under the direction of Parke H. Davis, Esq., of Easton, and one year later entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his LL. B., class of 1907. He was admitted to the Northampton county bar, March 3, 1908, and at once began practice in Easton. Since his admission to the county bar he has been admitted to practice in the Superior and Supreme courts of the State, and has a well established business, with an influential clientele. He is a member of the Northampton County Bar Association and Pennsylvania Bar Association. As a lawyer, Mr. Steckel has the respect and confidence of all the other members of the bar, and as a citizen is highly regarded.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Steckel has been almost continuously engaged in business enterprises, manufacturing and financial, holding official relation with some of the more important. For a number of years he has been a director and secretary of the Lehigh Water Company. His connection with the management of estates has been extensive, and as a member, solicitor and first vice-president of the Northampton County Motor Club, he has been of service in the promotion of the Good Roads Movement in Northampton county. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club, and deeply interested in civic improvement. One of the most recent enterprises with which he has become identified is the new Lafayette Trust Company, of which he was a charter member, and of which he is a vice-president and trust officer.

Mr. Steckel married, at Boston, Massachusetts, on June 26, 1912, Mabel N. Simmons, a daughter of Frederick M. and Mary Elizabeth (Sampson) Simmons, a descendant of William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower," and afterwards became first governor of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Steckel are the parents of a son, Henry Franklin, 2nd, born on "Mount Jefferson," Easton, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1914.

EDWARD CHAMBERS CHALFANT.

From the days of William Penn's coming to Pennsylvania, Chalfants have figured in Pennsylvania history, the American ancestor coming from Chalfant, St. Giles, England, with William Penn. From that ancient family came Edward Chambers Chalfant, of the Pittsburgh bar, and a member of the law firm of Wright, Chalfant & McCandless. He is a son of Rev. George Wilson and Sarah E. (Moore) Chalfant, the youngest of their six children. Rev. George W. Chalfant was of the Western Pennsylvania branch of the family, a branch founded by Chadds Chalfant, born in Eastern Pennsylvania, about 1750, who with his bride crossed the mountains and located near Brownsville in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was a wheelwright; a member of the Masonic order; a devoted Methodist, and a local preacher. He hewed most of the logs that went into the first Methodist church in Brownsville, his tomb now being directly under the pulpit of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Brownsville, which was erected on the same site as the old log church. His wife, a Miss McManna, was intensely pious, and is said to have read the bible entirely through more than fifty times, once reading it while on her knees in an attitude of prayer. The Chalfant home was a popular place for religious meetings, Mrs. Chalfant being most eloquent and forceful in public prayer.

Rev. George Wilson Chalfant, D. D., was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1836, and died February 2, 1914. After graduation from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, class of 1856, he studied law, but soon abandoned that profession and began studies in divinity at Western Theological Seminary. In 1860 he was licensed to preach by the Saltsburg Presbytery, and was installed over the church at Mechanicsburg, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, beginning his pastorate there in April, 1861. Later he was appointed chaplain of the 130th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, his service continuing until after the battle of Fredericksburg. In 1863 he accepted a call from the congregation at Bridgeport and Martins Ferry, Ohio, and continued their pastor until the spring of 1881, when he was called to Pittsburgh to organize the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, and there he continued as pastor for twenty-five years.

His work in Pittsburgh and in the Pittsburgh Presbytery was greatly blessed, he having been instrumental in organizing ten Presbyterian churches, and in securing the education of some twenty young men, most of whom entered the ministry. In 1898 he was elected moderator of the Pennsylvania Synod, did special work in St. Louis, Missouri, for two winters after retiring from the ministry, and was instrumental in organizing a Presbyterian church in the city of Mexico. He was honored among his contemporaries of the church, and was highly esteemed by all who knew of his self-sacrificing work for humanity.

Rev. Chalfant married Sarah E. Moore, daughter of William Moore, of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of five sons and one daughter: Rev. William P., now deceased, Lafayette College, 1881, formerly a missionary to Shantung, China; Rev. Frank H., now deceased. Lafayette College, 1881, formerly a missionary in North China, and author of a "History of the Chinese Language;" George Newton, now deceased, Lafayette College, 1884, admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1889; Rev. Charles L., Lafayette College, 1889, an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church; Mary B., married Rev. U. S. Greves, a minister of the Presbyterian church; Edward C., of further mention. In 1898 Dr. Chalfant and his wife visited their children in China, and there spent several months. His honorary degree, D. D., was conferred by Lafayette College.

Edward Chambers Chalfant, youngest of this family of eminent professional men, son of Dr. George W. Chalfant, was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, April 29, 1872, and there spent the first nine years of his life. In 1881 Pittsburgh became the family home, and in 1891 the young man, Edward C., was graduated from Pittsburgh Academy, going thence to Lafayette College, the fifth of his family to claim Lafayette College as their *alma mater*. He received his bachelor's degree from Lafayette College with the class of 1895, and LL. B. from Pittsburgh Law School, class of 1897. In 1898 he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and began practice in Pittsburgh. He practiced alone until October 1, 1907, when he became a law partner of Thomas P. Trimble, now judge of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, their partnership continuing until

Judge Trimble's election as judge. In October, of that year, Mr. Chalfant formed a partnership with Arthur L. Over, which terminated in January, 1917, and on January 1, 1918, he entered a partnership, consisting of Stephen Stone, J. Menrell Wright and Wilson McCandless. Stephen Stone, on March 24, 1919, was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Common Pleas bench, he then withdrawing from the firm, they continuing as Wright, Chalfant & McCandless, that being the present firm title.

Mr. Chalfant has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district, and to the Superior and Supreme courts of the State. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and has won high personal standing at the bar. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with lodge, chapter, council, commandery and shrine, his fraternity, Phi Delta Theta (Lafayette). His clubs are the University and Duquesne of Pittsburgh, and the Yan Kanuck Fishing Club of Pittsburgh. His favored recreations are fishing, driving and walking. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and he serves as trustee the church organized by his honored father in 1881, the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh.

Edward C. Chalfant married, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1892, Fannie O'Hara Barr, daughter of Dr. A. M. and Sarah D. Barr. Mr. and Mrs. Chalfant are the parents of two children: Marie D., born May 21, 1905; and Edward Trimble, born June 28, 1908.

RUFUS BARRETT STONE.

Among the prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar in the northern part of the State is Rufus Barrett Stone, a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, who was born in Groton, Massachusetts, November 24, 1847, was educated at Lawrence Academy, and took a special course at Williams College, with the class of 1869. During the Civil War, towards its close, he was a private in Company B, of the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which on an eventful day in the history of the United States, April 19. 1861, marched through the hostile streets of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, en route for the protection of the National Capital. After the close of the war he was engaged in Mississippi, in the United States Internal Revenue Service, raided illicit distilleries, and played an important part in the reconstruction of that State under United States military administration. He was admitted to the practice of law in the lower and higher courts of that State, appointed chancellor of the Seventeenth Chancery District, and also commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Mississippi Volunteer Militia. He was for a time in editorial charge of the "Prairie News" and "Mississippi Pilot," the latter being the leading daily administration newspaper at Jackson, the capital city of Mississippi. It was in his twenty-ninth year that Mr. Stone became a resident of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to practice in the lower and higher courts of Pennsylvania, and in the District, Circuit and Supreme courts of the United States. His practice soon acquired a wide range. He argued cases not only in the courts of his own county, but also in Potter, Warren, Elk, Jefferson, Armstrong, Indiana, Westmoreland, Washington and Allegheny counties, and in Philadelphia, and at various times engaged in litigation in Ohio, West Virginia, New York and other states. A law partnership was formed with A. Leo Weil, and an office opened in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but Mr. Stone found it impracticable to remove from Bradford.

Later he became the senior member of Stone, Brown & Sturgeon, but of late years he has practiced individually.

In a legal capacity he has represented oil producers in oral and written arguments before legislative commissions, against the taxation of oil; also in the preparation and advocacy of legislation to prevent forest fires; in like manner he has interested himself in advanced legislation concerning schools, public libraries, and the juvenile court. His interest in the protection of children and of aged and dumb animals began long before the enactment of the present juvenile law. As president for many years of the Commonwealth Humane Society, he prepared the current manual of the Society which contains the results of his thought and experience regarding defective and mistreated children. This is set forth in the following excerpt: "The public right does not rest alone upon merciful or other sentimental grounds, nor in other words upon the prevention of suffering merely for humanity's sake. The State has a right to conserve its manhood and womanhood from infancy to old age for the sake of a better citizenship. Besides, there are economic considerations which warrant the State in staying the hand which would stunt or waste by neglect or cruelty the physical or moral nature of the child, and throw it back, sooner or later, upon public institutions for support."

In 1879, in connection with Even Brewer, he founded the "Bradford Evening Star," and through its columns advocated the present gravity system of the city's water works, also called attention to advantages of the hills and valleys of McKean county for horticulture and grazing pursuits. In the weekly edition of "The Star" he personally conducted an agricultural department devoted to the particular conditions and needs of the northern section of Pennsylvania. He also became prominently identified with the organization of the Bradford, Smethport & DeGolier railroad, serving ultimately to connect Bradford by rail with the county seat. He urged the organization and procured the incorporation of the Bradford Board of Trade, Bradford Hospital, Carnegie Public Library, McKean County Historical Society, and Commonwealth Humane Society. He procured the incorporation of the Beacon Light Mission, and in trust with others holds title to its property in which the McKean County Children's Home is now maintained. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Groton (Massachusetts) Historical Society. He was for many years unanimously elected president of the Bradford Board of Trade, and subsequently a permanent member of its board of directors. Through the efforts of this organization a considerable number of manufacturing industries have been established in the city. Since the original organization of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pennsylvania, in 1881, he has served continuously as member and for a time president of its board of trustees. He is the author of a biography of recognized historical importance entitled "Arthur George Olmsted, His Lineage and Leadership, Their Contact with Courses of History," published by the John C. Winston Company (Philadelphia, 1919). In 1920 and again in 1921 he visited Colombia, South America, and since his return has delivered numerous public addresses, of which the most notable one was translated into Spanish and published in Bogota under the title, "Colombia a Sleeping Giant."

In business life he has been actively engaged in the production of petroleum and natural gas, serving as executive officer in various oil, gas, gasoline and mining companies. Mr. Stone, prior to 1912, was an adherent of the Republican party, often speaking in its behalf. In that year he allied himself with the Progressive wing of that party, and has since been regarded as an independent Republican.

While Mr. Stone's residence is in the city of Bradford, he has a picturesque summer home nine miles distant, 2300 feet above sea level, accessible by an interurban electric line of cars.

Mr. Stone was married on April 18, 1872, at Newark, New Jersey, to Margaret Sarah Baldwin, daughter of Rev. Burr Baldwin, of Connecticut ancestry.

BENJAMIN JAMES JARRETT.

The life of Benjamin J. Jarrett, almost from its beginning, has been spent in Western Pennsylvania, and from his twelfth year in the city of Pittsburgh, where for a quarter of a century he has been a member of the law firm of Cook & Jarrett. He was in the thick of the fight Pittsburgh waged to regain possession of her river fronts, in fact, his appointment to the position of assistant city solicitor was that he might lead and direct that fight, now a most interesting and important chapter in Pittsburgh's legal annals, and a most wonderful record of persistent batting against heavy odds on the part of the prosecution. That Mr. Jarrett won his contention that private interests were using city property unlawfully and compelled them to pay rentals for the same or vacate, and that the Supreme Court sustained the verdict he won, does not imply that the fight was not a long, desperate one, for it was, and Mr. Jarrett might safely rest his reputation as a lawyer on the record he compiled during the nine years he served the city of Pittsburgh as assistant city solicitor.

The family was founded in Western Pennsylvania by John Jarrett, an orphan lad, who came in 1856 from Ebbw Vale, South Wales, where he was born in 1842. He found a home in Sharon, Pennsylvania, with John Richards, a Welshman, and an old friend of his father, and in Sharon public schools obtained a good education. A few years later he made a visit to his old Welsh home, there married Margaret Price, and remained until the fall of 1871, when he returned to Sharon, Pennsylvania, with his wife and son, Benjamin J., then six months of age. In 1877 John Jarrett became president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, continuing at the head of that organization until 1883, when he was chosen to the secretaryship of the American Tin Plate Association, formed by Pittsburgh manufacturers to secure tariff protection for the tin plate industry. The favorable clauses his personal work secured for tin plate in the McKinley tariff bill of 1889 marked the real beginning of the tin plate industry in the United States, an industry that has proved a source of wealth to the nation. Later, John Jarrett was appointed United States Consul to Birmingham, holding that office 1889-1892. Upon his return to the United States he was appointed secretary of the American Sheet Steel Manufacturers' Association, an office he ably filled until his retirement in 1905.

In politics a Republican, in religious faith a member of Emory Street Methodist Episcopal Church, president of the Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, affiliated with the Masonic order, an ardent apostle of the doctrine of protection, John Jarrett rose to a high position in public esteem in Pittsburgh, and retired from leadership in 1905, honored and respected.

John Jarrett married, in Ebbw Vale, South Wales, in 1868, Margaret

Price, who died in Pittsburgh in 1912, leaving two sons: Benjamin James, to whom this review is inscribed; and John (2), a resident of Pittsburgh.

Benjamin James Jarrett, son of John and Margaret (Price) Jarrett, was born in Ebbw Vale, South Wales, Great Britain, May 11, 1871, and six months later was brought by his parents to Sharon, Pennsylvania, his father having resided in that town during his first residence in Pennsylvania. Benjamin J. Jarrett attended Sharon public schools until 1883, when Pittsburgh became the family home, and there he continued his studies in Central High School until graduated with the class of 1889. The years 1889-1892 were spent in study under private tutors in Birmingham, England, where his father was United States Consul during that period. Upon his return to the United States, the young man entered Columbia Law School, New York City, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1894. In June, 1894, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. For three years, 1894-1897, he was associated in practice with Major E. A. Montooth, but in 1897, when Major Montooth passed away, Mr. Jarrett entered the office of Willis F. McCook, and later the firm of McCook & Jarrett was formed. That association has stood the test of time, and McCook & Jarrett is known and recognized as one of the strong firms of the Allegheny bar.

In 1912, at the solicitation of many of his friends, Mr. Jarrett was prevailed upon to accept the post of assistant solicitor, and led in the attempt to regain for the city title to the Allegheny and Monongahela water front which had been usurped by private parties and interests, who had occupied them for many years and made many improvements and had exercised squatters' proprietary rights. Mr. Jarrett boldly attacked these parties under the claim that they were unlawfully holding and using city property. One of the manufacturing plants had made improvement along the water front they were holding, totalling in cost about $5,000,000, and they with other interests involved on both rivers (but mainly upon the Monongahela between Tenth and Twenty-sixth streets) spent enormous sums in defending their socalled rights. Although handicapped by the loss of old borough records and deeds, Mr. Jarrett carried on an uncompromising fight and finally compelled private interests to surrender wharf lands and fronts to the city and to pay reasonable rentals for such property as they continued to occupy. Such appeals as were taken were thrown out by the Supreme Court, and millions of dollars were saved to the city. In February, 1921, Mr. Jarrett resigned his position as assistant city solicitor and returned to private practice. The firm of McCook & Jarrett conduct a general law practice, and also represent many corporations of importance, being attorneys for the Duquesne National Bank, Workingman's Savings Bank & Trust Company, Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, American Refinery Company, H. C. Porter Locomotive Company, Carney Lumber Company, and other large firms and interests.

In politics Mr. Jarrett is a Republican, and in religious connection a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. His clubs are the Union, Pittsburgh Field, Pittsburgh Country, Pittsburgh Athletic and Americus Republican. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, Allegheny County Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the Loyal Order of Moose which he serves as attorney.

Mr. Jarrett married, April 1, 1898, Mabel Blystone, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two sons: Charles Blystone, Williams College, A. B., 1921; and Benjamin James (2).

Henry O. Evans.

HENRY OLIVER EVANS.

The history of the ancestry of Henry Oliver Evans of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is traced on the paternal side to pre-Revolutionary days and thence across the seas to Wales, while on the maternal side is found the Scotch-Irish strain so dominant in Western Pennsylvania.

James Evans, born in Wilmington, Delaware, February 12, 1775, was a member of the early emigration from Wales to the colonies. He married Emily Alexander, daughter of Hugh Alexander, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly in 1776; a member of the Conference of Deputies and of the Convention of July 15, 1776. After their marriage, the young couple came over the mountains to McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, making the journey on horseback. James Evans had previously made the same journey in 1796 and bargained for two farms, then had returned, and in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, had married Emily Alexander. They lived for many years at McKeesport, on what is now Third avenue, their later residence being one of brick, which James Evans built on Second avenue near Walnut. He was a hatter by trade; McKeesport's first justice of the peace; first postmaster of the village; and one of the first elders of the Presbyterian church, a memorial window in that church testifying to his services. He prospered, and a large estate was left to his heirs. James Evans died at his home in McKeesport, aged seventy-one years, his wife surviving him, afterwards residing in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, with her daughter. They were the parents of nine children, one of them a son, Oliver, of whom further.

Oliver Evans, son of James and Emily (Alexander) Evans, was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1816. Educated for the medical profession at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, ill health made it impossible for him to continue practice and he went into the more healthful occupation of farming. He lived on the Hill farm overlooking McKeesport, and both he and his wife were active members of the Presbyterian church of McKeesport, in which he served as a trustee for many years. He married Mary Ann Sampson, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Kuhn) Sampson, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of four sons and a daughter, one of the sons, Cadwallader, of whom further.

Dr. Cadwallader Evans, son of Oliver and Mary Ann (Sampson) Evans, was educated at Jefferson Medical College, and practiced medicine very successfully until in 1881, when he left the practice to engage in the manufacture of wire, as one of the organizers of the Oliver Wire Company. He married Margaret Brown Oliver, daughter of Henry W. and Margaret (Brown) Oliver. The Oliver ancestry goes back to the North of Ireland. Henry W. Oliver was a saddler in the town of Donaghmore, County Tyrone, Ireland, and was active and influential in local politics. In the election of 1841, he warmly espoused the cause of the Liberals, thereby gaining the ill will of the successful candidate, who was the Lord of the Manor. The victorious earl, with his friends, boycotted the supporters of the defeated candidate, ruining their business wherever possible. On this account, Henry W. Oliver decided to emigrate to the United States, and in the autumn of 1842 settled in Pittsburgh. Being a good mechanic, he soon established a profitable business, which he conducted for over forty years, retiring from business to become one of the Board of Viewers of the city of Pittsburgh. He married Margaret Brown, and their children, David B. Oliver, president of the Board of Education, Henry W. Oliver, founder of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company and one of the prominent figures in the industrial life of Pittsburgh, James B. Oliver, president of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, and George T. Oliver, a lawyer and afterwards United States Senator, have had as strong an influence as any one family in the upbuilding of Pittsburgh. They also had two daughters, Mary Francis Holbrook, and Margaret Brown Oliver, the latter the wife of Dr. Cadwallader Evans.

Henry Oliver Evans, son of Dr. Cadwallader and Margaret Brown (Oliver) Evans, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1873. After grammar and high school studies were completed, he entered the classical department of the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1894. He then entered the law department of the same university, and in 1896 received his LL. B. He located in Pittsburgh, studied law in the office of D. T. Watson, Esq., was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in June, 1897, and began the practice of law. The quarter of a century of years that since elapsed brought him many of the rewards of his honored profession, and a clientele large and influential, his practice being largely corporation and estate work. He is a sound lawyer, safe in counsel, a careful advisor and a powerful advocate.

Outside his profession Mr. Evans has important interests, being a director of the Second Pool Coal Company; president of the Lebanon Valley Light and Power Company; president of the Commercial Union Telephone Company, and of the Tennessee Iron and Chemical Company. He is a member of the Art Society of Pittsburgh; the Duquesne, University and Pittsburgh clubs. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious preference a Disciple of Christ.

Mr. Evans married, January 31, 1901, Louise Straub, daughter of John H. and Caroline E. (Schultz) Straub, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two children: Oliver, born November 17, 1902, a namesake of Oliver Evans, the inventor, the first man it is claimed to adapt steam to marine navigation, he having equipped a boat at Wilmington, Delaware, capable of navigating either land or water, some months prior to Fulton's successful trial trip on the Hudson river, the "Claremont." 2. Louise, born May 10, 1910.

JOHN CALVIN STURGEON.

Although he is the senior member of the Erie county, Pennsylvania, bar, with a record of fifty-five years of active, honorable and successful practice, Mr. Sturgeon does not claim exemption, but glories in the fact that although enrolled among the octogenarians of Erie, Pennsylvania, his name also appears on the "active" list of the Erie bar, and that he is still "in the harness." His fifty-five years of practice have not all been at the Erie county bar, but from October, 1877, until December, 1881, he practiced at the McKean county bar, located in Bradford, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the bar of various United States courts, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and as a patent lawyer bears national reputation. In Republican party councils his voice has long been potent, and his figure a familiar one at party conventions.

The branch of the Sturgeon family represented by John C. Sturgeon was founded in Pennsylvania by Jeremiah Sturgeon, believed to be a descendant of that Sturgeon who fell in the siege of Derry. Jeremiah

Sturgeon came to Hanover township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1720, bringing his wife, Ellen (Douglass) Sturgeon, and three sons. One of these sons, Thomas Sturgeon, married Margaret Corbet, and their son, Samuel Sturgeon, served with the Fourth Battalion of Associators from Lancaster county, and fought at both Trenton and Princeton. By his first wife, Margaret, Samuel Sturgeon had five sons, two of these, William and Jeremiah, locating in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and founding the town of Fairview.

Andrew Sturgeon, youngest of these five sons of Samuel and Margaret Sturgeon, married Jane Finney, and moved to Tonawanda, New York, about 1805, Andrew there enlisting in the State militia for service during the second war with Great Britain. In 1820 they located in Girard township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where Andrew Sturgeon died in 1851, his wife in 1849. They were the parents of seven children, their fifth, a son, Andrew (2), who married, December 15, 1840, Eliza Jane Caughey, and they were the parents of six children: John Calvin, of further mention; Sheldon Franklin, a veteran of the Union army, 1861-65, married Rosanna Lowry; Carson Jay, an electrical engineer and manufacturer, married Lydia Campbell; Mary Jane, married George Platt; Anna Vance, died in childhood; George Andrew a lawyer, married Mary L. Davis. The Caughey family, like the Sturgeons, were of the Presbyterian faith, the Sturgeons originally English, the Caugheys Scotch. Both families settled in the North of Ireland, the Caugheys coming to Pennsylvania about 1750, Francis Caughey settling in Lancaster county, where he died, aged ninety-three years. His eldest son, Andrew Caughey, born in 1756, served in the Revolution, under Colonel Thomas Porter. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Caughey, and they were the parents of seven children, the eldest a son, John. John Caughey married Ann Vance Wilson, and they were the parents of fourteen children, the fourth a daughter, Eliza Jane Caughey, who married Andrew (2) Sturgeon, and they were the parents of John Calvin Sturgeon, of Erie, Pennsylvania, the principal character of this review.

John Calvin Sturgeon was born October 5, 1841, on his father's farm in Girard township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and there he resided until the family removed to a farm purchased by Andrew (1) Sturgeon in Fairview township, in 1851. That farm was his home, except when away at school and study, until the fall of 1864. He attended district schools and worked on his father's farm until the fall of 1858, then entered Girard Academy for the fall term, 1858, winter term 1858-9, and spring term of 1859. He worked on the farm during the summer of 1859, and attended the academy fall term of 1859, then during the winter term of 1859-60 taught school at Cold Spring, Girard township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, returning for the 1860 spring and fall terms at Girard Academy. During the winter of 1860-61 he taught school at Swanville, Fairview township, Erie county, and in 1861 attended the spring term at Girard Academy.

On July 30, 1861, he registered in the office of Johnson & Payne, at Erie, Pennsylvania, as a law student, and studied in their office the following fall and winter. He continued his studies during the spring term of 1862 at college in Adrian, Michigan, and during summer worked on the home farm, entering for the fall term at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. During the winter of 1862-3, he taught school in Fairview township, and spent the spring and fall terms of 1863 at Allegheny College. In the summer he again worked on the farm, and spent the 1863-4 winter term at Allegheny College. The spring and summer of 1864 he worked in his father's woolen factory, and on August 30, 1864, enlisted in the United States navy, receiving honorable discharge September 30, 1865.

Mr. Sturgeon resumed the study of law in the office of S. A. Davenport, at Erie, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1865, continuing there until admitted to the bar of Erie county, February 28, 1867. He entered Harvard Law School in the spring term of 1867, and remained there until December 25, 1867, receiving his LL. B. in June, 1868. He at once began professional work, and practiced law at Erie, Pennsylvania, from January 1, 1868, until 1869, when he was elected district attorney for Erie county, for a term of three years. He then resumed the general practice of law until October, 1877, then removed to Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, practicing there until December, 1881, when he returned to Erie, and in 1882 resumed the practice of law there, adding, in 1885, the practice of patent law, in which he has since become a recognized authority. He has continued in Erie during all the years that have since intervened, and has risen to high professional reputation, his appearances frequent in the higher State and Federal courts and in the State and United States Supreme courts. His practice has no bounds territorially, and cases come to him from other States than Pennsylvania and from other counties than Erie.

In politics Mr. Sturgeon is a Republican, and in 1904 was elected Republican presidential elector for the State of Pennsylvania, casting his vote for Theodore Roosevelt. He has long been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a half century having elapsed since first he joined that rapidly disappearing order. He was made a Mason in 1870, and is a companion of the Royal Arch Masons, and a Knight Templar. He was one of the charter members of the Erie Board of Trade, and is a member of the Erie Club.

By his second wife, Edna (Blakeslee) Sturgeon, Mr. Sturgeon had two sons: Ralph Andrew, a consulting engineer, and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and of the late World War, having served therein two and one half years as captain; and Berry Albert, a lawyer, who also served in the late World War.

Such in brief is the life story of John C. Sturgeon, the senior member of the Erie bar, and one of its splendid figures. He has kept his profession ever the main interest of his life, and he is John Calvin Sturgeon, the lawyer. His acquaintance is wide and his friends many. Men admire him, many love him, some venerate him, but all respect him.

WEBSTER GRIM.

The professional career of Dr. George W. Grim of Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, father of Webster Grim, was notable for its length and its value to that community, but the family he left to perpetuate the name in professional history was remarkable. His six sons all entered professional life: T. Harvey, George W., and Frank S. Grim, becoming physicians; Webster and Harry E. Grim, lawyers, while James S. Grim became a college professor. His daughter, Nora E., became the wife of Asher K. Anders, an attorney of Doylestown; her sisters, A. Florence and Cora B., married business men. It is with the career of Webster Grim, third son of Dr. George W. and Elizabeth P.

(Koons) Grim, that this review deals, that career filling an interesting page in the legal history of Bucks, his native county. He traces descent from Adam Grim, who arrived in the ship "Anderson" at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1751. He is a son of Dr. George W. Grim, son of Adam Grim, killed in a railroad accident on the Reading railroad in 1846, son of George and Elizabeth (Favinger) Grim. George Grim was a resident of Montgomery county, and there his grandson, Dr. George W. Grim, was born. He was graduated M. D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1859, and for thirty-three years thereafter practiced his profession in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He owned a fine farm near Revere, was a Democrat, a member of the Reformed church, and as physician and citizen bore a high reputation. He married, Elizabeth P. Koons, reared a family of nine children, and died, honored and respected, March 6, 1892, at the age of sixty.

Webster Grim was born at the Grim home in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1866, and after attending the public schools of the home district, entered Riegelsville High School. Later he was a student at Keystone Normal School at Kutztown, whence he was graduated, class of 1887. He was then twenty-one years of age, and during the years passed, he had taught school in Bucks county during five of them. His ambition was the law, however, and upon graduation from normal school, he began the study of law under the direction of Nathan C. James, and in September, 1899, was admitted to the Bucks county bar.

Upon admission to the bar he opened an office in Doylestown, and began the upbuilding of a practice. Five years later he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, but lost by a small majority, although he ran ahead of his ticket. From 1890 until 1900 he was justice of the peace for Doylestown, and had continued the practice of law in Doylestown during the thirty-five years which have elapsed since his admission to the bar, and is still (1922) in the harness, his practice large and his standing at the bar the highest.

A Democrat both by inheritance and conviction, Mr. Grim early became known as an efficient party worker and has risen to party leadership. His earlier offices were local, and not until 1902 did he become a State political figure. In that year he was elected State Senator from Bucks county and during his first term became the recognized leader of the minority party in the Legislature. He served through reëlection for eight years, and introduced many important bills. He was the regular nominee of his party for United States Senator in 1908; for judge of the Superior Court, 1909 and in 1913; and for governor in 1910. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1920; division chairman of the Democratic State Committee; served as school director twelve years, and is one of the strong men of his party.

Senator Grim is a musician, and has given to his art a great deal of time. For four years he directed the choir of Doylestown Presbyterian Church, and for twenty years was choir director and organist of Salem Reformed Church, of which he is a member. He was for many years in charge of the musical program of Bucks County Teachers' Institute; director of the Vocal Union, and for many years furnished vocal music for entertainments all over the county. He taught the Men's Bible Class of Salem Reformed Church for eighteen years, and for twelve years was superintendent of the Sunday school.

For twenty-five years Senator Grim was master of records of St. Tammany Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was long a member of the Grand Castle of Pennsylvania, and in May, 1905, was installed grand chief of the order in the State. He also arranged codified and published a digest of the laws of the order. He is a past noble grand of Aquetong Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; served as degree master for twenty years, and is a district deputy grand master of the order. For twenty-two years, 1890-1912, he was collector of Lenape Council, Royal Arcanum.

In business life Senator Grim has long had important connections, among them a controlling interest in the Doylestown Publishing Company, owners of the daily and weekly, the Doylestown "Democrat," for seventeen years. Three directories of Bucks county have been issued under Senator Grim's direction.

In Nockamixon, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1890, Senator Grim married M. Alice Sassaman, daughter of Jacob F. and Emeline (Wildonger) Sassaman, of Bucks county, and to them two children were born: Ruth S., born February 27, 1892, married J. W. Craft, June 15, 1921; Dr. George W. (2), married, June 28, 1921, E. P. Lester.

RICHARD WILSON MARTIN.

Nearly two decades of practice at the Allegheny county bar as attorney and as assistant prosecutor has proven Mr. Martin's worth to the profession and to the public in such capacities. He is a native son of Pittsburgh, the product of the city's public and professional schools; a law protege of the eminent John S. Weller, of Pittsburgh; member of Beatty, Magee & Martin, former solicitors for Allegheny county; and now solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh, an office to which he was appointed, January 1, 1922, upon his retirement from Beatty, Magee & Martin. This record of public and private practice most satisfactorily accounts for the years which have elapsed since Mr. Martin became a member of the Allegheny bar, and hardly yet at that indefinite period which is considered man's prime the past argues great promise for the future.

Richard Wilson Martin was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1882, son of William and Delia Martin, his father a machinist with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. The boy accomplished the course of the grade schools, passed to Central High School, and thence to Pittsburgh Law School. He also studied under the direction of John S. Weller, of Pittsburgh, and in July, 1904, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. In due course of time he was admitted to practice in all State and Federal courts of the district, and to the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania.

From his admission in 1904 until 1908 he practiced in the office of John S. Weller, but in July of the last named year he accepted appointment as assistant district attorney from the hands of Harry L. Goehring, district attorney for Allegheny county. When William A. Blakely succeeded Mr. Goehring he reappointed Mr. Martin as assistant, and he continued in the public prosecutor's office until January, 1914. He then resumed private practice alone, but the following April formed a law partnership with Lee C. Beatty and James M. Magee, they practicing as Beatty, Magee & Martin. From 1916 until 1920 they were solicitors for Allegheny county, and held a strong position at the bar until the firm dis-

Reuben J. Ruz

solved, January 1, 1922, Mr. Martin then accepting the present position—solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh—the appointment coming through Mayor William A. Magee. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and held in high esteem by his contemporaries of those bodies.

In politics Mr. Martin is a Republican, in religious faith a member of Homewood Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, holds the thirty-second degree of Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a noble of Syria Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Duquesne and University of Pittsburgh.

On January 23, 1910, Mr. Martin married, in Pittsburgh, Jean Bailey McFall, daughter of William B. and Martha E. McFall. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of three sons: Richard McFall, William McFall, and Bruce Ramage Martin.

REUBEN J. BUTZ.

The senior of the eminent law firm of Butz & Rupp, and a member of the Pennsylvania bar since 1889, Mr. Butz is widely and favorably known throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. His firm serves a large clientele, and appears not only in the State courts, but also in the Federal courts of the district. To professional reputation the subject of this sketch adds executive ability of a high order. He has been president of the Allentown National Bank, one of the successful financial institutions of his city, for almost a decade.

The American ancestor of Mr. Butz was John Butz, who settled in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1738. One of his sons purchased a large tract of land in the Macungie Valley, in Lehigh county, in 1760, and from him sprang a very numerous and important Pennsylvania family. The land so occupied later became known as Butzdale, and there Reuben J. Butz, on January 13, 1867, was born. His parents became residents of Allentown a few years later. After passing through the public schools of his city, and graduating from its high school, he entered Muhlenberg College, from whence he graduated in 1887, with first honor. He prepared himself for the profession of the law under the preceptorship of the late Hon. Robert E. Wright, and was admitted to practice in June, 1889. He at once opened an office in Allentown, and has continued there since then, in honor and success. In 1913 he formed a partnership with Lawrence H. Rupp, and perhaps no law firm in Eastern Pennsylvania serves a larger clientele than Butz & Rupp.

In 1900 Mr. Butz became trust officer of the Lehigh Valley Trust Company and filled that position with credit for thirteen years. In 1913 he was elected president of the Allentown National Bank, and, during his administration the institution has greatly advanced, both in importance and popularity.

Conservative thinking and keen interest are distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Butz both as a lawyer and as a financier, and have won him the respect of his contemporaries in his profession and in business. He is not only a member of the bar associations of his county and State, but also of the American Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Butz is a Republican, but he is one who has never sought nor held a political office. During a recent vacancy on the bench of his county he was urged by almost every member of the local bar to allow his name to be presented for the position, but he felt that other duties forbade. He is a warm friend of Muhlenberg College, and has been president of the board of trustees of his *alma mater* for many years. He is also a trustee of Allentown College for Women. During the World War he served as chairman of the Lehigh County Liberty Loan Committee, rendering valuable service. He is a member of the Reformed church in the United States. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and other fraternal societies. His college fraternity is Phi Gamma Delta.

On July 1, 1897, Mr. Butz married (first) Mary E. Schindel; she died leaving a daughter, Mary S., who was born on August 8, 1908. On June 11, 1914, he married (second) D. Florence Horn, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth, who was born on August 15, 1916.

JOHN HUEY MURDOCH.

John Huey Murdoch, senior member and founder of the law firm of J. H. Murdoch & Sons, and dean of the active members of the Washington county bar, is descended in direct line from the early Scotch pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, and through two collateral lines from Revolutionary stock.

With the close of the Revolutionary War, John Murdoch, great-grandfather of John H. Murdoch, left the early home of the family in Chester county, Pennsylvania, crossed the Allegheny mountains, and settled in North Strabane township, Washington county, establishing the homestead that has continued a family possession until a recent date.

Alexander Murdoch, third son of John Murdoch, was the pioneer miller of Cannonsburg, and was among the first to seek distant markets for the products of Western Pennsylvania, utilizing the waterways as a means of transportation. He was the first to ship flour by boat to New Orleans, utilizing the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and became a prominent man of his time. He was an early prothonotary of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and active in public affairs. He married Elizabeth Henderson, whose forbears served in the Revolution, and who was a daughter of Rev. Matthew Henderson, an early minister in Western Pennsylvania, of the United Presbyterian Church, and one of the founders of Jefferson, which was later united with Washington College, now being Washington and Jefferson College.

Alexander (2) Murdoch, son of Alexander (1) and Elizabeth (Henderson) Murdoch, was a noted lawyer, prominent in public life. By appointment of Presidents Lincoln and Grant, he served as United States marshall for the western district of Pennsylvania. He lived to the great age of eighty-nine years. He married Eliza Jane Huey, also a descendant of Revolutionary patriots, daughter of General John and Margaretta (Culbertson) Huey.

John Huey Murdoch, son of Alexander (2) and Eliza Jane (Huey) Murdoch, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1848. Acquiring his early education in the public schools, he took a course at the Washington and Jefferson Preparatory School, then entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is one of about twelve surviving members of that class. He read law in his father's office, completing his course, however, under the preceptorship of the late John L. Gow, a leading attorney of that day. Admitted to the bar at the August term of 1873, Mr. Murdoch began the general practice of law in Washington, and has been identified with a large proportion of the civil, criminal, and corporation litigation of this section during the past half century.

His professional record by no means holds all the significance of Mr. Murdoch's career. In every branch of public advance his cordial coöperation is felt. A Progressive Republican by political faith, he has often been sought as a candidate for public office, but has consistently declined, except as the need of his own community appealed to him as a public duty. He was for some years a member of the Washington Borough Council, and also of the Board of Education, which latter body he served as president. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated President McKinley for the second term, and later served as a member for Pennsylvania of the committee which had the honor of notifying Theodore Roosevelt, in 1904, of his nomination for the presidency. He is a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and of the Washington County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations. He was one of the founders of the Union Trust Company, of Washington, serving for many years as president, resigning in 1921, and is still a member of its board of directors. Always keenly interested in the progress of education, he has served for many years as president of the board of Washington Seminary. He is a lifelong member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has been since the early seventies a member of the board of elders.

Mr. Murdoch married, January 8, 1874, Martie Boyle, daughter of Robert and Ann (Miller) Boyle, formerly of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, and later of Pittsburgh They are the parents of four children: 1. Edgar Boyle, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, read law in his father's office, and is member of the firm of J. H. Murdoch & Sons; he married Helen Murdoch Templeton, both their great-grandmothers being daughters of Rev. Matthew Henderson, of earlier mention, and they are the parents of one son, Alexander (3) Murdoch. 2. May Huey, now Mrs. French, of Martins Ferry, Ohio, and mother of five children: Robert Hughes, named in honor of his grand-uncle, General Robert Hughes; John Murdoch; Martha; William Hanna; and Alexander Murdoch. 3. Anna Virginia, who resides at home. 4. John Huey, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, read law with his father, and is now a member of J. H. Murdoch & Sons; he married Maude Taylor, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, their two sons being John Huey (3), and Converse.

JAMES GEORGE, A. M.

Admitted to the bar of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1878, Mr. George located in Bradford, Pennsylvania, in 1879, and there he continues a successful practitioner, being one of the veterans of the McKean county bar and one of its eminent members. He is a son of James and Catherine (Walker) George, his father a farmer of Crawford county, and a grandson of David George, who came to Crawford county with the pioneers, and cleared a farm in the wilderness.

James George was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1850, and grew to youthful manhood at the home farm. He prepared in the district schools, and taught school to aid in financing his higher education. He completed courses of study at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that college, A. B., class of 1875, later receiving the degree A. M. from his *alma mater*. He studied law under J. B. Brawley, of the Crawford county bar, located in Meadville, and in 1878 he was admitted to practice. He was a young man of twenty-nine, in 1879, when he located in Bradford, Pennsylvania, and began practice at the McKean county bar and there he quickly demonstrated legal ability of a high order and a keen business judgment which was an added asset. His abilities were recognized by the corporations doing business in Bradford, and he was chosen counsel for the Bradford National Bank, in 1884, the leading bank of the city, and by other corporations, firms and individuals until his clientele was exceedingly large. The reputation he early gained as a safe adviser in law and business has been but strengthened by the years that have passed, and he stands very high as a lawyer of ability and learning. He was associated in partnership with O. A. Hotchkiss during his first years at the bar, and later with George J. Wolfe, but since 1896 he has practiced alone, conducting his business along general lines, and has acquired important business interests and connections. Mr. George is a Republican in politics, is a deacon of the Presbyterian church, treasurer of the McKean County Bar Association, member of the Merchants' Club, the Bradford Country Club, and his college fraternity is the Phi Kappa Psi.

Mr. George married, in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1880, Mary J. Moore, daughter of John and Elizabeth Moore. Mr. and Mrs. George are the parents of a son, Ralph M., born July 10, 1885.

A. M. NEEPER.

When yet a young lawyer, Mr. Neeper decided upon corporation practice as his specialty and to make mergers of corporations his specialty within a specialty. In the latter class of practice he has been unusually successful, and he has won very high standing as an exponent of the Law of Corporations as pertaining to mergers. He prepared under Frederick M. Magee, of Pittsburgh, his native city, and in due time was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. He was born in Pittsburgh, in December, 1857, and there he was educated and prepared for the profession of law. He began practice upon his admission, and has continued very successfully until the present, 1922.

The record of the consolidations, mergers, and combinations that Mr. Neeper has arranged and managed make a formidable list. He was counsel for the syndicate which bought control of the Allegheny & Manchester Traction, which later was absorbed by the United Traction Company. He was counsel for the Widener-Elkins-Magee Syndicate, which with Thomas S. Bigelow bought control of the Pittsburgh, Oakland & East Liberty Passenger Railway; organized the Central Transit Company, and leased these two companies to the newly organized Pittsburgh Traction Company. These combined corporations constructed the first cable road in Pittsburgh, and later the Pittsburgh Traction Company converted its cable line into an electric road, Mr. Neeper continuing as counsel through all these changes.

Through all the changes which converted the Citizens Passenger Railway system in Pittsburgh from a horse drawn road to a cable and later to an electric line, Mr. Neeper was one of the counsel for the railroad. He organized the Millvale, Etna & Sharpsburg Street Railway Company, then combined that company with the Northside & Tranverse Passenger railways, and formed the Allegheny Traction Company, of which he was counsel, secretary and treasurer. In short, Mr. Neeper was counsel in the organization of the traction companies which in Pittsburgh and Allegheny first built cable and electric railways that now form the principal passenger lines forming part of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. He was counsel for the syndicate which formed the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and the only legal advisor employed in organizing the Independent Brewing Company.

The great Pittsburgh Coal Company was formed entirely under Mr. Neeper's advice as counsel, that merger unifying one hundred rival coal operators and consolidating 85,000 acres of coal. He was counsel for the syndicate which formed the Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company; was an officer and counsel in the forming of the American Trust Company, and the Iron City Trust Company of Pittsburgh; supervised as counsel the merger and consolidation of the American and Pennsylvania Trust companies; the acquirement of the Columbia National Bank, Tradesmen's National Bank, and the Germania Savings Bank by the American Trust Company, and after such requirement represented the American Trust Company in its consolidation with the present Colonial Trust Company.

Mr. Neeper, with Colonel Blodgett, general counsel for the Wabash Railroad Company, procured the passage of an Act of Congress extending the rights of the Pittsburgh & Mansfield Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Monongahela river, under which act the Wabash built the bridge which gave them admission to Pittsburgh. He was counsel for the five roads which, with the Gould interests, were afterwards consolidated into the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western Railroad Company, and the present Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company. He was made an officer and director of some of these roads, and he was counsel for the Goulds in the long and bitter fight the Western Union Telegraph had with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHALLEN WAYMAN WAYCHOFF.

Since Jacob Waychoff, great-grandfather of Challen Wayman Waychoff, founded his line of this old New York Dutch family in Western Pennsylvania, its members have held prominent and worthy place in the life of the region. One of the institutions with which the name is honorably connected is Waynesburg College, of whose faculty Andrew Jackson Waychoff was a member for more than three decades. The law has been the field of effort of Challen W. Waychoff, and the years since 1900, when he was admitted to the bar, have witnessed his progress to a leading place among the younger members of the Greene county bar.

Mr. Waychoff is a son of Andrew Jackson and Cemantha (Mundell) Waychoff, grandson of Johnson Waychoff, and great-grandson of Jacob Waychoff, descendant of the New York Dutch family of the name, and its founder in Western Pennsylvania. Andrew Jackson Waychoff was born in 1849, was graduated from Waynesburg College, and following a successful period of teaching in the public schools was invited, in 1881, to join the faculty of his *alma mater*. He has long held prominent place among the educators of Western Pennsylvania, having been a member of the faculty of Waynesburg College from 1881 until his retirement in 1921, with the exception of three years spent as Greene county superintendent of public instruction. His record as an educator is enviable in its distinction and usefulness. Andrew Jackson and Cemantha (Mundell) Waychoff were the parents of seven children: Challen Wayman, of whom further; Clyde C., of Bellevue, Ohio; Roy J., associated with the law firm of Waychoff & Waychoff; Oma M., married Frank V. Hill; Nettie E., married Dr. Charles R. Meek, of Lorain, Ohio; Glenn A., a veteran of the World War, resides in the State of Washington; Andrew J., Jr., an attorney.

Challen Wayman Waychoff was born in Carmichaels, Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1876, and after public school training was graduated from Waynesburg College in the class of 1899. In the meantime he had, in 1895, begun reading law in the office of R. F. Downey, and a year following his graduation from college was admitted to the Greene county bar and subsequently to all the higher State and Federal District and Circuit courts. The years of his professional activity have been fruitful, and his successful connection with much important litigation and his able discharge of the duties of district attorney from 1908 to 1911 have brought him foremost place among his colleagues. He is a member of the Greene County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, and in addition to professional prominence is identified with the life of his community in many other relations. Mr. Waychoff is a trustee of Waynesburg College, trustee of Waynesburg Hospital, and a member of the board of home missions of the Methodist Protestant church of the United States. He is also a trustee of his own congregation of the Methodist Protestant church. His social memberships are in the Greene County Country Club, in which he is a member of the board of governors, and the Nemacolin Country Club, and he fraternizes with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Mr. Waychoff married, April 12, 1900, Nora West, daughter of David K. and Laura (Zook) West, of Morgan township, Greene county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children: Kathryn, Carolyn, and Andrew W. The family home is on Morris street, Waynesburg.

CHARLES ARTHUR BLASS.

Upon his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1907, Mr. Blass' preparation and plans were for a business career, upon which he entered in association with his father, but soon afterward his legal studies began, and then the practice that has resulted in his present service as district attorney of Erie county (1922). He is at present associated with J. Reed Craig, under the name of Craig & Blass, in the general practice of law.

Mr. Blass is a son of Adam and Mary Blass, his father, now retired having been engaged in wholesale confectionery dealings prior to 1911.

Charles Arthur Blass was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1884, and was graduated with distinction from the Erie High School, proceeding to the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1907 with senior honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in economics. He then became his father's associate in wholesale confectionery lines, but after his marriage in December, 1907, began the study of law, graduating from the University of Michigan in 1912 with the degree of Juris Doctor. In 1913 he was admitted to the Erie county bar and since that time has been active professionally, a growing and prosperous practice giving way on January 1, 1916, to public service as

C. E. Judd

assistant district attorney of Erie county. This office he filled until January 1, 1920, when, with intimate familiarity with the processes and practice of the office, he succeeded to the district attorneyship, a place he now capably fills. Mr. Blass is a Republican in political affiliation, and during the World War, was a member of the Council of National Defense, appointed by Governor Brumbaugh, also serving as a member of the State Committee of Public Safety, and is secretary of the local committee. During this same period he was a member of the "four-minute" men, and gave his support to all war causes until the military emergency had passed.

In addition to his political connections, Mr. Blass is widely known in social and club circles and holds membership in the following: Gamma Eta Gamma fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, Erie Yacht Club, Erie Maennerchor, and the University Club of Erie, being a founder of the latter. Mr. Blass is a communicant of the Luther Memorial Church. He has numerous points of contact with the life of the community and enjoys in high degree the public esteem.

Mr. Blass married, December 30, 1907, Annabelle Koehler, daughter of Jackson and Ida B. Koehler, and they are the parents of: Marion Annabelle, born in Erie, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1909 (deceased); Arline Suzanne, born in Buffalo, New York, October 27, 1912; Frederick Arthur, born in Erie, November 23, 1916.

CHARLES EDWARD JUDD.

The family name of Judd, which was brought to Bradford, Pennsylvania, from Ohio, by Charles E. Judd, of the McKean county bar, is one of the oldest of English surnames. The American ancestor, Deacon Thomas Judd, came from England in 1663 or 1664 and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts; he later removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and still later was one of the first settlers of Farmington, Connecticut, and a charter member of the church there and the second elected deacon. From him sprang the Judds of Ohio, who settled in Geauga county, in the northeastern part of the State. There Lucius and Harriet (Cole) Judd resided, and in Geauga county, Ohio, at the town of Russell, Charles Edward Judd was born, March 9, 1856.

The youth of Charles E. Judd was passed in Ohio, and there he began his education in the public schools. Later he entered Chester Seminary, whence he was graduated, having, prior to graduation, taught school. He resumed teaching after completing his seminary course, and in 1879 located in Bradford, Pennsylvania, and for a time was engaged in the oil business, but later studied law under the direction of Henry McSweeny, of Bradford, and in 1884 was admitted to the McKean county bar.

During the years which have since elapsed Mr. Judd has practiced law in Bradford, and has been very successful financially; he also has won honorable position as a lawyer of learning and ability. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, and practices in all State and Federal courts of the district. He is a Republican in politics, and a man highly regarded in his community.

Mr. Judd married, October 12, 1887, M. Louise Haggerty, daughter of John and Margaret J. Haggerty. Mr. and Mrs. Judd are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Louise.

NICHOLAS RITTENHOUSE CRISS.

In 1903, the year Nicholas R. Criss was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania passed a law which allowed the annexation of cities, boroughs and townships to a contiguous city. Under that law Greater Pittsburgh became a reality, and later it was the good fortune of Mr. Criss to be the means of establishing the constitutionality of the act under which Pittsburgh had expanded. He has won high standing at the bar during the nearly two decades in which he has been in practice, and has the confidence of a large clientele, in whose interest he appears in all State and Federal courts of the Western Pennsylvania District, in the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Nicholas R. Criss was born near Hanlin Station, Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of Rittenhouse and Eliza Jane (Stewart) Criss, a descendant of John Christ or Crist, who settled on the same tract prior to the Revolution. The farm is near the West Virginia line, and remained in the family from the time of its original patenting to John Crist until 1920. Rittenhouse Criss, a farmer, was a descendant on maternal lines from the Rittenhouse family of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After attendance at the district schools, Nicholas R. Criss entered Grove City College, passing thence to the law department of the then Western University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1903. The same year he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar and began practice in Pittsburgh. In due season he was admitted to all courts of the district. He was solicitor for the borough of Sheraden when it was annexed to Pittsburgh, and solicitor for the same borough sub-school district prior to the consolidation of all school districts of Pittsburgh. He was appointed by the judges of the court of Common Pleas a member of the Board of Public Education of the city of Pittsburgh in 1911, and reappointed in 1917 for a term of six years. On the board he served as chairman of the Committee on Finance and Administration from 1911 until the present (1922).

During the World War Mr. Criss was government appeal agent for the Twentieth Ward Draft Board; a "four-minute" speaker under the department of public information; served in the American Protective League, with the rank of captain, making investigations under the Department of Justice; was local chairman of the Twentieth Ward Committee on Public Defense.

In politics Mr. Criss is an Independent Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a member of the Masonic order; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Young Men's Republican Tariff Club; Thornburg Country Club; Allegheny County Bar Association; Pennsylvania Bar Association; and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Criss married, in San Diego, California, June 15, 1909, Anna B. Scott, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (England) Scott. Mrs. Criss was reared from infancy by her grandfather, Rev. John Scott, at one time pastor of the Old Home Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, later editor of the Methodist "Recorder." Rev. John Scott married Margaret Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Criss are the parents of two children: Catherine Jane, born March 22, 1911; and Nicholas Rittenhouse (2), born June 7, 1915.

Walter C. Montgomery.

CAPTAIN WALTER CURRY MONTGOMERY.

A legal practitioner since 1906, and a member of the law firm of Crago & Montgomery, of Waynesburg, Mr. Montgomery won his military title through long service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and in active service in the American Expeditionary Forces. He is a son of Thomas Hoge Montgomery, grandson of Hugh Montgomery, and great-grandson of Michael Montgomery, founder of the Greene county family who settled on the Morgan township homestead in 1805.

Captain Walter Curry Montgomery, the eldest of a family of six children, was born in Waynesburg, September 5, 1879. The public schools furnished him with his college preparation and, entering Waynesburg College, he was graduated A. B. in the class of 1903. Proceeding to the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of LL. B., in 1906, in the same year being admitted to the Greene county bar and beginning practice in the office of the Hon. Thomas S. Crago. In 1908 he was admitted to partnership with Mr. Crago under the title of Crago & Montgomery, an association that continues to the present. Mr. Montgomery has been admitted to practice in all State and United States courts, excepting the United States Supreme Court, and has developed a lucrative practice along general lines while coming into worthy standing in his profession. He has served as a member of the Board of Education, and has taken the part in community affairs of a public-spirited citizen. He is a Democrat in political belief, a member of the Waynesburg Board of Trade and the Greene County Country Club. His church is the Baptist, and he holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, being a past master of Waynesburg Lodge, No. 153, and also affiliating with Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh, and a member of the American Legion.

In 1901 Mr. Montgomery enlisted in Company K, Tenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and rose through all the non-commissioned and commissioned grades to a captaincy. In 1917, when the regiment was mustered into the Federal army for service in the World War, Captain Montgomery retained his commission, his company becoming a unit of the One Hundred and Tenth Infantry Regiment after reaching France. Captain Montgomery was transferred to the general staff of the Second Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, where he continued as assistant until February, 1919, when he returned to the United States, and after his honorable discharge resumed his legal practice.

Mr. Montgomery married, June 25, 1908, Grace Sayers, daughter of Thomas W. and Jane (Fordyce) Sayers, of Waynesburg, a graduate of Waynesburg College, class of 1903. They are the parents of four children: Virginia Gordon, Thomas Fordyce, Walter Curry (2), and Hugh Gerard. The town home of the family is at No. 34, South Cumberland street, Waynesburg.

E. FOSTER HELLER.

E. Foster Heller was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1880, the son of Christopher C. and Enna (Dodson) Heller. His early education was received in the public schools of Hazleton, Dickinson Preparatory School, now Conway Hall, Dickinson College, and the Dickinson School of Law, graduating from the latter in 1905. The same year he was admitted to the Luzerne county courts and began the practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre. In 1907 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy, which office he held until January, 1922, when he assumed the duties of President Judge of the Orphans' Court, to which office he had been elected in November, 1921. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association; Pennsylvania State Bar Association; American Bar Association; the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Sons of the American Revolution; and several fraternal societies. In church affiliation he is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican, having served his party as county chairman and treasurer, also as alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1916 and 1920.

SIMON P. LIGHT.

Born in the city of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and educated in the schools of that city, Lebanon Valley College, and in city law offices, Simon P. Light, a true native son, and a practitioner at the Lebanon county bar since admission, reviews a career compiled among the friends and acquaintances of a lifetime. Eminent in those departments of the law in which he specializes, corporation and public untility law, he is hardly less prominent as a business man, he having in the past been interested as a promoter of railway and public utilities of Lebanon city and valley.

Simon P. Light was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1861. After completing a high school course, he entered Lebanon Valley College, from whence he was graduated, with the degree of A. M., in 1880. He studied law under local preceptors, and was admitted to the bar of Lebanon county, where he has since practiced continuously. He has a large and lucrative practice, which is not confined to his own county, but he also is a member of the bars of Dauphin, Berks, and Lancaster counties, and qualified to practice in the courts of those counties. as well as in the Federal courts of the district and the Appellate courts of the State. His practice has been general in character, but, as before stated, he specializes in the law of corporations and public utilities. He is attorney for the Farmers' Trust Company; Reading Transit and Light Company, and the Metropolitan Edison Company. In 1899 he was elected county solicitor, an office he held for three years, elected as the candidate of the Democratic party. In 1890 Mr. Light organized and became president of the Lebanon Street Railway system; from 1892 to 1898 was secretary of the Pennsylvania Street Railway Association; was treasurer of the Lebanon Valley Iron Company; and for a time a director of the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company. He served Lebanon Valley College; his *alma mater*, as a member of its board of trustees. In politics Mr. Light is a Democrat, sitting as a delegate in the national conventions of that party in 1892 and 1896. He is president of the Stutz Club, a social organization, of Lebanon, composed of professional and business men; is a member of the Art Club, of Philadelphia; Lebanon Country Club, and other local organizations.

CHARLES A. LOCKE.

When admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1897, Mr. Locke began practice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he still continues, his practice general, but largely concerned with the law of estates and corporations. While the law has been his chief interest, he has for years been a warm friend of boys, and through the Young Men's Christian Association he has been most active in adding to the benefits they might derive from that institution. He has been the companion of their "hikes" and their camping experiences, and as a really big brother has led and guided them. To that work he devotes a great deal of time, and although he is the eminent lawyer, with many social obligations, "the boys" can always command his attendance at any of their camps or sports. He is a son of John Jacob and Emma (Wiese) Locke, his father a broker of Philadelphia, and a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting as a drummer boy and receiving a lieutenant's commission at the age of seventeen. Lieutenant Locke recruited a regiment of mounted infantry at Knoxville, Tennessee, and served until the end of the war. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1880. Emma (Wiese) Locke was a daughter of Adam Wiese, a manufacturer, and founder of the German National Bank (now the National Bank of America), and was president of that bank until his death in 1887.

Charles A. Locke was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but in childhood Pittsburgh became his home, his preparatory education being obtained in the grade and high schools of the North Side, then the city of Allegheny, and by private tutoring. He prepared for professional career under the preceptorship of George Elphinstone, city solicitor, in whose office he first registered as a law student, then under John Scott Ferguson, and in the Pittsburgh Law School, there receiving his LL. B., class of 1897. After his admittance to the bar he began practice individually and has so continued until the present. He has given his special attention to estates and corporations, although he has been counsel in some noted criminal cases. He stands high in professional reputation, and commands the confidence of a large and influential clientele.

Mr. Locke is a Republican in his political faith, and has rendered his party service of value as a campaign orator and as chairman of committees having important duties to perform. He is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church and an active Young Men's Christian Association worker. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was chairman of the Pittsburgh War Work Committee of the association, including camps at the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and at the Tubercular Hospital, at Markleton. He also served on the Overseas Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as a member of the Draft Board of the Fourth Ward of Pittsburgh. He is now a member of the Metropolitan board of directors and recording secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; and chairman of the Citywide Physical Department Committee, and a member of the Alumni Council of the University of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and division councilor for the Division of Pennsylvania. His clubs are the Duquesne and the University of Pittsburgh. His recreations are those of the out-of-doors, and in giving himself so freely to the physical culture department and the boys of the Young Men's Christian Association, he is doing no violence to his own tastes, for he loves sports and he loves boys. He is a member of and vice-chairman of the Committee on Offenses of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and has many friends, professional and social. He also is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. During the World War, 1917-18, without solicitation or previous notice, he was advised by the judge advocate general that he had been recommended for appointment as judge advocate, with the rank of major, for overseas duty, and thereupon, at the request of the judge advocate, volunteered, but commission did not come through before the Armistice was declared.

J. CLARKE BELL.

The name of Bell has long been in a place of prominence in legal circles of Western Pennsylvania, Mr. Bell continuing work in the field that has claimed his father, Albert H. Bell, and with which his grandfather, John R. Bell, was likewise more remotely connected as justice of the peace and clerk of court. The family line is of Scotch-Irish origin, settlement having been made in Pennsylvania from Ireland at an early date. Albert H. Bell is a prominent lawyer and man of affairs of Westmoreland county, his interests extending into nearly every phase of the district's life.

Mr. Bell's maternal grandfather, the late James C. Clarke, was also a prominent member of the Westmoreland county bar, and from 1875 to 1880 represented his district in the State Senate of Pennsylvania.

J. Clarke Bell, son of Albert H. and Mary (Clarke) Bell, was graduated from Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, in 1908, proceeding thence to the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, and completing his course in this institution in 1911. Upon graduation from the law department he became an instructor therein, and until 1916 was a member of the instructors' staff of the department, teaching the law of agency. In 1913 he became associated with his distinguished father in professional practice, and thus continues to the present time, holding a responsible place in legal circles in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bell married, in September, 1912, a college classmate, Margie Cochran, of Greenville, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of: Margaret Cochran, Nancy Jane, Mary Clarke, and Hetty Elizabeth Bell.

REGINALD STANLEY HEMINGWAY.

Son of a Presbyterian minister, whose duties took him to different parts of the country, the birthplace of Reginald S. Hemingway and the seat of his early educational institutions he attended were widely separated. He is now practicing law in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, having been a member of the Bloomsburg bar since 1912. He is a son of Rev. George Henry and Sarah (Swift) Hemingway, his father now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Camden, New Jersey.

Reginald S. Hemingway was born in Beloit, Kansas, July 8, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of Carthage, Missouri, and Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and after graduation from Bloomsburg High School in 1902, later continued his studies in Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1907. During the interval from June, 1902, to June, 1903, he was bookkeeper and cashier of the American Electric Light Company and the American Gas Company, of Bloomsburg, and from June, 1907, until June, 1909, he was instructor in mathematics at Pennsylvania State College, and from September, 1910, until June, 1913, was instructor in mathematics in Brown Preparatory School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During that period he studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his LL. B. from that institution, class of 1912. For a year after graduation from law

A. A. Hemingway

school he continued instructor at Brown, and also was supervisor of playgrounds in Camden, New Jersey. While at Lafayette College, Mr. Hemingway was editor-in-chief of the "Melange," in 1907, the college year book, and at the University of Pennsylvania was editor-in-chief of the "Law Report," for 1912, the year book of the school.

On March 8, 1913, he was admitted to the several courts of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania; to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, March 17, 1913; and on June 23, 1913, to the several courts of Columbia and Montour counties. In June of that year he formed a partnership with Fred Ikeler, and began practice in Bloomsburg, Columbia county. On March 2, 1914, he was admitted to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and on March 25, 1914, to the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and since then has practiced generally in the County and Appellate courts of Pennsylvania and in the United States courts. On May 15, 1919, this partnership with Mr. Ikeler was dissolved, and since then Mr. Hemingway has practiced alone in Bloomsburg. He has a most satisfactory clientele, including the Bloomsburg National Bank, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and other corporations.

Mr. Hemingway is a member of Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities; Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Chapter; Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Bloomsburg Lodge, No. 436, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Craftsmen's Club, of Bloomsburg; the Hare Law Club, University of Philadelphia; Calumet Club (honorary sophomore club, Lafayette county); Knights of the Round Table, honorary Upper Classmen Club, Lafayette College. In politics he is a Republican; in religious faith a Presbyterian.

JOHN BLANCHARD.

In Bellefonte, the capital city of Center county, Pennsylvania, a beautiful borough situated at the base of Bald Eagle Mountain, famed for its springs and as a summer resort, John Blanchard was born, and there has ever made his home. At twenty-five years of age in 1887, he was admitted to the bar of Center county, and in Bellefonte he has risen to eminence as a learned and able lawyer. He inherited a love for the law from his honored father, Evan Miles Blanchard, who practiced law in Bellefonte all his adult life, which closed in 1894. He was a veteran of the Civil War, going out with the three months' men first called for by President Lincoln. Evan Miles Blanchard married Eliza (Thomas) Harris, now deceased, and they were the parents of John Blanchard, the principal character of this review.

John Blanchard was born in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1862, and then prepared for college in Bellefonte Academy. He then entered Haverford College (near Philadelphia), whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1886. Choosing the profession of law, he prepared in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his LL. B. from that institution with the graduating class of 1886. He was admitted to the Philadelphia county bar in June, 1886, and to the bar of Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1887, and later to the Appellate courts of Pennsylvania. He has practiced continuously at the Center county bar since 1887; has been local solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during all those years of practice; has been counsel for various local corporations; has administered many estates and been concerned in the litigation inseparable from such interests. Mr. Blanchard bears a high reputation both for ability and integrity, his trusts and responsibilities having been administered and discharged with fidelity to the strictest interpretation of his obligation. He is a member of the Pennsylvania and American Bar associations, and is as highly regarded by the profession as he is by the public whose confidence he has so fully won.

In politics John Blanchard is a Democrat of very independent tendencies, but has never been active in political affairs. He is a regular attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church of Bellefonte, his wife a member of that church.

Mr. Blanchard married, in Bellefonte, April 21, 1908, Adelaide Merriman, daughter of Edgar Clarence and Emily (Craven) Merriman, her father a captain in the United States navy, her mother a daughter of Thomas Craven, an admiral of the United States navy. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard are the parents of two children: Evan Miles (2), born July 5, 1910; and Jean Henderson, born January 5, 1913.

WALTER RUSSELL CARR.

Member with his elder brother of the law firm of Carr & Carr, Walter Russell Carr has since 1908 been engaged in professional work in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He is a native of South Union township, Fayette county, son of John D. and Amanda M. (Cooke) Carr, descendant maternally and paternally of old Western Pennsylvania families, and was born May 3, 1885.

Mr. Carr attended the public schools, being graduated from Uniontown High School in the class of 1902, then entered Washington and Jefferson College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906 and that of Master of Arts in 1909. After graduation in 1906 he began reading law in the offices of his brother and present partner, being admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1908. Admission to the Federal, District, Circuit and Pennsylvania Superior courts followed in 1910; in 1911 he was admitted to practice in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Carr is a member of the Fayette County, Pennsylvania State, and American Bar associations, and in addition to a large civil and corporation practice serves as official or director of a long list of business, financial, civic, and charitable organizations. Among those which he serves as director are: The National Bank of Fayette County; the American Coke Corporation, of which he is vice-president; the American-Connellsville Fuel Company; and the Columbia Supply Company, of which he is president. He also is treasurer and trustee of the Uniontown Hospital. He is junior warden and treasurer of St. Peter's Episcopal Church; holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and membership in Uniontown Commandery, No. 49, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Laurel Club and the Uniontown Country Club.

Mr. Carr married, July 24, 1912, Mary Lulu Oglevee, daughter of Philip G. and Matilda (Reiner) Oglevee, of Dawson, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Carr is a graduate of the historic Washington Seminary. They have one son, Philip Oglevee, born March 29, 1915.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES MAXWELL CLEMENT.

A native son of the borough of Sunbury and of Northumberland county, to whose bar he was admitted a young man of twenty-two, Major-General Clement has reflected credit upon his county and borough through his ability as a lawyer and his brilliant career as an officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard and of the United States army during times of peace and during the two wars of his time—the Spanish-American War and the World War. He is a son of John Kay and Mary S. (Zeigler) Clement; his father, a lawyer, serving as district attorney; as a private of the Union army during the Civil War, and a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

Charles Maxwell Clement was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1855. He was educated in Klinesgrove Academy; Sunbury Academy; and Burlington Military College (Burlington, New Jersey), and after completing secular study began the absorption of the principles of law under the preceptorship of his eminent father. He was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county, January 21, 1878, and from that time until the present (1922) he has been engaged in the general practice of law, with offices in Sunbury. In addition to a private practice, which was always large, he has served the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as Deputy Secretary, 1890 and 1891; the borough of Sunbury; the Sunbury Poor District; the Sunbury School District as solicitor, having represented the last-named at different times for twenty-five years. He is the present solicitor for the school district, and solicitor for the county of Northumberland. He is a member of the County Bar Association; the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; and the American Bar Association.

While still a law student, Mr. Clement became interested in matters military, and for more than four decades that interest was manifested by continuous personal service. The record from private to major-general, from 1877 until 1917, but outlines a lifetime of devoted service to State and Nation as a soldier, service which has been recognized with high rank, he holding a major-general's commission from both the State of Pennsylvania and the United States governments. On December 12, 1917, when honorably discharged on account of physical disability, he had been in the military service a trifle over forty years. His record follows: Private, Company E, Eighth Regiment. National Guard of Pennsylvania, September 3, 1877; first sergeant, September 28, 1878; first lieutenant, May 6, 1878; transferred, first lieutenant, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, September 23, 1878; captain, November 1, 1882; major, Twelfth Infantry, May 18, 1896; lieutenant-colonel, April 5, 1898; colonel, August 17, 1899; brigadier-general, Third Brigade, March 29, 1910; major-general of Division, December 22, 1915; retired, at his own request, April 10, 1919; lieutenant-colonel, Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Spanish-American War), May 13, 1898; mustered out October 29, 1898; commanding general, Seventh Division, National Guard of the United States, in Federal service, June 21, 1916, to January 17, 1917. Major-general, National army, August 5, 1917, assigned to Seventh Division, Army of the United States; subsequently assigned to command of Twenty-eighth Division on its organization; honorably discharged December 12, 1917.

In politics Major-General Clement is a Republican; in religious faith an Episcopalian, a communicant of St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury. His clubs are the Temple and Rotary, of Sunbury. His membership in patriotic societies, which have been gained through ancestry and personal service, are: The Sons of the American Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; Society of Foreign Wars; Spanish War Veterans; Sons of Veterans, and the American Legion. In the Masonic order General Clement has attained high degree and official honors. He is a past master of MacClay Lodge, No. 632, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest Northumberland Royal Arch Chapter, No. 174; past eminent commander, Mt. Hermon Commandery, No. 85, Knights Templar; past master, Zerubbabel Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Knights Templar, in 1919-1920.

Major-General Clement married, in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1879, Alice V. Withington, daughter of Martin J. D. and Elizabeth (Forsyth) Withington. General and Mrs. Clement are the parents of four children: John Kay, born November 5, 1880; Martin Withington, born December 5, 1881; Charles Francis, born January 11, 1884; and Theron Ball, born November 14, 1896.

FRANK HUGES FAY.

In the county of his birth, and in the capital of that county, Frank H. Fay has for a quarter of a century practiced law, coming to the Blair county bar and locating in Hollidaysburg the year of his graduation from Dickinson Law School, 1896. The years have brought him freely all the honors and rewards of a profession always generous to her worthy sons, and Mr. Fay can review his half-century of years with satisfaction. He is a son of George and Catherine (McCoy) Fay, his father a Blair county farmer and business man, prominent in the political life of the county in his day.

Frank H. Fay was born in Woodbury township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1869, and obtained his preparatory education in the public district schools. After a course of higher study at State College, he entered Dickinson Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1896. He was at once admitted to the Blair county bar, opened offices in Hollidaysburg, the county seat, where he has been in continuous practice until the present (1922). His practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the district, and to the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania. He is attorney for a number of corporations, including the Atlas and Standard Powder companies, and has a large general practice of the best character. He is a member of the Blair County Bar Association and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, his reputation among his professional brethren being such as to render membership in those associations both pleasant and profitable.

In politics Mr. Fay is a Republican, and like his honored father he has always taken a deep interest in political affairs, but with the exception of twelve years as county solicitor, a purely professional office, he has served as a private in the ranks. He is an eloquent, popular platform orator, and in campaigns and at party conventions is one of that silvery-tongued host of speakers who have brought and kept Pennsylvania true to the party, save only in 1912, when the faithful were over-whelmed by the wave of "Progressive" sentiment that so quickly subsided and left the State more strongly "Regular" than before.

During the World War period, 1917-18, he offered his services to the government, and was in training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, at Florida. He craved field duty, and, being a horseman, was assigned to the Remount Division. He is a member of Altoona Lodge, No. 102, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and all his mature years has been prominent in county club and social life. Love of the out-of-doors is one of his passions, and he has a deep affection for a good dog; is something of a chicken fancier, and, in fact, would not feel that he was being hardly dealt with if he were by some turn of the wheel landed back on the farm where his boyhood days were spent. The members of his family are Presbyterian in religious faith, but he has not yet made a denominational choice.

Mr. Fay married Ann Milliken, daughter of Samuel and Mary Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

WALTER CYRUS GRAEFF.

The traditions of the State of Pennsylvania, established in a day gone by, live now and bear vital significance to the general progress in those successful, forward-looking men of to-day who are the product of pioneer hardihood and that unsullied righteousness which still endures, the permanent substructure of civilization. The profession of the law counts among its followers many men of such origin, and the spirit of progress dominates their activities. It is in this group that Walter Cyrus Graeff is numbered, and no record of advance in this profession to-day would be entirely complete without his name.

A son of Oscar T. and Harriet A. Graeff, Mr. Graeff's father was a man of broad interests, active throughout his lifetime along lines connected with the utilization of the natural timber wealth of the State of Pennsylvania, and the converting of this resource into the homes and industrial buildings which now shelter the teeming life of the Commonwealth. Oscar T. Graeff was for many years a member of the firm of Fox, Graeff & Company, who conducted a planing mill in Lebanon, which was long a thriving enterprise, but is now discontinued.

Walter Cyrus Graeff was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1880. Laying a practical foundation for his career in the public schools of his native place, he later prepared for college under the preceptorship of private tutors, and entering the University of Pennsylvania Law School, was graduated from that institution in due course. Believing opportunities to lie close within reach in the city of his birth, Mr. Graeff returned from the university to Lebanon, and took up the practice of law among familiar surroundings. That his appraisal of conditions was correct has been proven by the measure of success which he has attained. His professional advance was steady, and his ability was soon recognized by the public. In 1907 he received the honor of appointment as city solicitor, and served until 1916, when the commands of his private practice forbade his devoting any large measure of his time to public service. He has reached an assured position, and is now enjoying the fruits of long and consistent endeavor. His activities include the handling of legal affairs for various financial and industrial concerns in Lebanon and vicinity. He is a director and solicitor of the People's National Bank of Lebanon, also of the Annville & Palmyra Gas and Fuel Company; is solicitor for the Lebanon Gas and Fuel Company, the Miller Organ and Piano Company, the Keystone Macaroni Manufacturing Company, and various lesser concerns.

Mr. Graeff is a member of the Bar Association of Pennsylvania, and of the Bar Association of Lebanon county. Politically he has always endorsed the principles and policies of the Republican party, but has never sought political leadership. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which order he has long been affiliated. He finds his chief recreative interests in the great out-of-door world, and is a well-known member of the Lebanon Country Club. His religious convictions place his membership with the Moravian church.

Mr. Graeff married, on April 25, 1905, in Lebanon, Elizabeth M. Smith, daughter of A. S. and Mary Jane Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Graeff have two children: Harlan Smith, born September 23, 1908; and Walter Cyrus, Jr., born December 19, 1913.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL PALMER.

Alexander Mitchell Palmer is descended from one of the old Quaker families of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Obadiah Charles Palmer came to that locality with Colonel Stroud, in whose honor the new Stroudsburg settlement in Pennsylvania was named. Obadiah C. Palmer was a miller by trade, and erected the first mill in the new settlement. His son, Charles S. Palmer, grandfather of Alexander M. Palmer, patented a combination iron and wood bridge, and became one of the enterprising bridge contractors of his day. His son, Samuel B. Palmer, followed his father's business and extended his operations to the various States of the Union. He married Caroline A. Albert, and a son by this marriage was Alexander Mitchell Palmer, born at Moosehead, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1872.

Young Palmer attended the public schools, prepared for college at the Moravian Parochial School at Bethlehem, and in 1887 entered Swarthmore College, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the highest honors of his class. The year after his graduation he was appointed official stenographer for the Fifty-third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and while occupying this position studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and immediately formed a partnership with John B. Storm, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, which continued until the latter's death in 1901, when Mr. Palmer succeeded to the business of the firm. He was admitted a member of the bar of the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania and of the United States courts. He is also prominently identified with the banking circles and commercial interests of the county, being a director in the Scranton, Pennsylvania Bank, and the Stroudsburg National Bank; also a member of the directorate of the Citizens' Gas Company, Stroudsburg Water Company, International Boiler Company, and a number of other financial and industrial institutions. His congressional career extended from the Sixty-first to the Sixty-third congresses, representing the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania District. Mr. Palmer's work in Congress was marked with painstaking labors, always attentive to the wishes and welfare of his constituents. He was a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania in the Democratic National Convention for the State of Pennsylvania. In the presidential campaign of 1916 he was chairman of the executive campaign committee of the Democratic National Committee. On his retirement from Congress, he was appointed, in April, 1915, judge of the United States Court of Claims, a position he resigned, September 1, 1915. President Wilson appointed him, October 22, 1917, alien property custodian under the Trading with the Enemy Act. To this position Mr. Palmer brought

president of the Pomfret Manor Cemetery Company, of Sunbury. At the time Mr. Reimensnyder bought that enterprise, or was instrumental in bringing about its purchase, it was in a neglected and apparently ruined condition. Three years were spent in acquiring title, buying up the stock, paying off indebtedness, and then improvements began, with the result that Sunbury has one of the most beautiful "cities of the dead."

A man of deeply religious nature, Mr. Reimensnyder would have embraced the holy calling but for his conviction that as a lawyer he had a wide field for Christian work. He has from youth been interested in church and Young Men's Christian Association work, and is a strong advocate of prohibition of the liquor traffic. At one time he was president of the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held at Bellefonte, and as chairman of the board of examiners, and chairman of the Northumberland Bar Association, he took firm stand against serving intoxicants at the bar banquets, and won his contention. He further refused to present any applications for license to the court, and saw one thousand dollar fees go to lawyers of less ability for a single application for license to sell liquor. In 1889 he was chairman of the County Prohibitory Amendment Campaign. He is a member of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sunbury, and has often filled a church pulpit. He is the author of the brochure, "The Kind of Preaching I Like," a reprint from the Lutheran "Quarterly," of January, 1913. He delivered one of the addresses at the first convention of the Lutheran Brotherhood at Washington, D. C., 1911, subject, "Preparation and Power of Service." He has sat as delegate from his church to the General Synod; has represented his synod on the board of directors of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg; was a delegate to the General Synod which discussed the merger of the three great Lutheran bodies; took part as a delegate in the organization of the United Lutheran Church in America; was honored with position on the committee to inform the United Synod of the South that the General Synod was ready to join it in the merger, and was a delegate to the United Lutheran Church Convention held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1920. He served as lay member of the executive committee of the General Synod of 1911, and as lay member of the church committee, continuing as such until the merger. He took a leading part in the negotiations leading up to the purchase of the Lutheran "Observer," drafting the agreement for the purchase with Dr. Singmaster, president of the General Synod in the Adelphi Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reimensnyder, since 1897, has been superintendent of the Junior Endeavor Society of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, and has seen that society grow from a membership of about thirty-five in that year to its present average attendance of two hundred and seventy. Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, conferred the degree A. M. upon him March 25, 1886, and for several years he was president of the board of directors of Suquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, a position he regretfully resigned through poor health, at the time, and a press of legal business.

On November 22, 1887, Mr. Reimensnyder married (first) Clara B. Stackhouse, at No. 645 Eighth street, Philadelphia, who died April 16, 1896, daughter of David L. and Elizabeth B. (Buckman) Stackhouse. She left a daughter, Lillian, born March 23, 1889, now residing at home. He married (second) August 8, 1918, at Milton, Pennsylvania, Matilda Stickel, of New York City, daughter of David and Matilda Stickel.

NEWTON BRINTON SPANGLER.

Three decades ago, in 1892, Newton Brinton Spangler, a native son, was admitted to the bar of Center county, Pennsylvania, and since that year has been in continuous practice in Bellefonte, the capital of the county. He has gained honorable position at that bar, and is rated a lawyer of ability and integrity. He is a son of George W. and Sarah Jane (March) Spangler, his father a farmer of the Tusseyville section of Center county.

Newton Brinton Spangler was born at the home farm near Tusseyville, Center county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1864. He obtained his education in private schools and institutions, where his secular studies were completed. He began law study under the preceptorship of Orvis, Bower & Orvis, of Bellefonte, continuing until admitted to the Center county bar, February 2, 1892, and has remained in active private practice, excepting the two terms which he served as district attorney for Center county. Until 1916 he practiced alone, when, on April 10, he admitted Ivan Stalker as a partner, they since practicing as Spangler & Stalker, the firm being well and favorably known.

Mr. Spangler is a Democrat, and in 1914 was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for county judge. During the Spanish-American War, 1898, he served in Company B, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Spangler married, at Unionville, Center county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1893, Adella de Forest Fink, daughter of Andrew D. and Frances P. (Steer) Fink.

WALTON KIRBY SWETLAND.

The professional career of Walton K. Swetland, of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, which began at the Potter county bar on March 6, 1900, has now extended over a period of twenty-two years, during which he has won his way to a position among the leaders of that bar. He has gained with this large practice and influential clientele the confidence of the voters of the country to an unusual degree. He is a son of Mulford R. and Hannah A. Swetland, his father a farmer of Harrison township, Potter county, at the time of the birth of his son, Walton K. Mulford R. Swetland served as a private of Company I, 149th Regiment, New York Infantry, in the Civil War, and from 1868 to 1870 was auditor of Potter county.

Walton K. Swetland was born at the home farm, Harrison township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1869, and began his education in the public school of this district. He later was a student at Lewisville Academy, and after his studies were completed there he registered as a law student in the office of Larrabee, Lewis & Leonard, of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, and after pursuing the required courses of study and passing the examining board he was admitted to the bar of Potter county, Pennsylvania. He began general practice in Coudersport immediately upon admission and has continued in all general branches of practice until the present, 1922. He was admitted to the Superior Court of the State of Pennsylvania, October 25, 1903; to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, May 2, 1904; to the Circuit and District courts of the United States Middle District of Pennsylvania, May 31, 1906, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, January 19, 1920. He is general counsel for the Warner Sugar Refining Company; Gaffney, Wood Products Company; Oswayo Chemical Company; Coudersport & Port Allegheny Railroad Company, and solicitor for the Coudersport Trust Company.

In politics Mr. Swetland is a Republican, and has served his party as chairman of the Central County Committee. He was deputy prothonotary of Potter county for seven years, and in 1909-11 represented his district in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. During the World War period, 1917, he was attorney for the Federal Food Administration Board of Potter county; was actively connected with the Committee of Public Safety, and with the local registration board.

In the Masonic order Mr. Swetland holds the honor of being a past master of Eulalia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Coudersport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and deputy grand high priest, past eminent commander of Potter Commandery, No. 69, Knights Templar; is a noble of Jaffa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and member of the Imperial Council and a thirty-third degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a member of the Austin Community Club, the Acacia Society, and the Commercial Law League. In religious faith he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Swetland married, in Coudersport, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1894, Mae E. Berfield, daughter of Marion and Almira Berfield. Mr. and Mrs. Swetland are the parents of two children: Winifred H, born November 17, 1896, married Charles B. Nairn, and has a son, Charles B. (2), born May 22, 1921; and Walton Robley, born May 24, 1900, married, August 11, 1921, Marcia L. Lockwood.

L. EMMETT TORRY.

L. Emmett Torry was born in Venango township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1860, son of James and Margaret (Rubner) Torry, his father a farmer. After completing public school study he entered Edinboro State Normal School, whence he was graduated, class of 1884. During his normal course and for two years after graduation he taught school, then began the study of law under the direction of W. R. Bole, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, later read law in the offices of Vincent & Walling, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and at the October term, 1887, was admitted to the Erie county bar and there continues, well established in the confidence of a large clientele. He has usually practiced alone, but at one time was a partner of U. P. Rossiter, now President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Erie County Bar Association, Erie Chamber of Commerce, and is highly regarded as a professional man and citizen.

In politics Mr. Torry is a Democrat, and has been a candidate for the office of district attorney and for the county bench. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was a member of the Erie Legal Advisory Board and a "Four Minute" speaker. He is affiliated with the Erie lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, member of the Erie Yacht Club. He is widely read, his favorite books being histories and biographies. He attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Torry married, in Erie, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1896, Henrietta S. Degmeyer, daughter of Frederick and Mina Degmeyer.

J. E. Reed

JOHN ELMER REED.

John Elmer Reed was born February 27, 1865, in the homestead of his paternal grandfather, Joseph Reed, an old log house upon the farm of seventy-eight acres in the "Gore Tract" in Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pennsylvania. In 1872, his parents having completed the building of a handsome new house nearby upon the same farm, the family moved into it, and Mr. Reed made this his home until he became twenty-five years of age. Upon his marriage he established his home in Erie, where he lived until he and his wife and son removed to their country home in Harbour Creek township nearby, in the fall of 1918, where they now reside upon their thirty-three and one-half acres of lake shore front; that section is becoming a well-known and popular summer resort, with summer cottages, and a summer hotel known as "Shorewood."

Mr. Reed's early education was obtained in the ungraded school a half mile from his home; he later attended the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1885 he graduated from Clark's Business College, Erie. Not obtaining a business situation to his liking, he taught country schools in McKean township for two years and in Mill Creek township for three years, acting as United States census enumerator for his district in June, 1890. During his early manhood and youth he had the benefit of several terms of old-fashioned singing school, which was taught by a very efficient singing master in his community. In June, 1891, he was persuaded by Hon. Emory A. Walling, one of the present justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to enter his office in Erie as a law student under his tuition. Here he pursued his legal studies, while acting as assistant to his tutor, until he was admitted to the bar of Erie county on June 28, 1895, with Hon. Frank Gunnison then on the bench. During his legal studies he also acted as deputy United States marshal at Erie under United States Marshal J. R. Harrah. He has been in the active practice of his profession at Erie ever since his admission. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of his State in April, 1901, and was later admitted to the bar of Crawford county. On January 1, 1916, he associated with him in his practice Messrs. Joseph Orin Wait, of Erie, a former district attorney of his county, and Thomas Wright Spofford, under the firm name of Reed, Wait & Spofford, with offices in the Masonic Temple in Erie. This law firm has developed an excellent practice along general lines, and has handled many cases of far more than ordinary importance. It has also represented the Erie County National Farm Loan Association since the institution of the farm loan system.

Mr. Reed has a strong liking for good books, especially treating on historical subjects; for music, photography, out-of-door life, and literary pursuits. For a long time he edited a column of farm topics in the old "Erie Weekly Gazette." At the special request of the Erie County Historical Society, he prepared and read before the society a biography on his paternal ancestor, entitled "Capt. John Grubb, Pioneer, Patriot and Jurist," and which was published in the Erie "Dispatch" of May 8-15, 1904. A copy is also on file with the society. He has for some years past, and is at the present time, accumulating data for the publication of a history of his family and their kin, and is a life member of the Reade Society, of Boston, and a member of the Clan Ross in America.

Mr. Reed is the son of John Grubb Reed, who was the son of Joseph Reed, a son of George Reed (pioneer from York county, Pennsylvania, to

Erie county in 1804), who was a son of Joseph Reed and Janet (Ross) Reed, his wife, of York county. Janet (Ross) Reed was the daughter of Hugh Ross, of the same township, who was a pioneer from Ulster Province, Ireland; they were Scotch people, as were most of Mr. Reed's ancestors. His grandmother, the wife of Joseph Reed, was Jane (Grubb) Reed, the daughter of Hon. Captain John Grubb, mentioned above. This Hon. John Grubb was captain of a company of State troops who had been sent to Erie for the protection of the surveyors who were laying out the site of the future city of Erie. He later cast in his lot with those who settled the place, became a justice of the peace for Mill Creek township, served as a county commissioner from 1813 to 1815, and was an associate judge on the Erie county bench from 1820 to 1841, being upon the bench during the trial and sentence of the first murderer tried in that court. He was also a major of the York county militia. Mr. Reed's maternal line includes the Blairs and the Wallaces of York county, Pennsylvania, and the Strongs from Vermont. Mainly of Scottish blood, there is, nevertheless, more than a trace of English and of English Quaker stock in his family tree.

Mr. Reed married, October 10, 1893, Elizabeth Cora Brown, daughter of James and Anna Jane (Cameron) Brown, of Hamilton, Ontario. Her mother was of the Scottish Clan Cameron of Lochiel, while Mr. Brown was a Scots Ulsterman, who immigrated into Canada when a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one son, Robert Cameron Reed, born March 27, 1901, a student at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, pursuing a course in mechanical engineering.

Mr. Reed's brothers and sisters are: Dr. George Arthur Reed, of Erie; Joseph Wilbur Reed, deceased; Misses Mary Ellen and Edith Jane Reed, at home; Dr. James Ross Reed, of Pasadena, California; John E. Reed, of this review being the eldest of the family.

EDWARD H. FLOOD.

Edward H. Flood was born in the city of Pittsburgh, December 6, 1877, the son of James and Annie E. Flood. He was educated in the public schools of that city and the Pittsburgh Central High School, whence he graduated in 1898. Following his graduation he registered as a law student in the then firm of McClung & Evans, and entered the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1901 with the degree of LL. B. Following his admission to the bar he entered upon the general practice of law in the city of Pittsburgh and has continued in the practice until the present time, 1922.

During the late World War he was commissioned a captain on the general staff, Military Intelligence Division, United States army, and was assigned to duty as chief of the Pittsburgh District, having that city as his headquarters. In 1918 the French Government conferred upon him the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of the Black Star. He is a companion of the Order of the World War, a member of the Americus Republican Club, the University Club, and the Allegheny County Bar Association. In the business world he is president of the American Products Distributing Corporation.

WILLIAM MILLER GILLESPIE.

To the man who has attained any measure of success in life, in spite of a physical handicap, all honor is due, and in the city of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, the name of William Miller Gillespie is held in the highest esteem. Notwithstanding the almost insuperable obstacle of blindness, he reached a position of wide prominence at the Pennsylvania bar, and handles an extensive practice in Jefferson county. Mr. Gillespie comes of a prominent family in this part of the State, and is a son of James Updegraph and Lydia (Winslow) Gillespie. His father was a prominent merchant and banker of his day, and owned large lumber interests. The mother lived to the great age of ninety-four years, and died April 25, 1922.

William Miller Gillespie was born in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1852. His only opportunity for a career lay in special training, and as soon as he was old enough to leave home he entered the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, at Philadelphia, where he studied from 1863 until 1871. He was graduated from that institution in the department of music and the department of piano tuning, and for a few years was active as a piano tuner. His ambitions, however, set a higher mark of attainment, and in 1876 he entered the law office of P. W. Jenks, Esquire, of Punxsutawney. After three years of study under the preceptorship of Mr. Jenks, Mr. Gillespie was admitted to the bar, February 13, 1879. He early made for himself an assured place among his contemporaries, and on May 2, 1910, was admitted to practice at the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, on October 6, 1910, was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State, and on April 20, 1915, he was admitted to practice at the Supreme Court of the United States. During the early years of his activity, Mr. Gillespie practiced alone, but for the past six years he has had the assistance and coöperation of his elder son, James Updegraph Gillespie, whose sketch follows, as the junior member of the firm of Gillespie & Gillespie. For many years William M. Gillespie has stood among the leaders in his chosen profession, taking rank with those who have labored under no handicap. He handles a general civil practice, giving especial attention to tax matters and equity practice, along which lines he has come to be regarded as an authority. He is counsel for the Punxsutawney Beef & Provision Company, the Punxsutawney Drilling & Contracting Company, the Ross Run Coal Company, the Neal Granite & Marble Works, the Lauderbach-Zerby Company, the Punxsutawney Hardware Company, Powell Brothers, and various other local as well as more remote industrial and commercial concerns, including many important companies in this county.

In the public affairs of the city, Mr. Gillespie keeps in touch with the general advance, and in political affiliation he is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has not, however, sought political preferment, but in 1907 he was brought forward and elected city solicitor of Punxsutawney, his reëlections eventually bringing the period of his incumbency in this office up to eight years. In his public service, as well as in his individual endeavors, Mr. Gillespie has commanded the respect and esteem of all the people, both professional contemporaries and the general public. Universally known, he is as universally honored for his courageous outlook upon life, and his unassuming attitude towards his personal achievements. His success has long been a matter beyond and above the problematical stage, his acute mind and retentive memory fitting him for large affairs, and his generous spirit and eminent fair-mindedness giving him the implicit confidence of his clients, and conceding to him from his opponents sincerity of purpose and a masterly grasp of all relevant contingencies, whatever case may be under consideration. He has for years been a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. In the various interests of the community Mr. Gillespie takes little part, his professional activities largely commanding his time, but he is a member of Punxsutawney Council, No. 452, Knights of Columbus, and is a member of Saints Cosmas and Damian Roman Catholic Church, of Punxsutawney.

Mr. Gillespie married, December 27, 1891, in the city of Punxsutawney, Edith Wilson, daughter of John B. and Caroline (Winslow) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are the parents of two sons: James Updegraph, whose sketch follows; and Washington Irving, born February 10, 1895.

JAMES UPDEGRAPH GILLESPIE, LL. B.

Among the younger men who are taking leading positions in the legal profession in Pennsylvania to-day is numbered James U. Gillespie, whose training for his profession was gained under the preceptorship of his father and in one of the foremost educational institutions of the East. Mr. Gillespie comes of an old Jefferson county family, is a grandson of James Updegraph and Lydia (Winslow) Gillespie, his grandfather's name having been very prominent as lumberman, merchant and banker a generation or so ago. He is a son of William Miller and Edith (Wilson) Gillespie, and his father, with whom he is associated in the practice of law, is one of the noteworthy figures of the Pennsylvania bar at this time, a review of his career preceding this.

James Updegraph Gillespie was born in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1892. He pursued his elementary studies at the parochial schools of his native city, and was graduated from the parochial high school in the class of 1911. For two years thereafter Mr. Gillespie read law in the office of his father, then in 1913 entered the Catholic University of America, at Washington, District of Columbia. He was graduated from this institution in 1916, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and on September 18, 1916, was admitted to the bar. On September 20, 1916, he was admitted to practice at the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He has since been the junior member of the firm of Gillespie & Gillespie, of Punxsutawney, and in association with his father is handling a very extensive and steadily growing practice along the lines of civil law. Mr. Gillespie is looked upon as one of the coming men in the profession, and while he is associated with his honored father, he is giving evidence of the sterling qualities which will carry him far as an individual, and which, his friends are confident, will count for progress in the profession in the years to come. In public affairs he supports the Republican party in both State and National issues. His personal interests include membership in Punxsutawney Council, No. 452, Knights of Columbus, being district deputy of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District, Knights of Columbus; Punxsutawney Lodge, No. 301, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; secretary of Punxsutawney Business Men's Association (an organization which includes three hundred of the city's leading business and professional men); member of Punxsutawney Kiwanis Club, member of Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and secretary of Jefferson County Bar Association for the past three years. He belongs to Saints Cosmas and Damian Roman Catholic Church.

F. P. Schoonmaker

COLONEL FREDERIC PALEN SCHOONMAKER.

Admitted to the bar in 1894, Colonel Schoonmaker has since practiced his profession in McKean county, long a partner with his preceptor, Colonel W. W. Brown, the present firm being Brown, Schoonmaker & Nash. This long term of professional service has been interrupted by State and National military service with the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, which upon entering the United States service was designated the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, United States army.

Colonel Schoonmaker traces descent from Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker, who came to the Hudson Valley of New York State in 1654, a lieutenant in the military service of the Dutch East India Company, having been sent from Holland to Fort Orange (Albany) with his company. He remained in Albany, becoming a land owner. He appears in the records, March 28, 1660, as a soldier in the "Netherlandish service in the company of his noble Honor, the Director General," then stationed in Esopus (Kingston), New York. Soon after this the Governor curtailed his military establishment and induced several of his old soldiers in Esopus by giving them grants of land. Among those so induced was Hendrick Jochemsen, who sold his properties in Albany, being recorded a resident of Wiltwyck (Kingston), October 24, 1661. When the militia company of the town was organized, May 30, 1662, Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker was appointed lieutenant, and at the massacre and burning of Kingston, June 7, 1663, he took an active part in the defence of the town and was twice wounded in the first attack while defending his own house. He fought bravely until help came in the person of Captain Chambers and his men, when the Indians were put to flight with several prisoners they had taken, one being Jochem Hendrick, eldest son of Lieutenant Hendrick Schoonmaker. When the English friction arose between the English soldiers stationed at Kingston and the Dutch settlers, Lieutenant Schoonmaker led the demonstration known as the "Esopus Meeting of 1667," with him all the Burgher Guard armed for fighting. He married Elsie Janse Brustete, widow of Adrian Pietersen Val Alemer, and from that marriage sprang the family line of which Colonel Frederic P. Schoonmaker is a twentieth century representative.

Colonel Schoonmaker is a son of Elijah R. and Eliza (Palen) Schoonmaker, his father a lumberman, member of the New York House of Representatives from Cattaraugus county, and supervisor of the town of Carrollton. He died in 1909. Eliza (Palen) Schoonmaker, of ancient family, died in 1870. At the time of the birth of their son. Frederic Palen, they were residents of the village of Limestone, Cattaraugus county, New York.

Frederic Palen Schoonmaker was born in Limestone, New York, March 11, 1870, and there obtained his early and preparatory education. His collegiate education was obtained at Alfred University, the University of Minnesota, and at Cornell University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1891. He read law under a relative, Judge James Schoonmaker, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and under Colonel W. W. Brown, of Bradford, Pennsylvania. In 1917, upon delivery of the doctor's oration at the commencement exercises of Alfred University, he received the degree of LL. D. from that institution. He was admitted to the McKean county bar in 1894, and also to a partnership with Colonel Brown, under whom he had studied. They practiced as Brown & Schoonmaker until 1913, when F. M. Nash was admitted to the firm, which then became Brown, Schoonmaker & Nash, as at present (1922). The firm is a leading one, having a large general and corporation practice, numbering in its clientele the W. R. Case & Sons Cutlery Company, the Tuna Manufacturing Company, the Robinson Knife Company, the Bradford Supply Company, the Erie Railroad Company, and the Spruce Falls Company, Limited. Colonel Schoonmaker is city solicitor of Bradford, Pennsylvania; a member of the McKean County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar associations, and a man thoroughly esteemed both in civil and professional life.

In 1912, Colonel Schoonmaker entered the military service of his State, joining the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He was commissioned as a captain and assigned to duty in command of Company C, of that regiment, stationed at Bradford, Pennsylvania, his home town. When the Sixteenth Regiment was ordered to the Mexican Border in 1916, he commanded this company during its tour of border service. He remained on the border until January, 1917, when the regiment was ordered North and demobilized, only to be called again to Federal service under the proclamation of the President for World War service on July 15, 1917. The regiment then went into camp at Camp Hancock, Georgia, where it was renumbered as the 112th Infantry, and became a part of the famous 28th Division, and where it remained during its period. Colonel Schoonmaker was detached from the regiment in February, 1918, and ordered to duty at the Army General Staff College at Langres, France.

Colonel Schoonmaker served in France, with various American commands, from February, 1918, to February, 1919; first, at the Army General Staff College, whence on recommendation he was assigned for general staff duty with troops in the field. He was then attached to headquarters of the Second Canadian Division and served on the Somme. He was then assigned to headquarters of the First Army Corps, then in the neighborhood of Chateau-Thierry. On reporting to First Army Headquarters, he was immediately assigned to his old division, the 28th, under the command of the First Army Corps, where he became assistant chief of staff of the division and served with it in the Champagne-Marne defensive. He was also assistant chief of staff with the 92nd Division, and engaged with that division in the St. Die Sector in the Vosges. He was also on duty in the Argonne and in the Marbache Sector facing Metz, being there when the fighting ceased with the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918. His discharge certificate contains this notation as to the character of his service in France: "Performed duties of Chief of 2nd Section, General Staff, 92nd Division, for eight months both during and after operations. His services were efficient, faithful and most satisfactory." Colonel Schoonmaker is one of the list of officers eligible for General Staff duty in the army, and he is on the reserve list. He is also serving as lieutenant-colonel of the 112th Infantry (formerly 16th Infantry) National Guard of Pennsylvania. He returned to law practice after the war, and is a member of the law firm of Brown, Schoonmaker & Nash, of Bradford.

Colonel Schoonmaker is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, all in Bradford. His clubs are the Bradford and the Bradford

Country, and his college fraternities are the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. His favorite recreations are golf and horseback riding.

Colonel Schoonmaker married, June 23, 1892, Jessie L. Brown (now deceased), daughter of Colonel William Wallace and Ellen (Crandall) Brown. Colonel and Mrs. Schoonmaker are the parents of three children: Susie, married Walter G. Blaisdell, of Bradford, and they are the parents of a son, Jack; Fay; Max.

COLONEL WILLIAM WALLACE BROWN.

In 1866, at the age of thirty, William Wallace Brown was admitted to the bar of McKean county, Pennsylvania, being then ex-county recorder and ex-county superintendent of the common schools of Pennsylvania. Fifty-six years have since elapsed, and now the veteran of legal battles, burdened with many years and the recipient of many honors, he continues a member of that bar, senior member of the law firm of Brown, Schoonmaker & Nash. From 1883 until 1887 he sat in the Congress of the Nation, has been an official of the Government in War, Navy and Judicial departments, his military title coming through State service. But he saw hard campaigning in the Civil War, and was so severely injured at Fredericksburg that from its effects he never fully recovered. There is no better known man in Western Pennsylvania. and he bears the name of another distinguished Western Pennsylvanian—William Wallace, United States Senator and eminent lawyer.

Colonel Brown is a son of Rassilas W. and Mary P. (Brownell) Brown, residing at the time of the birth of their son at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, but Pennsylvania later became the family home and Pennsylvania claims Colonel Brown as one of her worthy sons.

William Wallace Brown was born April 22, 1836, and he recently celebrated the passing of life's eighty-sixth milestone at his home in Bradford, Pennsylvania. In youth he came to Elk county, Pennsylvania, and after completing early school years he taught for a time, thus financing a course of higher educational study. After this he entered the classical department of Alfred University and was graduated from that institution A. B., class of 1861, after enlistment in the army. The attack on Fort Sumter fired his patriotism, and when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers the young man enlisted in the 23rd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, serving in the ranks, first under General Wadsworth, later under Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails.

In 1863 Colonel Brown was elected recorder of deeds for McKean county, Pennsylvania, serving three years. He was appointed by Governor Curtin superintendent of public instruction for McKean county. During this period he studied law, was admitted to the McKean county bar in 1866, and the same year was elected district attorney for McKean county, serving until 1869. He began the private practice of law in Smithport, but soon located at Corry, Erie county, Pennsylvania.

A Republican in politics, Colonel Brown early became active in the party and has held many public positions in addition to those previously noted. From 1872 until 1876 he was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Erie county, Pennsylvania; in 1875 he was quartermaster in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 was promoted to aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Hartranft with the rank of colonel; from 1883 to 1887 he represented his district in the National House of Representatives, sitting in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses; appointed auditor for the War Department in 1897 by President McKinley, transferred to auditor for the Navy Department in 1900; was assistant attorney-general in 1907-08-09-10, in charge of defense of Spanish treaty claims, appointed by President Roosevelt. With the settlement of these test claims, Colonel Brown retired to Bradford and the private practice of his profession. In 1886 Colonel Brown received from Alfred University the honorary degree of LL. D.

Colonel Brown married, March 18, 1862, Ellen Crandall, of Independence, New York. Their daughter, Jessie L. Brown, married, June 23, 1892, Colonel Frederic P. Schoonmaker, of the law firm of Brown, Schoonmaker & Nash.

DAWSON WILLIAM LIGHT.

In legal circles in Pennsylvania a characteristic phase of the progress of to-day is the attitude of the really representative men of the profession towards the righting of public wrongs, and the purification of hidden sources of evil. It is largely due to this attitude that society is emerging from a period of equivocal semblance of rectitude into the wholesome observance of the principles of right and truth. In this readjustment of standards Dawson William Light brought to bear the force of a constructive personality in his official capacity of district attorney of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, his term expiring in January, 1922.

Reared in the fear of God and the traditions of American citizenship, and the early years of his life spent next to nature, Mr. Light entered upon his career only after sane appraisal of conditions as they were, and fully appreciating the responsibilities devolving upon every man of sincere purpose. He is a son of Reuben A. and Catherine E. (Potteiger) Light, highly respected farming people of Lebanon county a generation ago.

Dawson William Light was born in Lebanon, September 15, 1877, and as a lad attended the schools of his native county, gaining a rugged independence through the contests with his fellows in the schoolroom and on the playground. When sixteen years of age he began teaching school, and after teaching three years, entered the West Chester State Normal School, West Chester, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1898, and thereafter he taught school for a period of two years. Early looking forward to his career, and choosing the profession of the law, he thus was enabled to achieve his end through his own efforts. Reading law in the office of Howard C. Shirk, of Lebanon, he was admitted to the Lebanon county bar, December 8, 1902. He was later admitted to practice in the Superior and Supreme courts of the State of Pennsylvania, and has now for upwards of twenty years been a figure of significance in the general progress of this county. Successful in his private practice, which has constantly widened and increased in importance, Mr. Light has long been observed by the people, and in 1918 was brought forward into the public service and elected district attorney of Lebanon county. Always a Republican by political affiliation, it was this party which placed him in office, but he has held his duty to the public, the highest responsibility, above all party considerations. His record was one of duty conscientiously performed, resulting in much that counts for the permanence of public advance.

In connection with his regular practice, Mr. Light is identified with the Myerstown Trust Company, of Myerstown, Pennsylvania, as solicitor and director. The exactions of his profession, together with his public duties, leave scant leisure for outside activities, and Mr. Light is obliged to forego many interests of a social and recreative nature, but he holds membership in the Patriotic Order Sons of America, being a member of Washington Camp, No. 32, of Avon, Pennsylvania, and of Lebanon Valley Commandery, No. 5, of Lebanon. He has never declined to acknowledge a deep and abiding faith in the spiritual things of life, and has long held membership in the First Reformed Church, of Lebanon.

Mr. Light married, August 22, 1903, Sadie A. Swanger, daughter of John H. and Annie R. Swanger, of Lebanon, and they have two daughters: Edith C., born October 28, 1907; Pauline E., born February 1, 1914.

SETH THOMAS McCORMICK.

Another Seth Thomas McCormick than he of the twentieth century family, head of the law firm of McCormick & Hipple, founded the family in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, he too a lawyer, compiler of the book of the charter laws and ordinances of the city, nearly every one of the ordinances having been drawn by him. That Seth Thomas McCormick was the father of the eminent Dr. Horace Greeley McCormick, formerly president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, 1893, and grandfather of Seth Thomas McCormick, now representative of the family in Williamsport, member of the law firm of McCormick & Hipple.

The McCormicks came to Lycoming county from what was then Lancaster county, and to Lancaster county, now Dauphin county, from Ireland, descendants of James McCormick, of Londonderry, who had two sons, Hugh and Thomas, both of whom came to Pennsylvania, and founded families, this branch descending through Hugh McCormick, born about 1695, in the Province of Ulster. There he married and lived until about 1735, when he came to the Province of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and children, and his brother Thomas and his family.

His fourth son, Hugh (2) McCormick, was born in Ireland, in 1725, and at the age of ten came to Pennsylvania with the family. They settled in Lancaster county, where Hugh (2) remained until about 1770, when he bought 1,300 acres of unimproved land in White Deer Valley, and there became prosperous and wealthy. He married Sarah Alcorn, daughter of James and Mary Alcorn, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of nine children, including a son, Seth.

Seth McCormick, the first Pennsylvania born ancestor of this branch, was born in 1756 in Paxtang, then Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and later settled upon a part of the White Deer Valley tract bought by his father. He married Margaret Simmons, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Plunkett) Simmons, of Buffalo Valley, and a niece of Dr. Plunkett, famed in early Northumberland county history. Ten children were born to Seth and Margaret (Simmons) McCormick, the fourth a son, Seth (2).

Seth (2) McCormick was born in 1789, died in 1821, at the age of thirty-two. He married Hannah Hammond, and among their children was a son, Seth Thomas.

Seth Thomas McCormick, head of the fifth generation of his family in Pennsylvania, was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1817, and died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1878. He attended district school, and spent his early manhood engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1861, when forty-two years of age, he determined to study law. He moved with his family to Williamsport and began as a law student in the offices of W. W. Willard, of the Lycoming county bar. So persistently and earnestly did he apply himself, that in 1863, after two years' study, he passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted to the Lycoming county bar. He then gave himself so wholeheartedly and with such close application to his profession that he built a large and profitable clientele, which later he shared with his son, Henry Clay McCormick, they forming the firm of S. T. and H. C. McCormick, a firm which became eminent at the Lycoming bar. He continued in active practice until his passing in 1878, his career being a fine example of determination and ambition which triumphed over circumstances and years and won success in a crowded profession, although he began study at an age when men begin to think about retirement. He was public-spirited in his citizenship, served repeatedly as a member of the Common Council, and through his watchfulness the city was saved from a great deal of extravagance and waste. He was a Democrat in politics, and a valuable citizen. Mr. McCormick married, in 1837, Eleanor Miller, of White Deer Valley, Rev. Isaac Grier performing the ceremony. Eight children were born to them, the fifth, a son, Horace Greeley, of further mention. Mrs. Eleanor (Miller) McCormick died May 27, 1897, surviving her honored husband twenty-one years.

Horace Greeley McCormick was born on the home farm in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1850, and there attended the district school until 1861, when the family left the farm and moved to Williamsport, where the father began his law study. The lad, Horace G., attended Williamsport grammar and high schools, and later entered Dickinson College. He later taught school in Lycoming county and read medicine while teaching. He then attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and on March 11, 1874, was awarded his M. D. by that famous institution.

In April, 1874, at the age of twenty-four, he began the practice of medicine in Montoursville, Pennsylvania, there practicing successfully until 1886. He then closed up his practice, entered for and accomplished special courses in Philadelphia, then in April, 1887, resumed practice, but in Williamsport, which was ever afterward his home and seat of practice. He became widely known as a skillful physician, and held important professional office in character. From 1876 to 1879, Dr. McCormick was coroner of Lycoming county, was pension examiner during the Cleveland administration, was a member of and four terms president of the State Board of Medical Examiners, appointed by Governor Robert Pattison. He was president of the Lycoming County Medical Society, 1890-91-92, and in 1893 was president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. While living in Williamsport he served as member and president of the school board, and was a devoted friend of the public schools.

Dr. McCormick married, December 15, 1875, Margaretta Hill, daughter of George and Martha (Brown) Hill, and granddaughter of John and Margaretta Hill. Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Horace G.

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H. S. Dumbauld

McCormick: Martha Brown, born May 17, 1877; Seth Thomas, of further mention; and Dorothy, born May 8, 1890.

Seth Thomas (2) McCormick, of the seventh generation of his family in Pennsylvania, only son of Dr. Horace Greeley and Margaretta (Hill) McCormick, was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1880. He prepared in Williamsport schools, and entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated Ph. B., class of 1902. He prepared for the practice of law in the offices of his uncle, Seth Thomas McCormick, of Williamsport, and in 1906 was admitted to the Lycoming county bar, and until the death of Seth Thomas McCormick, practiced with him, finally becoming a partner. The partnership was dissolved by the death of the senior partner in 1916, and the then surviving Mr. McCormick, on January 1, 1917, formed an association with Henry Hipple, they practicing as McCormick & Hipple, and located in Williamsport, to which city came the first Seth Thomas McCormick a half century before, the first of a trio of that name to connect it inseparably with the legal history of Lycoming county. McCormick & Hipple are general practitioners, attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the New York Central Railroad Company; the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company; the Northern Central Trust Company, and other corporations. Mr. McCormick is a director of the Northern Central Trust Company; Lycoming Motors Corporation; The Sun & News Publishing Company, and has other corporate interests in and around Williamsport. He is a member of the American and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, and president of the Lycoming County Bar Association. The firm maintain offices in Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pennsylvania; their main offices, however, in Williamsport, where they rank among the leading firms of the Lycoming bar. Mr. McCormick is a member of the Ross Club, the Williamsport Country Club, the Presbyterian church, and in politics a Democrat. Mr. McCormick married, in Williamsport, June 29, 1910, Esther Thompson, daughter of William F. and Clara M. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are the parents of two children: Esther Caroline, born May 6, 1911; and Dorothy, born June 3, 1912.

HORATIO SNYDER DUMBAULD.

The outline of Horatio Snyder Dumbauld's active career that follows indicates his place among the successful and prominent legal practitioners of the State. It offers to the biographer interesting and impressive incidents and experiences upon which space might be properly spent, but they can be but touched upon here. They relate to his boyhood determination and ambition to make a place of merit in the law, and, when that position was attained, his efforts, on behalf of the host of young friends whose confidence and regard he has long held. Mr. Dumbauld has a wide circle of acquaintances and friends throughout Western Pennsylvania, and is known as one of the foremost lawyers of the district.

Mr. Dumbauld is a descendant of families long resident in Western Pennsylvania, and was born in Saltlick township, Fayette county, May 15, 1869, son of George A. and Elizabeth (Snyder) Dumbauld. The Dumbauld family was of Swiss origin, the Snyder of German lineage, both dating their Fayette county residence to a period shortly after the Revolutionary War. George A. Dumbauld was a farmer, filled the office of justice of the peace, taught in the public schools of his township for twenty-nine terms, and was a prominent citizen of his community.

Mr. Dumbauld first attended tthe country schools of Saltlick township, and became a teacher when only fifteen years of age. His boyhood ambition was to acquire a college education and to enter the law, and all of his energies were bent to this purpose, with such excellent effect that at the age of nineteen years he entered Mount Union College, being graduated in the class of 1895, after numerous interruptions to earn money to finance his college course. After graduation he again took up school work, serving as principal of the Vanderbilt school until 1898, and during this period, in 1897, he began reading law in the offices of Justice S. L. Mestrezat. On December 21, 1889, he was admitted to the Fayette county bar, subsequently gaining the right to practice in all State and Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, and he at once began the upbuilding of a practice that has grown to large proportions. This practice has been general in nature, and has included a liberal share of causes related to the county's prime industry, coal and coke, and was pursued by Mr. Dumbauld as a member of the law firm of Sterling, Higbee, Dumbauld & Brown, with which he was affiliated from 1899 to 1909. In the latter year he resigned from this association to seek the Democratic nomination for the Common Pleas judgeship, and although he received a generous support he was unsuccessful in the election.

Mr. Dumbauld's public service has been as a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1898, and as a member of the Uniontown Borough Council, in which he served for one term. Local civic affairs have interested him deeply, and to the cause of public education he has given long continued and able assistance.

Mr. Dumbauld is best known, outside of professional circles, for his activity on behalf of the boys of Uniontown, and his efforts to promote their welfare by fostering wholesome competition in the various lines of sport, including track, field, football, baseball, tennis and basketball events. He appreciates to the fullest extent the value to a community of healthful, natural and supervised outlets for the energy and spirit of its youth, and has done much to insure to the boys of the district the advantages which increase their immediate enjoyment and which safeguards the citizenship of the future. Mr. Dumbauld's sympathetic touch and understanding with boys probably comes from a realization of the difficulties that he had to overcome during his own youth, and which boundless industry and courage enabled him to surmount. One of'his choicest possessions is the affection and esteem of the great number of boys to whom he has been both champion and generous friend. Mr. Dumbauld is himself an ardent baseball "fan" and in recent years has rarely missed attendance at the games of the "World Series."

He has high standing in the Masonic order, and fraternizes with Laurel Lodge, No. 651, of Uniontown; is past master of James Cochran Lodge, of Dawson; past high priest of Union Chapter, No. 165, Royal Arch Masons; past commander of Uniontown Commandery, Knights Templar; past thrice potent master, Uniontown Lodge of Perfection; member of Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree); and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Uniontown Lodge, No. 370, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Triangle and Kiwanis clubs, of Uniontown, and the Old Colony Club, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Uniontown. In politics he is a Democrat and has always maintained an active enterest in the affairs of his party. He has served as county chairman in a number of campaigns.

Mr. Dumbauld married, June 9, 1903, Lissa Grace MacBurney, daughter of John and Susan (Wadsworth) MacBurney, of East Liberty, Pennsylvania. Mrs. MacBurney was a lineal descendant of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Their son, Edward, received his preparatory education in the public schools, being graduated from Uniontown High School with first honors as valedictorian of the class of 1922, numbering one hundred and sixty, and he also served as editor of the Uniontown High School paper, "Maroon and White." He entered Princeton University at the age of sixteen as a member of the class of 1926.

JOHN CARSON ROGERS.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, John C. Rogers, a native son of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar of that county, and since that time has practiced in the several courts of the State. Since January, 1918, he has been city solicitor for the city of Williamsport, and no man in the city or county is more widely or more favorably known. He is a son of Stephen and Phebe (Carson) Rogers, grandson of Rev. Joel and Mary (Jackson) Rogers, great-grandson of Jonah and Deliverance (Chaffee) Rogers, great-great-grandson of Josiah and Hannah (Ford) Rogers, and great-great-great-grandson of Hope and Esther (Meacham) Rogers. Hope Rogers is believed to have been a son of Joseph and Sarah (Currier) Rogers, the American ancestor, who settled in Windham, Connecticut, in 1640.

Josiah Rogers, the fourth son of Hope and Esther Rogers, came from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, and settled in the Wyoming valley. That section was the family home until Stephen Rogers came to Lycoming county, settling on Little Pine creek, in Pine township, there engaging as farmer and lumberman. He filled the offices of school director, auditor, town clerk, and justice of the peace, elected to the last named office in 1890. He served in the Union army under two enlistments, becoming sergeant of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and was honorably discharged from the service, August 3, 1863.

Stephen Rogers married, August 28, 1868, Phebe Carson, daughter of John and Jane Carson, and they were the parents of Lewis W., John C., and Bertha M. Rogers. Stephen Rogers died at his home in Pine township, October 28, 1898, and Phebe Rogers died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1918.

John Carson Rogers was born in Pine township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1873. He there attended the district school, and later was a pupil in the Jersey Shore School, going thence to high school in Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, class of 1893. He took a course in stenography at Potts Shorthand College in Williamsport, finishing in 1894. In 1895 he began the study of law under the preceptorship of W. D. Crocker, Esq., and on July 20, 1898, was admitted to the Lycoming county bar. On June 3, 1902, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and has been an active member of the bar since his admission. In addition to practicing law, he has served as reporter in the county and Federal courts.

From 1895 to 1898 he was clerk to the city solicitor, and again from 1902 until 1915 held the same position. On January 1, 1918, he was elected to the office of city solicitor, and in January, 1921, was reëlected for a second term of four years.

He is a Republican in politics; a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Williamsport; member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the several bodies of Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry; and Williamsport Lodge, No. 173, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Little Pine Fish & Game; Young Men's Republican; Juniata Boone Rod & Gun, Bonnell Run Fish & Game, and the Accacia. His recreations may be determined by his clubs and the sports they offer to bring a man out into the open.

Mr. Rogers married, August 21, 1902, Maud C. Brown, daughter of Joseph Champ and Henrietta M. (Wise) Brown. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers two sons have been born; John Carson (2), born October 12, 1903, now a student in electrical engineering at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh; Joseph Champ Brown, born October 6, 1907, now a student in Williamsport High School.

CHARLES A. FAGAN.

Charles A. Fagan is one of the prominent and successful lawyers of the Allegheny county bar. He was born in Pittsburgh, July 1, 1859, his parents being Thomas J. and Mary (McLaughlin) Fagan.

His education was acquired successively at St. Mary's Academy, Ewalt College, and the Pittsburgh Catholic College, now the Duquesne University. He was admitted to the bar in 1887. For a time he held office as deputy district attorney under District Attorney W. D. Porter, now judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and displayed such ability in his conduct of cases that he was appointed to the office of assistant district attorney in 1894 by Hon. Robert E. Pattison, then Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John C. Haymaker, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. For many years Mr. Fagan was associated in the practice of the law with Hon. William A. Magee, the firm practicing under the title of Fagan & Magee. Upon Mr. Magee's election to the mayoralty of the city of Pittsburgh in 1921, the firm was reorganized under the name of Fagan, Dillon & Fagan, Mr. Leo M. Dillon being a member of the original firm and Mr. Charles A. Fagan, Jr., being the new member. The firm with which Mr. Fagan is connected has a general practice.

Mr. Fagan gives his political support to the principles of the Democratic party, and has been an active factor in the councils of this party. He was Democratic presidential elector for the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania in 1892, and was chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Allegheny County, 1894-1895. The following year he was elected one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of that year, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at St. Louis in 1916, and one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention held at San Francisco in 1920.

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In addition to the demands made upon Mr. Fagan by his legal work, he is interested in a number of corporate institutions, being president of the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company; director in the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Ship Canal Company, the Anthracite Coal Company, the Natalie & Mt. Carmel Railroad Company, the East Williston Colony Company of New York, the Lake Shore Realty Company of Ohio, the Logansport Coal Company, the Gracemont Coal Company, and other corporations. He is also a receiver of the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

He is vice-president of the Duquesne Club, and a member of the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Pittsburgh Press Club. He is the president of the Pittsburgh Hospital; is a member of the board of directors of the Boys' Industrial School of Allegheny county, and a member of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Cathedral.

FRED DANKS MUNSON.

One of the leaders of the younger group of legal practitioners of Fayette county, Mr. Munson, although not a native of the district, has resided in Western Pennsylvania from childhood. He was born in Roanoke, Virginia, March 29, 1887, son of John I. and Sarah E. (Danks) Munson, his father for many years an official of the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Munson was brought to Connellsville by his parents in infancy and here attended public schools, being graduated from high school in the class of 1905. Entering the law school of the University of Michigan, he was graduated LL. B. in the class of 1908, in the same year gaining admission to the Supreme Court of Michigan, then returning to Pennsylvania and becoming a member of the Fayette county bar in December, 1909. He opened offices in Connellsville and has here acquired a prosperous civil and corporation practice. Devoting his energies exclusively to these branches of the law, Mr. Munson has been admitted to practice in all the State and Federal courts of the district and has won influential standing in his calling. He is official, counsel, and director of a number of industrial and financial organizations, among his connections being those of counsel for the Colonial National Bank, of Connellsville, and secretary and director of the Munson, McCairns Heater and Foundry Company. He is a Republican in political faith in 1911-12 was city solicitor of Connellsville, and is a member of the Fayette County Board of Viewers.

Mr. Munson volunteered for service in the World War, and was a member of the legal branch of the ordnance department from February 23, 1918, to January 14, 1919. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, is past master of King Solomon Lodge, No. 346, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Uniontown Commandery, No. 49, Knights Templar, and one of the potentate representatives of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also fraternizes with Lodge No. 503, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Connellsville, and is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He is a communicant of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Uniontown Country Club and the Pleasant Valley Country Club.

Mr. Munson married Ruth H. Hopwood, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Hopwood, of Uniontown, and they have two children, John I. and Helen R.

NICHOLS M. EDWARDS.

Tracing back to some of the most ancient and honored families of Colonial Virginia, Nichols M. Edwards is one of the most distinguished members of the bar of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestors date back many generations in direct line, uniting with the Boswell family, and on the maternal side he is descended from the Carters and the Herndons, all of Virginia. In the beginning of the nineteenth century Nicholas M. Edwards, grandfather of Nichols M. Edwards, set out for Kentucky, where he had purchased a large tract of land, taking with him his young family, his servants and his livestock, as well as agricultural implements. They made the tedious journey by camp and wagon train over the "Old Wilderness Road," and the pioneer became one of the prosperous agriculturists of Christian county, Kentucky, and a figure of prominence in his day and generation.

Stephen Edwards, his son, and father of Nichols M. Edwards, became one of the leading planters of Kentucky. He married Mary Virginia Carter, of Virginia, and the Christian county homestead became the center of a large social group, the cultured people of the region delighting in the hospitality of their host, who was a man of scholarly attainments, a teacher and a noted mathematician.

Nichols M. Edwards was born in the old homestead in Christian county, Kentucky, December 18, 1859, and there spent the first twenty-one years of his life. He was tutored at home, through his elementary and preparatory studies, and was graduated from Lafayette Academy, of Kentucky, in the class of 1879. In the year 1881 Mr. Edwards came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and during the first year of his stay attended the Williamsport Commercial College. Following his graduation, in 1882, he began the study of law in the office of Charles K. Geddes. Under the preceptorship of this exceptionally able and astute lawyer, Mr. Edwards laid a stable foundation for the future, and on June 25, 1886, after three years of study, was admitted to the Lycoming county bar. From the beginning until the present time he has practiced alone, winning his high rank in the profession wholly on his own merits. He practices in all State and Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and is a member of the American Bar Association, and the Pennsylvania State and Lycoming County Bar associations. In the earlier years of his career Mr. Edwards was called into the public service, and fulfilled the responsibilities of office in connection with his professional activities. He was elected and served as city solicitor of the city of Williamsport for the term of 1892-1894, and in 1895 was elected district attorney of Lycoming county, and served for the term of 1896-99. With these exceptions Mr. Edwards has practiced privately in Williamsport, and handles the legal business of a large clientele, along general lines, in all branches of the law. At the head of his profession in this section, he can review his career with satisfaction, for he has reached a point where professional honors, the appreciation of his colleagues and material success are his possessions, and he is hardly yet at the zenith of his splendid powers. He has rounded out thirty-six years of practice in Williamsport, and not only his towns-

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people, but his professional contemporaries, have accorded him the highest personal esteem as well as the public approbation which cannot be denied a man of his achievements.

A staunch Democrat in political affiliation, Mr. Edwards has consistently refused a political career, and beyond the public service already mentioned, his only appearance in political affairs has been as a member of the Democratic National Convention of 1908. In his youth he served for six years in the Pennsylvania National Guard, but the long period of peace which the nation enjoyed precluded his participation in active military service. His cordial endorsement of all home activities in recent years has inspired much enthusiastic effort which has resulted in a salutary way towards hastening the return of normal conditions Fraternally Mr. Edwards is a member of the Masonic order, and holds the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Williamsport. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Williamsport Country Club, and the Ross Club. In the business world of his home city he is vice-president and director of the Lycoming County Bank.

Mr. Edwards married, in Baltimore, Maryland, October 15, 1899, Lucy S. Boswell, of that city, who died October 17, 1911, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

JESSE K. SPURGEON.

A native of West Virginia, Mr. Spurgeon found the scene of his professional work not far from his early home, and is numbered among the younger members of the bar of Western Pennsylvania. He is a member of a family prominent in West Virginia since the time of the Revolutionary War, and was born at Glade Farms, West Virginia, June 28, 1887, son of Lucien and Hattie K. (Kimmel) Spurgeon.

Jesse K. Spurgeon was graduated from Uniontown High School in the class of 1906, this course constituting his preparation for Bucknell University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1910. Subsequently he entered the law school of the University of Pittsburgh as a member of the class of 1912, but his legal studies were completed in the offices of Thomas Stephens Lackey, of Uniontown, and he was admitted to the Fayette county bar, June 1, 1911. In 1914 he was admitted to practice in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, thereafter gaining the right to practice in all Federal courts of the district. Mr. Spurgeon's professional work has been confined entirely to civil causes, largely in connection with coal and coke property interests in Fayette and Greene counties, and Western West Virginia. He is a member of the Fayette County and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations, affiliates with the Delta Sigma fraternity, to which he was elected during his college years, and is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a communicant of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served as financial secretary of the congregation for a number of years. He has taken active part in general progressive movements, and lends his support to all means of improvement in local affairs. Mr. Spurgeon's favorite out-of-door recreation is fishing, to which he devotes several weeks each year in the Canadian lake country.

Mr. Spurgeon married, November 23, 1913, Florence C. Lackey, daughter of Thomas Stephens and Florence N. (Cope) Lackey. Mrs. Spurgeon was educated in the historic Washington Seminary, Washington, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two sons: Allen Cooper and John Lackey. The family residence is at No. 50 Delaware avenue, Uniontown.

THOMAS STEPHENS LACKEY.

Combining important and extensive business interests with professional activities, Mr. Lackey is widely known in Western Pennsylvania, where his family has long been resident. The founder of the American line was Thomas Lackey, who came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, shortly after the Revolutionary War, remaining for a short time at Wilmington, Delaware, before coming to Western Pennsylvania. In the latter region he became a pioneer in iron manufacture, helping to build the mills at Upper Middletown, Fayette county, and in 1792 settling upon the Lackey homestead farm. His son, Thomas Lackey, married Cynthia Ann Stephens, and they became the parents of Thomas Stephens Lackey.

Thomas Stephens Lackey was the sixth child in a family of eight, and was born in Washington township, December 4, 1855. Attending the public schools of that township and Fayette City, he prepared for a teacher's career, being graduated from California Normal School and devoting the first seventeen years of his active life to this calling. For a time he was principal of the schools of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, and from 1883 to 1893 was principal of the First Ward schools of Allegheny City (now Pittsburgh, North Side). In the latter year he made the choice of a new profession, entering the law department of the University of Michigan, being graduated in the class of 1895, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Lackey then went West, located in Denver, Colorado, was admitted to the bar, and practiced there for one year, at the end of that time returning to his native county and making Uniontown his home. In January, 1897, soon after his return, he was admitted to the Fayette county bar, and his early practice took the course it afterward followed—civil law. During this period he acquired numerous connections with business, financial and industrial concerns, and the list of those which he serves as official or director is a long one, including: Vice-president of the Citizens' Title and Trust Company, and president of the Buchanan River Coal Company, the Ohio River and Great Lakes Coal Company, the Littleton Coal and Coke Company, Rosbys Rocks Coal and Coke Company, Grave Creek Coal and Coke Company, all but the first of West Virginia. He is also a director of the Belton Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia. Mr. Lackey was among the first to appreciate the enormous potential wealth of the Greene county coal fields; has handled large tracts of property in this district, and is heavily interested in the coal lands of the county.

Mr. Lackey is a member of the Fayette County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar associations; fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as a member of the board of trustees of his congregation. He has been a lifelong and uncompromising advocate of temperance, and was one of the organizers and president of the "Committee of One Hundred" formed to combat violations of the prohibition amendment. He is a generous friend of all worthy charitable endeavor. He finds out-of-door recreation in shooting and fishing, indulging his fondness for these sports in vacations spent in the Canadian woods.

Mr. Lackey married, November 24, 1886, Florence N. Cope, daughter of Louis and Hannah (Hollingsworth) Cope, of Jefferson township, Fayette county, where her father still resides (1922) in his eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Lackey has especial interest in the mission and charitable work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the McCrum Slavonic Training School, giving liberally of her time and means to both. Mr. and Mrs. Lackey are the parents of: 1. Louis Raymond, educated in the public schools, Washington Academy, Princeton Academy, Princeton University (A. B., class of 1911), and Michigan University (LL. B., class of 1914); is associated with his father's law firm, and has large coal interests. He was a noted athlete at college, and was catcher on the Princeton varsity baseball team. He married Doris E. Whitney, of Buffalo, New York, and they are the parents of: Thomas Whitney, Doris Elizabeth, and George Raymond. 2. Florence Cope, married Jesse K. Spurgeon, and has two sons: Allen C., and John Lackey. 3. Alice Edith, married William P. Beatty, of Uniontown, and they have one daughter, Mary Virginia.

CHARLES B. HOLLINGSWORTH.

After twelve years of service with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Hollingsworth made his choice of the law as his profession, and, with a record of a quarter century of useful service, enjoys many of its rewards and honors. Greensburg is his home and place of practice, and his activity in the interest of a large clientele has taken him into all State and Federal courts of the district. Mr. Hollingsworth is a descendant of a family originally of Massachusetts residence that for four generations has made Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, its home. John Hollingsworth, who first came from New England and settled in the Ligonier Valley, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and served under General Arthur St. Clair on his ill-fated expedition to Ohio. The line of descent is through his son, Charles, and his grandson, Seymour C. Hollingsworth, father of Charles B. Hollingsworth.

Charles B. Hollingsworth was born in Seneca county, Ohio, and in his youth was brought to Westmoreland county, which has since been his home. His education consisted of public school courses and work in Washington and Jefferson College, and after leaving college he was for twelve years associated with the Pennsylvania railroad in clerical capacity and as agent at New Haven, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His professional study began in the office of the firm of Walkinshaw & Banks, and in 1896 he was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar, establishing at once in practice in Greensburg, his professional activity interrupted by enlistment for service in the war against Spain. He entered the army as private, was promoted to sergeant's rank in Company I, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and was with this command at Manila in the Philippines, his period of enlistment covering about one year.

Not long after his return from military duty he formed a partnership with H. E. Marker, an association that endured as Marker & Hollingsworth until 1913, the firm prosecuting cases in all courts of the district. In 1913 Robert E. Best was admitted to partnership, the firm title remaining the same. On January 1, 1921, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hollingsworth continuing alone.

Mr. Hollingsworth is a member of the various bar associations, and his personal standing among his professional colleagues is high. He is a vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Greensburg. He is a Democrat in political faith, for three years was chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and has served Greensburg as member of Council. He fraternizes with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his clubs are the Greensburg Country, and the Oakmont Country.

Mr. Hollingsworth married, October 22, 1901, Lucie Freeman, daughter of John and Rebecca Freeman.

CORNELIUS DECATUR SCULLY.

Cornelius D. Scully is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and representative on both paternal and maternal sides of old Western Pennsylvania families. His great-grandfather, John Sullivan Scully, came from County Cork, Ireland, in 1803, and settled in Chartiers township, where he acquired a farm of a thousand acres. His son, Cornelius, born in 1817, married Matilda Duff, and they were the parents of John Sullivan (2) Scully, who married Mary, daughter of Felix and Margaret (Dickson) Negley, and Cornelius Decatur Scully, of this review, was the second of their four children. John Sullivan (2) Scully was for many years president of the Diamond National Bank, and prominent in railway, coal, oil and gas development.

Cornelius D. Scully was born at Wind Gap, Chartiers township, November 30, 1878, and graduated from the Pittsburgh High School in 1896. Entering the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class of 1901. He began the study of law in the law school of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1904 with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in July of the same year, and subsequently has been admitted to practice in all the higher Pennsylvania State and United States courts.

Mr. Scully is a member of the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania State, and American Bar associations. His practice is exclusively in civil and corporation causes, and he serves as counsel or director in a large number of important organizations, among them being: Counsel for the Barnsdall Corporation, and the Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Company; and counsel and director for the Hope Engineering and Supply Company, the Decatur Oil Company, and the Adirondack Light and Power Company.

Mr. Scully is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, the University Club, Duquesne Club, and the Racquet Club, of Washington, D. C. He is a Mason, and a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. Independent politically, he has never sought nor held public office.

Mr. Scully married, June 10, 1905, Rosalie Pendleton, daughter of Dudley D. and Helen (Boteler) Pendleton, of West Virginia, and both of Old Dominion families. Mrs. Scully is a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, class of 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Scully have four children: Alice Pendleton, Elizabeth Negley, Cornelius Decatur (2), and John Pendleton Scully. Their town home is No. 6211 Howe street, and their country place near Shepherdstown, West Virginia, where Mr. Scully has developed one of the region's finest apple orchards.

The American Historical Society

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Cornelius D Scully

GEORGE JACOB BENNER.

A graduate of Pennsylvania College, now better known as Gettysburg College, winning some of the honors of his class, Mr. Benner comes from an ancient Adams county family, his parents, Jacob and Catherine (Snyder) Benner, both born in Adams county, Pennsylvania.

George Jacob Benner was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1859. He prepared for college in school and academy, and later entered Pennsylvania College, whence he was graduated with honors, class of 1878. For one year after graduation he taught in the college. The following year and until 1882 he was principal of the high school at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, after which he began the practice of law, having studied under Robert G. McCreary, of the Adams county bar, while at Pennsylvania College, and been admitted to the bar of his native county. After the close of the school year of 1882, Mr. Benner began the practice of law in Gettysburg in partnership with W. A. Duncan. He has continued in practice at the Adams county bar, and is one of the leading lawyers of that bar.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Benner became an active, effective worker for party success. He refused the nomination for district attorney of Adams county, but accepted the nomination for congressman from the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Congressional District in 1896. He was elected from that district, which was then composed of the counties of Adams, Cumberland and York, and served on committees, elections of president and vice-president, and on a special committee to formulate a code of laws for the then newly created territory of Alaska. At the end of his term (the Fifty-fifth Congress) he retired to private life and the practice of his profession. Mr. Benner is a member of Gettysburg Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a lawyer of recognized ability, a citizen, public-spirited and progressive, interested in all forward movements, and a supporter of all good causes.

WILLIAM JAMES STURGIS.

General civil practice has absorbed Mr. Sturgis' time and energies during his professional career, which began in Kansas, but has had Western Pennsylvania as its scene for the past quarter of a century. Family ties bind him to this district, his great-great-grandfather, John Sturgis, a Revolutionary soldier, having come from Philadelphia to Fayette county in 1787.

William James Sturgis was born in Fayette county, April 18, 1864, son of Eugenio A. and Elizabeth (Patton) Sturgis. He was educated in Georges Creek Academy and in the University of West Virginia, then went to Kansas and completed his law studies in Beloit. Being admitted to the bar in that State, he there engaged in practice until 1897, then returned East and settled in Uniontown, where his professional work has been devoted exclusively to civil causes, his activity covering a generous share of the important railway, coal, coke, and manufacturing legal procedure of this district. Mr. Sturgis has carried the interests of his extensive clientele to all of the higher State and United States courts, and his record is one of long continued and substantial success. He is a member of the Fayette County, Pennsylvania State, and American Bar associations, and his social memberships are in the Uniontown Country Club and the Laurel Club. Politically he is a Republican, although he has never relinquished private life for public office. Motoring, golf, and travel offer him his most enjoyed recreations from the pressure of professional affairs.

Mr. Sturgis married, on April 8, 1891, Maud Donnell, daughter of T. L. and Cornelia H. Donnell, of Decatur county, Indiana. Their children are: 1. Captain Dean D., a graduate of Bucknell University and the law school of Harvard University; he held the rank of lieutenant in the famous Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, and was in action at Chateau-Thierry, where he was severely wounded. Returning to the United States, he was promoted to a captaincy and was assigned to a machine gun battalion at Camp Hancock, Georgia, being stationed there at the signing of the armistice. Upon resuming civil life, he became associated with his father in the practice of law. He married Grace Adams, of Boston. 2. Elizabeth C., married Ransom E. Wilcox, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have one daughter, Catherine. 3. Cyrus Lyman, educated at Blair Academy, New Jersey, and is now engaged in the coal business.

CHARLES FREMONT KEFOVER.

Since 1889 Mr. Kefover has been active professionally, although the year before he had made a wide acquaintance in the district while stumping for Benjamin Harrison. The more than three decades that have elapsed since the beginning of his legal work have comprised a period of successful endeavor, and he holds high standing among his colleagues.

Mr. Kefover was born in Nicholson township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1864, son of William and Sarah E. (Jackson) Kefover, descendant of Dutch and French ancestry, the name formerly spelled Kefauver. The American residence of the family dates from about the close of the Revolutionary War, when settlement was made at Frederick, Maryland,. where branches of the family now live, one line, of which Charles Fremont Kefover is a member, having come to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kefover's mother, Sarah E. (Jackson) Kefover, was a daughter of James Jackson, of Georges township, Fayette county, who married a member of the Showalter family of Virginia, her mother a Watterson, of the family to which Henry Watterson, the distinguished editor of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," belonged.

When Charles Fremont Kefover was a child of two years his parents moved to Redstone township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and he was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in a country district school. Later he attended the Dunlap's Creek Academy at Merrittstown, Fayette county, and from there he proceeded to the Southwestern Normal College at California, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated with the class of 1884. He remained two years longer at this institution, pursuing a post-graduate classical course, and thereafter studied for two years under the private tutorship of Rev. McMaster, who was then pastor of the old Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kefover passed his preliminary examinations for legal study at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and registered as a student with the Hon. Nathaniel Ewing (deceased), being admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1889. During the period of his preparation he took the stump for Benjamin Harrison in 1888, made many friends among the Republicans, and in a measure paved the way for his legal practice, which was acquired in due time. He won reputation not only as an orator, but in his early professional work as a clever and capable lawyer.

Chas. F. Kefover

About 1899, when the Monongahela vein of coal came into consideration by coal operators and the coal lands were being purchased at a price ranging from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per acre, Mr. Kefover was employed by many owners of coal property in the community of Redstone and Luzerne townships to make abstracts of title. This was a new procedure in that district, yet notwithstanding the low price a total of nearly two million dollars worth of property passed through his hands for title work. So faithfully were these commissions performed that in every instance his titles were acceptable as to correctness and clarity, both to vendor and vendee, when they left his office under his certificate. Mr. Kefover continues successfully in his particular line, which has become confined to Orphans' Court, corporation, and office work, and which has extended into all departments of the law with the exception of criminal cases.

Mr. Kefover is the owner of the law building in which his office is maintained, as well as of other valuable real estate in the city of Uniontown and outlying districts in Fayette county. He has been for a number of years, continuing to the present, a director of and attorney for the National Bank of Fayette county, Uniontown; director and secretary of the De Yarmond Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation; secretary of and attorney for the Puritan Market Company of Uniontown; director of the McKeefrey Coal Company, of West Virginia; and a director of, and attorney and secretary for the Reed Cleaning and Dyeing Company of Uniontown. He is a Republican in politics, served eight years as solicitor for the borough of Uniontown, but was never a candidate for office.

Charles Fremont Kefover married, June 19, 1895, Anne H. Searight, who died in July, 1910, youngest daughter of Colonel Thomas B. Searight, who died in 1899, and who was a notable figure in Pennsylvania politics for over half a century. Colonel Searight was one of the best known lawyers at the bar, one of the leaders of the State Democracy, served as representative in the Legislature and in other official capacities, and in 1873 was appointed surveyor-general of Colorado, then a territory. He was a college chum of James G. Blaine, and they also were lifelong friends, although political opponents. Colonel Searight was active in newspaper and literary work, was a local historian of note, and left as a monument to his historical talent the only history of the Great National Road. Mr. Kefover has one son, Charles Searight, and one daughter, Roselma. The son served through the World War, and after leaving college engaged in business in Uniontown. The daughter is a postgraduate of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey, and has just completed her education (1922).

CHRISTIAN WILLIAM ALBERT ROCHOW.

Mr. Rochow began law practice in the courts of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1897, but in 1899 was admitted to the York county bar and then located in the city of York, where he has since continued in successful practice. He is a son of William and Rosa (Knob) Rochow, his parents born in Germany, his father coming to Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he became an extensive dealer in hides. He died in Columbia in 1901, aged seventy-two, a man thoroughly respected by all who knew him.

C. W. Albert Rochow was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, February

2, 1876. He there completed a public school course of study, finishing in high school. Choosing the law as his life work, he prepared at Dickinson Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1896. He was admitted to the Cumberland county bar the same year, and later returned to Dickinson for a post-graduate course, finally in 1899 locating in York, Pennsylvania, where he has won high standing at the bar of York county, to which he had been admitted in 1899. His practice extends to the State and Federal courts of the district, to the Superior and to the Supreme courts of the State. He specializes in criminal law. He served York county as district attorney, elected on the Democratic ticket, assuming the duties of the office the first Monday in January, 1918, and going out the first Monday in January, 1922. He was an excellent prosecutor, and left the offices with highly increased prestige as a criminal lawyer. Mr. Rochow is a member of the York County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, was elected president of the York Kiwanis Club in 1921, is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of York, and an ardent Democrat. He is a man of genial, social nature, and possesses a wealth of friends.

Mr. Rochow was married in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1902, to Maud A. Hackman, daughter of Morris W. and Ellen Hackman, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two sons: W. M. Harry, born June 9, 1903; K. F. Ralph, born June 24, 1908.

ELBIE EDISON CREPS.

Elbie Edison Creps, son of Jacob A. and Minnie A. Creps, was born in Rayne township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School, class of 1904; was a student at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, two years; and spent two years at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania October 15, 1912. He was a partner in the firm of Langham, Elkin & Creps, attorneys, from February, 1913, until January 1, 1916, on which date the senior member of the firm, J. N. Langham, became President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county. The partnership continued as Elkin & Creps until January, 1919, when death removed the senior partner, Mr. Creps continuing the business alone. Mr. Creps has been referee in bankruptcy for Indiana county since 1919.

Mr. Creps is a director in the Farmers' Bank and Trust Company of Indiana, Pennsylvania; is a Republican in politics; and a member of the Cosmopolitan and Indiana Country clubs of Indiana. He also belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Indiana Lodge, No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons. His fraternity is Phi Kappa Psi. He is a member of Zion Lutheran Church.

JAMES LAWRENCE WILLIAMS.

Just thirty years ago in May, 1892, J. Lawrence Williams was admitted to the Adams county bar and during that period he has continued in practice at that bar, his offices and his home in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He has received liberally of the honors and rewards of his profession, and stands high in public esteem. He is a son of Marion F. and Sarah (Utz) Williams, of Gettysburg, his father born in Watertown, New York, his mother in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

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James M. Nevin

JESSE C. LONG.

Jesse C. Long, son of William C. and Martha (Graffius) Long, was born in Young township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1882, his father a farmer and lumberman. After preparation in public schools, Jesse C. Long entered Dickinson Law School, whence he was graduated in 1905, and the same year, on June 1st, was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county. He located in Punxsutawney and there began general practice. He is attorney for the County National Bank, and has a good practice.

In 1909 he was elected district attorney for Jefferson county, holding that office through reëlections until January 2, 1922, when he retired to resume private practice. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Free and Accepted Masons; the Improved Order of Red Men; and the Knights of Pythias; he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Long married, March 4, 1911, Florence Shadel, daughter of David and Alice Shadel. Mr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of a son, Jesse P., born March 22, 1912. The family home is in Punxsutawney.

JAMES MELANCTHON NEVIN.

Mr. Nevin's association with the Pennsylvania bar dates to 1882, and since that year his professional career has been one of steady progress to a position of prominence and responsibility in the Pittsburgh legal fraternity. Mr. Nevin is a descendant of John Nevin, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born May 1, 1740, who came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with his wife and children, subsequently locating in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Janet (Brown) Nevin, were the parents of James Nevin, who married Hannah Scott. James and Hannah (Scott) Nevin had four children, among them Abraham Scott Nevin, father of James Melancthon Nevin.

Abraham Scott Nevin was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he attended the public schools of the locality they settled in, and then worked on the farm of his father until after his marriage, when he purchased a farm adjoining his father's, which was soon discovered to be richly underlaid with coal. Selling his farm to advantage, he bought another farm at New Waterford, Ohio, which he cultivated during the remainder of his active life. He sold this farm and located on another farm at Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he died January 2, 1879. A man of strong character and of wide sympathies, he always held a prominent position in the community. He was an officer of the Ohio State Militia, was a justice of peace, and served for many years as a school director. He was a Democrat and later a Republican; belonged to the United Presbyterian church, and was active in church work. In October, 1846, he married Mary Jane Campbell, who lived until January 2, 1921, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Richardson) Campbell, and they became the parents of eight children: 1. James Melancthon, of whom further. 2. Robert E., died October 28, 1911, at Ashley-Hudson, Indiana. 3. Margaret, who died in early womanhood, June 22, 1881, unmarried. 4. Laura, married John H. Watt, and resides at Ben Avon, Pennsylvania. 5. William S., was a minister of the Presbyterian church, died in Philadelphia, July 19, 1920. 6. John C., killed in a railway accident in Cripple Creek, Colorado, February 7, 1900. 7. Joseph C., secretary of the board of Fourth Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. 8. Hugh, cashier of the First National Bank of Homestead, and treasurer of the Monongahela Trust Company, of the same city.

James Melancthon Nevin, eldest son of Abraham Scott and Mary Jane (Campbell) Nevin, was born at East Palestine, Ohio, June 19, 1849. He attended the public schools of his native town, and then entered Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Entering the University of Iowa, he graduated two years later, 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and a year later received the same degree from Washington University, of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1883 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Monmouth College. Locating in Pittsburgh in 1882, after admission to the Allegheny county bar, he began practice in that city. From the first his work was rewarded with success, and adherence to high tenets of professional procedure brought him substantial reward in connection with the constantly-increasing demands of an extensive practice. He has been associated with many civic and business interests. He was one of the organizers in 1900 of the State Bank of Elizabeth and has been its president since that date, also having holdings in gas and oil property.

He is a member of the Alumni Society of the University, from which he has received degrees, and in June, 1921, attended the fortieth reunion of his class in the University of Iowa. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association. He has long made it his habit to spend his vacations in travel, and whenever opportunity offers spends as much time as possible in the stimulating and revivifying atmosphere of mountain districts. For many years he has been a trustee of the United Presbyterian church, and was a member of the American Geographical Society.

Mr. Nevin married, in 1884, Emma Lucile Gordon, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gordon, of Monmouth, Illinois, and they are the parents of seven children: 1. James Gordon, who attended the public schools, and is a graduate of Westminster College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of the University of Pittsburgh, degree of Bachelor of Laws, 1906. He was admitted to the bar in 1908, since which time he has been associated with his father. He married Mary O. Sloss, of Lawrence county, and has four children: James, Elinor Lucile, Marie and Ruth. 2. Lucile, educated in the public schools and at Westminster College, degree of Bachelor of Arts; married Dr. R. C. McKelvey, of Denver, Colorado. 3. Norma, educated in the public schools and at Westminster College, degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is now a Latin teacher in the high school of Donora, Pennsylvania. 4. Lois, educated in public schools and at Westminster College, degree of Bachelor of Arts. She was formerly engaged in high school work, but is now paying and receiving teller in the State Bank of Elizabeth. At the outbreak of the World War she was a student in Switzerland and had difficulty in getting home. 5. David McDill, educated in the public schools and in Pennsylvania State College, Agricultural Department. He entered the service of the United States army, September 10, 1917, as a private, Company I, 319th Infantry, Camp Lee, Virginia. Was appointed sergeant, October 12, 1917, and corporal, November 17, 1917. He attended the Third Officers' Training Camp from January 5, 1918, to April 19, 1918, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, June 1, 1918, being at that time attached to the 155th Depot Brigade for one month, but later transferred to Replacement Battalions, 6th, 15th, 19th, and 10th, at Camp

Lee, Virginia. As second in command of the 114th Company he was scheduled to sail for France on November 11, 1918, but was called back the same day to Camp Stewart, Newport News, Virginia, and later attached to the 20th Battalion Replacement Camp, Camp Lee, Virginia. He was honorably discharged, December 16, 1918. 6. Sibyl, educated in public schools, and graduate of Pennsylvania State Normal School, California, Pennsylvania. She is now a teacher in the high school of Monessen, Pennsylvania. 7. Millicent, educated in the public schools, and Westminster College, class of 1923.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL.

Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Western Pennsylvania, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, November 20, 1819. His parents, James and Jean (Peebles) Marshall, emigrated to the United States in 1822, bringing with them a family of eleven children—eight sons and three daughters—Thomas M., the youngest. After spending a little more than a year in Pittsburgh, Mr. Marshall removed with his wife and family to Butler county, Pennsylvania.

In 1827 Thomas M. Marshall returned to Pittsburgh to enjoy the educational advantages which that place possessed over the country. His abode was with his elder brother, James, under whom he was brought up for a mercantile life, and with whom he remained in commercial pursuits until 1843, when he relinquished his business prospects to engage in the study of law in the office of the Hon. Charles Shaler, who was then the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. His legal studies were pursued irregularly, but he successfully passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Early in life he took a warm interest in public affairs. His parents were Covenanters—the extremest and most strict of the Protestant sects. The teachings of his infancy and youth were all scriptural. and his early training evinced itself in his uncompromising hostility to human salvery. Actuated solely by principle, he became a warm, daring and constant advocate of the abolition of slavery, and in common with the members of his family, he gave time, money and earnest effort to the work of aiding fugitive slaves through the North to Canada. His labors in this field ceased only with the emancipation. In other directions he was no less ardent and enthusiastic for the cause of right and justice. Even from boyhood he was distinguished by his open, bold, and frank advocacy of whatever he believed to be right, never counting the cost or inquiring as to consequences to himself. When engaging in the practice of his profession, he at once took position as a fiery, eloquent, and impassioned advocate of the rights of his clients. Imbued with the thought and inspiration that the lawyer, in taking the name "advocate," assumed in some degree the grave responsibility of the Great Advocate of law-breakers, he was distinguished, especially in criminal practice, as the lawyer for the defence, and as such, it was said, he was, perhaps, without a peer before a jury. The power, the eloquence, and the masterful will with which he controlled jurymen and influenced verdicts are truly remarkable. He was in full practice for half a century, and in all that time never accepted a retainer against human life. From boyhood he resolutely opposed capital punishment as inhuman, unwise, and without the sanction of right. Hence in the trial of hundreds of homicide cases in Western Pennsylvania and the adjoining States he always appeared for the defence. Although often solicited and tempted by offers of large retainers to conduct the prosecution, his invariable reply was "No. When I rest from my work my children shall not live upon the wages earned in the sacrifice of the Divine gift—life." Mr. Marshall tried more cases termed "murder trials" than any other lawyer in Pennsylvania. He early in practice established certain rules to which he scrupulously adhered. First, that an advocate had no right to decline serving a defendant who made him his first choice, fee or no fee. Second, that the poor and helpless had higher and stronger claims upon the advocate than the rich and powerful. Upon these rules he practiced, with what success the records of the courts bear eminent evidence. Many of his most famous cases have been fought without fee or hope of reward. Of the large number of capital cases, approaching if not exceeding two hundred and twenty in which he defended the lives of his clients, he lost but five. No detailed account of this extraordinary practice can be given here; it must suffice to state that he had the control of nearly every case of great public interest tried in Western Pennsylvania for the last thirty years or more of his life. Notwithstanding his desire to retire from active practice, he was retained in nearly every case where his services could be obtained; for although his enthusiasm became modified by years, his old-time earnestness and vigor were unimpaired. That his skill was not confined to criminal cases the books of "Reports of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania" bear abundant witness, it being shown therein that his practice extended to all branches of the law.

It will be impossible to enumerate the qualities and cases which rendered Mr. Marshall eminent and successful as a lawyer. As a jury lawyer for many years he was distinguished among his brethren. His success with juries may be rightly described as phenomenal, and was the wonder and admiration of his younger brethren and frequently the disgust of the court. The secret of his power with a jury remained a secret. Possibly the most potent element was in his modes of address and argument. He never flattered a jury. He never assumed superior knowledge. He never spoke for himself—always for his cause. He entered the jury-box without warning to the jurors. His manner of opening was so quiet, simple, and unobstrusive that the "twelve" were frequently thrown off their guard, and then the opportunity of the lawyer was improved. Another superior advantage Mr. Marshall possessed was his great knowledge of human nature, his acquaintance with the secret springs of human action. In the choice of jurors his wise caution was long known to the profession. Above all things, he possessed the power of making a jury believe in the advocate's earnest, honest conviction of the truth of his utterances.

The career of Mr. Marshall as a lawyer is almost without a parallel, for he entered upon it without special advantages of educational culture, being in no sense "college-bred." At the outset he plunged into an extensive and absorbing practice that prevented the quiet study and digest of student-reading which is generally so essential to the makeup of a successful lawyer. From the day of his admission to the bar, so to speak, he was in constant contact with the oldest and ablest members of the legal profession, and he won his proud position in the strife of intellectual battle. Many of the younger members of the bar imagined from the readiness with which he took hold of a case, that he tried without preparation. This was a great mistake on their part. No man worked harder. Even when past "threescore and ten," he did not hesitate to give all the night to the consideration and preparation of a case that he might be effectively prepared for the next day's conflict. Gifted with a wonderful memory, he made no notes of testimony, yet he had every fact of the case in trial under instant and ready command. The official reporter of the court hesitated before he differed with Mr. Marshall's memory of the testimony of a witness; and in many instances the verity of memory has been more than equal to the reporter's notes. This facility of memory in connection with other characteristics of Mr. Marshall occasionally led to unpleasant feelings. He was no respector of persons. The judge upon the bench was as likely to be criticised as any other person. The most self-important citizen, clothed in social importance, when he lent the presence of his greatness in court as a witness or party, was most likely to leave with a fracture in his self-estimation if he was adverse to the interests of Mr. Marshall's client.

Mr. Marshall early engaged in political life. From 1838 to 1880 no political contest was waged in which he did not bear a full and earnest part. An anti-slavery advocate from instinct and education, a Republican from the birth of the organization, his political services have been in constant demand by his party. All through Pennsylvania, and also in the neighboring States his voice was heard in the impassioned advocacy of his political convictions. No man had a larger command of an audience. Full of ready wit and a master of repartee, he made short work of any adversary whose misfortune it was to interrupt him. His power as a platform orator lay, doubtless, in the intense conviction of the speaker, the daring of his character, and the passion of his oratory.

For many years Mr. Marshall was the political idol of his party in Western Pennsylvania. In 1872 he espoused the candidacy of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. That was the last campaign into which he threw heart and soul. Mr. Marshall never sought office, in fact, he persistently declined it, for his nomination would have been equivalent to an election, so great was the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party. The people of Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania would have readily bestowed upon him almost any office in their gift, but he steadily and resolutely refused political preferment. He was urged to accept Congressional honors, and in 1868 he was presented as a candidate for United States Senator, but in neither instance would he permit the use of his name. In 1882 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania in the interest of his nephew, Major A. M. Brown, of Pittsburgh, who was then a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Brown failed to receive the nomination, but the convention, in an outburst of passionate enthusiasm, nominated Mr. Marshall for Congress-at-Large. The representation of the Keystone State, without the irksome obligations of a local constituency, was probably as severe a test as Mr. Marshall's principles could be put to, but they stood the ordeal easily. Rising in his place in the convention, Mr. Marshall, repeating what he had so frequently before declared, that under no circumstances would he accept public office, declined the nomination. But the convention was determined that he should run, and after nominating him it adjourned, in the excitement of the moment, without completing all the details of its business. There was no doubt of Mr. Marshall's election by a large majority. The leading men of the party all sought to induce him to accept, and had he permitted his name on the ticket the "Independent" movement in the Republican party in that campaign would most likely have resulted in naught. But he was resolute—he declined to run. The Republican party was defeated, Mr. Pattison being elected governor over General Beaver. Mr. Marshall's near friends, who alone knew the motives which prompted him so persistently to decline all public office, declare that they were alike honorable to his head and heart and characteristic of the man.

Enjoying one of the largest and most lucrative practices ever granted to a lawyer, Mr. Marshall had not amassed a large fortune. He was the recipient of many large fees, and with ordinary business care he would have been rich, but his heart, and pocket—like those of his illustrious countryman, Oliver Goldsmith—were always wide open to the suffering, the sorrowing, and the scantily supplied.

The social life of Mr. Marshall was singularly happy. He was twice married, his first wife, Ellen Algeo, living but a few years. In 1858 he married (second) Mary M. Patterson, the daughter of Sheriff Rody Patterson, of Pittsburgh. This marriage was a great social event, both in its manner and surroundings. The groom, a brilliant man of the world, was thirty-eight; the bride, just home from six years of seminary life, but seventeen. The devotion of their lives to each other was known to all. Mrs. Marshall died in 1880, leaving five living children upon whom the father lavished his affection. Children: 1. Thomas M., Jr., born January 23, 1860; married, and has a son, Thomas M. (3), namesake of his distinguished grandfather. 2. Jean Peebles, born in 1861. 3. Rody Patterson, a sketch of whom follows. 4. Meredith R., born January 25, 1873. 5. Mark W., born in 1876.

Mr. Marshall was, notwithstanding his weight of years, a fine specimen of intellectual and physical vigor, nearly six feet in height and erect in body and alert in mind. The conscious possessor of wonderful physical power, he never spared himself in action. It may be said that no occasion occurred in his profession when he was not ready for battle. As was said of him by a learned judge: "It is impossible to measure that man. The unexpected is always within his reach." No matter how plain and clear the law appeared against his cause, he had a way and an answer. He did not gather up his earnings in great riches, but he held a prouder and more satisfactory possession in the respect and love of his associates and juniors at the bar, and of hundreds of the poor and needy who thought of him as friend, a counsellor, and a brother.

Mr. Marshall was a Covenanter in religious faith, later a Presbyterian. He was a founder of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh. Thomas M. Marshall died October 25, 1898, and his name is written in legal annals as one of the most richly endowed of his profession, a lawyer who put great talents to splendid uses.

RODY PATTERSON MARSHALL.

In 1892 Rody F. Marshall, son of Thomas M. and Mary M. (Patterson) Marshall (see preceding sketch) was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, a bar at which his father had made the name respected and honored.

Rody P. Marshall was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, Novem-

Jno. C. Bone

ber 7, 1870 He was educated in the public schools of the city, Pittsburgh Academy, and the law department of the University of Michigan, receiving from the last-named the degree of LL. B. at graduation with the class of 1892. The young man then returned to Pittsburgh, was admitted to the bar the same year and began the practice of law with his father, Thomas M. Marshall, a partnership which continued until the death of the senior partner in 1898. The junior partner and his brother, Meredith R. Marshall, then formed a law partnership, and have since practiced as the firm of Rody P. & Meredith R. Marshall.

Rody P. Marshall is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Americus and the Tariff clubs.

JOHN CURRY BANE.

John Curry Bane has been active in the legal profession for upward of thirty-two years. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on January 13, 1890, and continuously thereafter had his office and was engaged in practice in that county until 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on December 29, 1894. He moved from Washington, Pennsylvania, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on March 31, 1901, and since that time has maintained his office in Pittsburgh. Mr. Bane is a member of the bars of the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania, and of the District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals in the Third Circuit, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. His work is confined to civil causes.

Mr. Bane is a son of Aaron and Mary Wick (Curry) Bane, and was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 6, 1861. His paternal ancestors were among the first residents of the territory which is included in that township: Nathan Bane, his great-grandfather, settled there between 1730 and 1740; Joseph Bane, his grandfather, was born there in 1776; and Aaron Bane, his father, was born there in 1824.

Mr. Bane received his preliminary education in the public school, and at Hoge's Summit Academy, under the direction of John C. Messenger; he afterwards pursued a special course, in the class of 1882, at Washington and Jefferson College. He studied for admission to the bar in the office and under the preceptorship of John D. Braden, Esq., at Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1914 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Duquesne University, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bane is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knights Templar, the Consistory, and the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the University Club, the Union Club, the Press Club, and the Chamber of Commerce, all of Pittsburgh, also the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Mr. Bane was married, on June 26, 1901, to Katharine Miller, a daughter of John M. and Agnes (White) Miller, of Washington county. Children: Edith, John Curry, Jr., Agnes, Donald, and Katharine.

ADDISON CANDOR, A. M.

A graduate of Princeton University, winning both his A. B., and A. M. in course, Mr. Candor came to the Lycoming county bar in 1875, after preparation under private preceptors. During the forty-seven years which have since elapsed he has won his way to the foremost rank among Lycoming's lawyers, and the firm of Candor & Munson is widely known in all State and Federal courts of the district, their corporation business being very large. The firm, Candor & Munson, of Williamsport, is composed of Addison Candor, and his son, John G. Candor, and Cyrus Larue Munson and his son, Edgar Munson. This firm, Candor & Munson, has existed in Williamsport since 1875, when two newly-admitted lawyers, Addison Candor and Cyrus Larue Munson, joined forces and have never separated. Thirty years after the founding of the firm, John G. Candor was admitted to a partnership in this long eminent firm, and not long afterward the fourth member, Edgar Munson, was admitted. The Candors are both Princeton men, the Munsons owning Yale as their ***alma mater.***

Addison Candor was born in Lewiston, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1852, son of David and Caroline G. Candor, his father a lawyer. Addison Candor completed the courses of Lewiston Academy, after which he entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B. in 1873, and received his A. M. in 1876. Two years were spent in the study of law under private instruction, and in 1875, he passed the required examinations and was admitted to the Lycoming county bar. In September of the same year he entered into a law partnership with Cyrus Larue Munson, and as Candor & Munson, the novices grew into professionals and are now numbered among the veterans of the Pennsylvania bar. The firm has always been favored with a large practice and now consists, as stated, of the two original partners of nearly five decades ago and their sons. The firm has a large business among corporate bodies, among their present clients being the Lycoming National Bank, Williamsport Water Company, Bell Telephone Company, Savings Institution of Williamsport, Lycoming Edison Company, the Street Railway Company, and the West Branch National Bank. Mr. Candor is a director of the last-named institution and also of the railway, light and telephone companies, and a trustee of the Savings Institution of Williamsport.

In politics Mr. Candor is a Republican, and in religious faith a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Lycoming County Bar Association, and of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He was appointed judge of the courts in his district by Governor Stone in 1900, but declined that he might continue his private practice.

Mr. Candor married, April 4, 1878, Catherine S. Grafius, daughter of John S. and Sarah (Pollock) Grafius. To them was born a son, John G. Candor, a sketch of whom follows.

While Mr. Candor has devoted himself closely to his profession to the exclusion of outside interests, he has not shut himself out from the civic and social life of his city, but holds and enjoys membership in the Ross and Country Clubs of Williamsport, and also is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. He is held in high esteem by his contemporaries of the bar associations, and stands high in the esteem of the public.

JOHN GRAFIUS CANDOR.

John Grafius Candor, only son of Addison and Catherine S. (Grafius) Candor (see preceding sketch), was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1879. After public school study he became a pupil at Chel-

W. L. McRegan

tenham Military Academy, going thence to Lawrenceville Preparatory School, then entering Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1902. He prepared for a professional career in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his LL. B. from that institution with the class of 1905. He was admitted to the Lycoming county bar the same year, and is a member of the law firm, Candor & Munson, founded in 1875 by his eminent father and Cyrus L. Munson.

John G. Candor is a member of Lycoming County Bar Association; the Kiwanis Club, of Williamsport; the Williamsport Country Club; Gray's Run Club (hunting and fishing), and the Ross Club. He is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Candor married, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1912, Evelyn Reninger, daughter of Edward H. and Clara L. (Weinsheimer) Reninger.

WILLIAM DANA McBRYAR.

Early deciding upon the profession of law as his life work, Mr. McBryar adequately prepared in both classical and professional institutions, and since admission to the Allegheny county bar in 1907, he has steadily practiced at same, meeting with gratifying success. He is a son of David William and Isabella (Booth) McBryar, his father a veteran of the Civil War, serving in Company K, 206th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His after years were spent in the Pittsburgh district, and for a long time he held the position of chief clerk in the office of the comptroller of Allegheny county; his home is in the borough of Elizabeth. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at one time commander of Post No. 111, Department of Pennsylvania.

William Dana McBryar was born in Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1881, and completed full courses of public school study, finishing with graduation from high school, class of 1899. He continued classical study at Washington and Jefferson College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1904, going thence to the Pittsburgh Law School (Western University of Pennsylvania), and receiving his LL. B. from that institution with the graduating class of 1907. In the same year he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar and at once began practice in Pittsburgh, where he continues, a decade and a half later, well established both in professional practice and in public favor.

Mr. McBryar has continued his residence in the borough of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, where in 1905 he was appointed tax collector. In 1911 he was elected school director, holding that office four years and serving as president of the board during that entire period. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious connection a member of Round Hill Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth.

Mr. McBryar is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Stephen Bayard Lodge, No. 526, Free and Accepted Masons; McKeesport Chapter, No. 282, Royal Arch Masons; Mt. Moriah Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; McKeesport Commandery, No. 86, Knights Templar; and Pennsylvania Consistory (thirty-second degree), Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. From 1915 until 1919 he was district deputy grand master of the Forty-third Masonic District of Pennsylvania, an office he most ably filled. He is also a noble of Syria Temple, Ancient

Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; organized and was commander of M. M. Wilson Camp, No. 37, Sons of Veterans, of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and division commander of the Pennsylvania division of that order in 1915-1916. His college fraternity is Alpha Tau Omega, and he is now president of the Pittsburgh Alumni Association of that fraternity. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; the South Hills Country and Old Colony clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Harrisburg Club, of Harrisburg.

Mr. McBryar was married, on June 28, 1922, to Miss Ethelynn May McKinley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Butler McKinley, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

ALBERT DUTTON MacDADE.

In practice as an attorney-at-law since 1894, Mr. MacDade has given largely of his time to the public affairs and is now serving as State Senator in a term expiring in 1924. He is a son of Joseph Walker and Amie (Hedden) MacDade, his father a captain of steam vessels, who served as select councilman of Chester, Pennsylvania, and as marine superintendent of Roach's Shipyard and State quarantine master. Joseph Walker MacDade served in Company I, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry, in the Civil War (Volunteer Militia) during 1862.

Albert Dutton MacDade was born at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1871. Upon the completion of his public school course, he was graduated from Chester High School in the class of 1888. In 1894 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and from the time of his submission to the bar, shortly afterward, has been engaged in professional work. Mr. MacDade is a Republican in political sympathy, and his able qualifications brought him to the district attorneyship of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which he filled from 1906 to 1912. He is now a member of the State Senate, elected in 1920 for a four years' term. He is a member of the American and State Bar associations. Senator MacDade has a military record of three years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and during the World War he was a "four-minute" man and chairman of the legal advisory board of Chester, Pennsylvania, rendering devoted service in these capacities. He has many fraternal and social connections, and is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Loyal Order of Moose, and holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans, the American Red Cross, the Tall Cedars of Lebanon (Masonic), the Keystone Club (Masonic) and the Craftsmen's Club (Masonic). His other memberships are in the Union League of Philadelphia, the Penn and Chester clubs of Chester, the Springhaven Country Club of Delaware county, the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Harrisburg Club, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Senator MacDade married, in Philadelphia, October 5, 1899, Mabel Troth, of Philadelphia, daughter of William J. and Lucy T. Troth. Mrs. MacDade is a member of the First Baptist Church of Chester. They are the parents of Millicent Troth, born October 25, 1902, and Dutton Troth, born April 12, 1907.

PHILIP SHIVE MOYER.

In Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where the entire course of his life has been spent, Philip Shive Moyer has gained an enviable reputation as a legal practitioner and as a representative citizen. Mr. Moyer comes of a family long influential in the public life of this county, his grandfather, Philip Moyer, having served two terms in the office of county commissioner, and also for a considerable period as director of the poor of the county. He was an old line Republican, a fearless and outspoken disciple of the principles of the party, and a definite force for progress in his time.

Charles F. Moyer, his son, and father of Philip S. Moyer, carried this same spirit of advance throughout his career. A resident of Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, for a great many years, his business connections placed him in close touch with the rural population of the section through his position as general representative of the De Laval Separator Company, his life work. He was a man of large heart and generous impulses, taking a broad and optimistic view of the progress of the Commonwealth and the Nation, his convictions aligning with the principles of the Republican party, in which he was a tireless worker. He cared little for self-aggrandizement, however, and as a rule declined to permit the appearance of his name as a candidate for public honors, but served for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Committee from Dauphin county. He married Emma J. Shive, and they were the parents of three children, of whom Philip S. was the only son. With the death of Charles F. Moyer, in 1914, a man of rare worth was lost to the community and State.

Philip S. Moyer, son of Charles F. and Emma J. (Shive) Moyer, was born in Millersburg, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1884, and grew to manhood there, receiving a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of education in the public and high schools of the town. Following a subsequent course at the Conway-Hall School, he entered Dickinson Law School, thus realizing an early ambition, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1906. Admitted to the bar of Dauphin county in 1910, he immediately began the practice of law in Harrisburg. With the family traditions of public service behind him, his interest in every phase of the general advance is but the natural outgrowth of the atmosphere in which he was reared. Every question involving the civic, State or national well-being reaches him with mighty appeal, and receives the serious and constructive consideration of an eminently sound and well-balanced judgment. While far from a politician, as the term is commonly interpreted, Mr. Moyer's public service is interwoven with the basic activities of his career. His practice has for some years included all the courts of the State, and has also extended to the United States Supreme and other Federal courts. His rise in the public service has been coincidental with the growth of his private practice. Like his father and grandfather an enthusiastic Republican, Mr. Moyer has been very active in the support of that party from his youth. In 1907 he acted as reading clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and brought thus constantly in touch with the leading men of the commonwealth, has done much campaigning throughout county and State. A forceful, persuasive speaker, his extemporaneous addresses carry the power of conviction, and make him a desirable advocate on the stump or before a jury—on behalf of either candidate or a cause. In 1916 Mr.

Moyer was appointed county solicitor of Dauphin county, for which office his long familiarity with public life has been a thorough apprenticeship. This was, however, only a step in the line of advance, and in 1919 he was elected district attorney of Dauphin county on the Republican ticket, which office he now holds. Bringing to the duties of this position the energy, resource and capacity for the faithful performance of a trust, his work is counting far for the enforcement of law and order in the district. His success has been honestly earned, and his ability and genial personality have gained for him the friendship and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances, while his relentless pursuit of wrong-doing is a wholesome deterrent to activity in the under strata of society.

A member of the County and State Bar associations, Mr. Moyer has few outside interests beyond the usual recreative activities which must find a place in a busy life to give zest for more important affairs, but he has for many years been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, University Club and Lion's Club of Harrisburg.

Mr. Moyer married, June 6, 1916, Georgia V. Camp, daughter of Walter P. Camp, and a member of a well known Virginia family. They have one child, Philip S. Moyer, Jr., born July 17, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. DANIEL SPINDLER WALTON.

The courts of Pennsylvania and the State Senate have been the fields of labor in which Mr. Walton has long been active, and from these as a center his influence has reached out to many spheres of life in his community and the Commonwealth. His record as a legal practitioner is marked by high standing and success, and in the public service it has been his privilege to be identified in leading degree with progressive legislation through which great benefits have been derived. For almost a quarter of a century he was a member of the law firm of Wyly, Buchanan & Walton, but death and retirement removing his associates from the firm, since 1900 he has practiced alone.

He is a son of Daniel McFarland and Mary M. (Drake) Walton, grandson of John Walton, and great-grandson of Amos Walton, a Virginian by birth, who came to Western Pennsylvania among the early pioneers shortly after the Revolutionary War, in which he served with commissioned rank. Daniel McFarland Walton was born at Scenery Hill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and throughout his active years was a farmer, miller and merchant, conducting stores and mills at Ryerson Station and Jacksonville, Greene county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Mary M. (Drake) Walton, was a daughter of William Drake, who was born on the Strand, London, England, and who came to America in young manhood. William Drake resided for a short time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his daughter was born, then moving to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and still later locating on Ten Mile creek at Clarksville, where he became the pioneer woolen mill operator. Here he installed what was said to be the first "spinning jenny" used west of the Allegheny mountains. Daniel McFarland Walton died in 1904, aged ninety years, surviving by forty-five years his wife, who died in 1859, aged forty-two years.

Daniel Spindler Walton was born in Richhill township, Greene county, Pennylvania, May 17, 1854, the ninth of ten children. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended public schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, the family then moving to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where the elder Walton established and for many years conducted one of the first department stores in Iowa. His education was continued in a select school preparatory to entrance at Oskaloosa College, where he was a student until returning East to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where he matriculated at Waynesburg College, being graduated in the class of 1873. In 1875 this institution gave him his A. M., and in 1910 honored him with its LL. D. Upon the completion of his studies he went again to Iowa, read law with Judge James J. Rinehart, of Oskaloosa, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1874. He then returned to the State of his birth and continued legal study in the offices of Wyly & Buchanan, two of the most eminent lawyers of Western Pennsylvania. In 1875 he was admitted to practice at the Greene county bar, and a short time afterward was admitted to partnership with his preceptors, the firm becoming Wyly, Buchanan & Walton. This association continued until Mr. Wyly's death in 1897, and upon Mr. Buchanan's retirement from practice in 1900, Mr. Walton continued legal work alone, as he has since continued. Mr. Walton has been retained as counsel in numerous cases attracting wide notice, and his long career has won him secure place in his profession and in the regard of his colleagues.

Throughout all of his life Mr. Walton has been active in State affairs of his party, the Republican, and his record of notable public service equals his subsequent accomplishments in private practice. In November, 1894, he was elected to the State Senate, being the first Republican Senator elected from that district, and was seated by a majority of 2,400 against a long standing Democratic majority of about 3,000. He was a member of the Senate during the sessions of 1895-97, and was made member and chairman of the committee of judicial apportionment, in this capacity being largely responsible for the re-apportionment of Greene county as a separate judicial district. At the end of the session of 1897, Mr. Walton was honored by unanimous choice for president *pro tem.* of the Senate. On February 2, 1897, the State capitol building was destroyed by fire, and the investigation of the historic Dr. Swallow charges was placed in the hands of a committee headed by Senator Walton. He was one of the leaders in the fight against the removal of the capitol to Philadelphia, and following the State house fire he was in charge of the bill providing for the erection of a new building. Senator Walton was a member of a committee with Mr. Penrose and Mr. McCarrell, then State Senators, having in charge the bill authorizing the establishment of the Pennsylvania Superior Court in 1895.

Mr. Walton was reëlected to the State Senate in 1906 for the terms of 1905-07, and 1907-09, following the re-apportionment of the district, receiving a majority of 1,800. Among the important and constructive legislation with which he was identified during this period was the framing of the railway commission bill, which was later enlarged and developed into the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission. During the session of 1909 he was chairman of the committee on education which framed the present Pennsylvania school laws, and which at the same time repealed more than three thousand acts of assembly relating to public schools which, until then, had burdened the State statutes. While this work ranks high among his contributions to the cause of education, Mr. Walton has always been deeply interested in educational affairs for nearly fifty years, for twenty-five years of that time as president and for many years as secretary of the board of Waynesburg College, which has the distinction of being one of the first institutions in America to adopt co-educational standards. Few men have contributed more liberally of their time and means to the welfare of the college, for in addition to devoted individual service he has been able to secure substantial State appropriations. In 1922 Mr. Walton served as chairman of the committee for the selection of a president, and he is also chairman of the judiciary committee of the board of trustees.

Mr. Walton was one of the organizers and for twenty years president of the Waynesburg Electric Light and Power Company, and has had numerous business connections in the district. For many years he was a member of the Borough Council, for several terms its president, and has rendered willing aid to every movement of civic improvement in the past four decades. He is a member and for many years was president of the Waynesburg Board of Trade, is a member of the Greene County Country Club, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, and the Americus Republican Club of Pittsburgh. He fraternizes with the Masonic order, being past master of Waynesburg Lodge, No. 153, Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Royal Arcanum. His church is the First Presbyterian, and for many years he has been a leader of the Men's Bible class of that church.

Mr. Walton is a member of the Greene County Bar Association, was an organizer in 1895, and charter member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and is a member of the American Bar Association. His practice has extended to all State and Federal courts of his district, and his public and private activities have resulted in a remarkably large acquaintance among men prominent in all parts of the country. He has been a lifelong student not only of the law, but of the finest in literature, and is the owner of a splendid library, both general and legal.

Mr. Walton married, March 18, 1873, Mary Buchanan, youngest daughter of James A. J. and Mary (Bonar) Buchanan, her father one of the most brilliant lawyers Western Pennsylvania has known. Mrs. Walton has been especially active in the work of women's organizations, and has taken useful part in religious, civic, and charitable undertakings. They are the parents of two children: 1. Mary Bonar, a graduate of Waynesburg College, identified with Red Cross, Junior League and Tuberculosis activities. 2. Jack Buchanan, educated in Kiskiminetas and Waynesburg colleges, a law student in his father's office, married Helen Beard, daughter of Rev. R. J. and Margaret (Spragg) Beard, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mary Bonar.

MAJOR ADAM MERCER BROWN.

While the law was the profession that claimed him throughout a long and richly fruitful career, the life record of Major Adam Mercer Brown has as appropriate a place in a list of citizens of the commonwealth of distinguished contribution to the general welfare as in the legal annals of the State of Pennsylvania. To work of outstanding prominence and merit in his profession he added an interest and effective activity in civic affairs that resulted in substantial benefit to the community; in military and political circles his influence was felt; and his place in the life of his city and State was that of a gentleman of broad talents, true scholarly culture, high ideals of private and public life, and unselfish, public-spirited concern for the common good. Thus the story of his life is written in deeds of commendable, constructive value, set forth here as an honor deserved and fitting.

Major Brown was a son of Joseph and Mary (Marshall) Brown, grandson of Adam and Agnes (Holmes) Brown, and great-grandson of Adam Brown, who came from Germany and settled at Big Springs, Pennsylvania. This immigrant ancestor ardently espoused the Colonial cause and served under General Washington in the Revolution. His son, Adam Brown, moved to Butler county, Pennsylvania, late in the eighteenth century, and his son, Joseph Brown, born in 1800, died in 1883, was the third of a family of seven children. Joseph Brown's wife, Mary (Marshall) Brown, was a daughter of James and Jane Marshall, and sister of Judge Samuel Marshall and Thomas M. Marshall, the last named one of the most brilliant of Pennsylvania lawyers.

Major Adam Mercer Brown was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1826, and died in Pittsburgh, August 17, 1910. His education was obtained in Butler Academy and under private instruction in Pittsburgh, and, in accordance with a paternal wish, he began the study of medicine. The advice of his uncle, Thomas M. Marshall, caused him to forsake his plans for medical work, and he began to read law under the preceptorship of his distinguished relative. Upon his admission to the bar in 1853 he became Mr. Mashall's partner, under the firm name of Marshall & Brown, an association that continued until 1865. From this date Major Brown practiced alone until joined by his sons, Thomas M. and John D., under the title of A. M. Brown & Sons. His legal tastes and talents caused him to confine his practice almost exclusively to civil cases, although on rare occasions he overcame his dislike for criminal work and appeared in such connection. Notably among these exceptions was the historic Fayette county Nutt trial, in which he was associated as defense counsel with Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. During the almost half-century of his professional career, it is probable that no lawyer of Allegheny county handled a greater volume of noteworthy civil litigation than came under his charge, and in addition to service as counsel for a long list of important industrial and financial organizations he was connected with many as officer or director. He was one of the organizers and served for thirty-seven years as president of the Anchor Savings Bank, being also for many years counsel and director of the Dispatch Publishing Company.

Despite professional and business duties that made heavy demands upon his time, Major Brown gave willing coöperation to any movement promising public benefit. He was for a long time a member and for several years major of the Washington Battalion of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was a Republican in politics, a leader in party councils, and one of the stalwart reliances of the organization all of his life. He enjoyed the rare distinction of consistently refusing personal political preferment, but his voice carried weight and his advice was earnestly heeded in matters of party policy and action. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated President Lincoln during the darkest days of the Civil War, in 1864, and in 1868 was a delegate to the convention nominating General Grant. In 1874 he was urged to enter the mayoralty race in Pittsburgh, declining to become a nominee, as he also declined to become a candidate for United States Congress. While appreciating these efforts of his associates and friends to honor him, it was his conviction that he could do greater and more constructive work unhampered by the restrictions and obligations of the office holder.

Major Brown was active in the political upheaval of 1901-1902 that resulted in a new Pittsburgh charter, and he was appointed recorder of Pittsburgh by Governor Stone.

Although his youth was passed without the advantages of a college education, Major Brown was a lifelong student, a man of unusually wide information, and possessed of and familiar with one of the finest libraries in Western Pennsylvania. He was a zealous upholder of the dignity of his profession, but he was, at the same time, so thoughtful of the rights of others, and so unfailingly courteous, that he won the respect of all his fellows. In general, one of the most genial and optimistic of men, fond of pleasantries in daily intercourse, he had small tolerance for frivolity when a client's interests were concerned, and in the conduct of a case spared himself at no point. He was a masterly and eloquent speaker. His career was rich in interesting experiences, and among those which fell in his youthful years was the organization of a company of Pittsburghers which went overland to California during the early gold excitement on the coast. He met with fair success, but returned in the following year via the Panama route. Major Brown was a member of the First United Presbyterian Church, and served for nearly fifty years on its official board.

Mr. Brown married, in 1849, Lucetta Turney, daughter of Adam and Hannah (Weber) Turney, of Greensburg, and granddaughter of Rev. John William Weber, founder of the historic Reformed United Evangelical Church at Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. They were the parents of: Marshall, John Dean, Thomas Marshall, Mrs. Sarah B. Herron, Mrs. Caroline Herron, and William J.

VAN ARA BARRICKMAN.

Among the many able and successful attorneys of Pittsburgh, the name of Van Ara Barrickman holds an honored place. Equally honorable is the ancestry from which the Barrickman family traces its descent. The name Barrickman is of German origin, from "Bergmachnn," meaning "a dweller in the hills," and by implication "a tiller of the soil." The immigrant ancestor of the family was Henry Barrickman, who came to this country during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and formed a part of that sturdy stream of German stock which poured into Pennsylvania with the westward advance of the frontier, helping in the work of conquering the wilderness.

John Barrickman, Sr., a son of Henry Barrickman, the immigrant, married Barbara Franks, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and shortly thereafter moved with her husband to Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, where they purchased what is now known as the "old Barrickman homestead," and where they resided all their lives, and to this marriage was born eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, namely: Jacob; Sallie, wife of Asriel Riggs; Michael; John; Henry; Peter B.; Elizabeth, wife of Draper Cole; Isaac; Keziah, wife of Samuel Raber; Catharine, wife of Henry Bowers; and Nimrod.

On the mother's side Mr. Barrickman is descended from the vigorous, resourceful Ulster-Scotch from the North of Ireland, the ancestral immigrant being Josiah Crawford, who was an officer in the British army during the Revolution, and was a kinsman of Lord Cornwallis, whose surrender at Yorktown ended the war. Like many others, Josiah Crawford remained in America when the war was over, and became the pro-

genitor of a large family of able and intellectual folk, many of whom have been prominent in law, letters and politics.

David Crawford, a son of Josiah Crawford, was a classical scholar, a schoolmaster, an able public speaker, and prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and Monongalia county, West Virginia. He married Nancy Agnes Workman, and their youngest daughter, Mary Moselle Crawford, became the wife of Nimrod Barrickman, and the mother of Van Ara Barrickman. Many members of the Crawford family have won renown as writers, public speakers, and members of the bar. David Crawford, Jr., a brother of Mary Moselle Crawford, was an eminent lawyer, and for many years a member of Congress, where he won a reputation as an orator. William H. Crawford, a younger brother of Josiah Crawford, was one of the four candidates for president of the United States in 1824, and Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist of world fame, was also a descendant of one of these brothers. Thus, talent as writer, public speaker, and member of the bar, seems to be inherited from the Crawfords, while strength of character has been derived from both sides of the ancestry of Van Ara Barrickman.

Nimrod Barrickman, the youngest son of John Barrickman, Sr., and one of the grandsons of Henry Barrickman, the immigrant, was a farmer and prominent citizen of Case district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, having purchased and inherited a part of the "old Barrickman homestead" from his father John Barrickman, Sr., where, after his marriage to Mary Moselle Crawford, they resided practically all their lives. To Nimrod and Mary Moselle (Crawford) Barrickman were born nine children: Nancy A., wife of David S. Brewer; Almeda; Elizabeth; Robert D.; Kughn F., Charles M.; David; Lucy P.; and Van A. Almeda, Elizabeth and David died in infancy.

Van Ara Barrickman, youngest son of Nimrod and Mary Moselle (Crawford) Barrickman, was born on a farm near Cassville, Monongalia county, West Virginia, September 20, 1874. An infant of five months when his father died, Van Ara Barrickman knew from earliest childhood the restraining yet strengthening struggle which the pinch of straightened circumstances makes necessary, and he early developed an ambition to make the most of those powers which were his rich heritage in spite of the lack of even the necessities of life, at times. Graduating from the public schools of his county at the age of eighteen, he taught school for one year, then went to Fairmont State Normal School, where he studied for one year. Aided and helped forward by the inspiration and encouragement of his mother, who, through all the hardships entailed by the struggle to rear a family and give them the best possible preparation for life, never faltered, aiding in ways of which the boy himself often did not know, completed his education in the West Virginia University, receiving the academic degree A. B., from the classical department, and the degree LL. B. from the Law School, in June, 1900, and completing sufficient work in both of these departments to entitle him to the degree of Master of Arts.

It was not without interruptions that the young man reached this goal of his dreams. In large measure he had to work his way through college by teaching school and by selling books, in both of which occupations he gathered much valuable experience. He was admitted to the bar, October 29, 1900, in the Circuit Court of Monongalia county, West Virginia, at Morgantown, before the Hon. John W. Mason, Judge of the

Circuit Court, comprising the counties of Harrison, Marion and Monongalia, and began the practice of law at Morgantown, West Virginia. While in Morgantown, Mr. Barrickman occupied the office on Chancery row which had been occupied by Waitman T. Wiley, the first United States Senator from West Virginia, and his famous colleague, John J. Brown. It was in these rooms too, that Jonathan P. Dolliver, that able champion of popular government, was a student of law.

Success has attended the work of Mr. Barrickman from the beginning. His reputation is high with the legal fraternity and with the public-at-large. He has, with his general practice, given special attention to criminal and corporation law, winning for himself the name of being one of the best criminal lawyers in the State. He is generally known as a lawyer of brilliant natural gifts, of great industry, and as one scrupulously devoted to the interests of his clients. In swaying a jury he is at his best, and few lawyers have to their credit so large a percentage of successes as defending counsel, and his addresses have been widely published in legal journals.

A considerable portion of his work was before the State Supreme Court. Among the celebrated cases in which he took the leading part during his West Virginia practice were several which were the outgrowth of the State Prohibition Law and in which the constitutionality of certain provisions of the act were questioned by Mr. Barrickman. He was the defending counsel in the three historic cases, *ex parte* Borneo, reported in 76 West Virginia, 360, also see Lawyer's Reports, annotated 1915, F. being Volume 58, L. R. A. (N. S.) page 1093, with authorities and brief of Mr. Barrickman, cited and submitted in support thereof; State of West Virginia *vs.* Andy Sixo, reported in 77 West Virginia 243, also 87 S. E. 267; and State of West Virginia *vs.* Frederick Emsweller, reported in 78 West Virginia, 214, in which his contention of unconstitutionality of sections of the prohibition law were sustained by the Supreme Court of West Virginia.

In the business world he has been equally active and successful. As founder of the busy industrial suburb, Star City, he has reason to be proud of the substantial and growing industries of that place. Many of the corporations of Star City were organized by Mr. Barrickman. He organized the Keystone Industrial Company, with the purchase at $30,000 of the William T. Boyers farm of 122 acres, in 1903, and the Empire Brick Company in 1903. The former corporation laid out the present town of Star City, and brought into it an eight-inch pipe line from its two gas wells which it had drilled in Greene county. It later sold its holdings to the Randall Gas and Water Company, a liberal franchise being given by the city of Morgantown into which the line was extended. It was largely as the result of Mr. Barrickman's efforts that this important step was taken, and private consumers have benefitted by the annual saving of $100,000. He also organized the Randall Glass Company, now owned and operated by the Seneca Glass Company. The Iron City Oil and Gas Company, later absorbed by the Union Gas and Water Company, was organized by him in 1900, and was the first competing gas company to enter Morgantown. The Shriver Lumber Company, also, was brought to Star City by him; the Farmers' & Laborers' Building and Loan Association was organized by him with a subscribed capital stock of $140,000, and an authorized capital of $390,000; and the Star City Bank is also one of the monuments to his organizing genius.

In 1916 Mr. Barrickman removed to Pittsburgh, and on June 30, that year, on motion of Edward C. Chalfant, he was admitted to Common Pleas Court. On October 15, 1917, on motion of R. L. Crawford, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He became a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, December 10, 1918. Politically Mr. Barrickman is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and believes Woodrow Wilson to be "the living, breathing conscience of the age." On July 10, 1917, he was appointed by United States Attorney General Gregory as assistant United States attorney on the recommendation of Major E. Lowry Humes, who stated at the time that "merit was the only consideration in picking a man for the vacancy." He continued in this important work until July 16, 1920, having general charge of the vast number of cases arising out of the enforcement of war measures affecting prohibition, espionage, railway war time regulations, and a host of other special infringements of Federal statutes. Of over 2,000 cases intrusted to his care, not to exceed half a dozen were lost by the government. During his work in this office he compiled a volume of "Precedents and Forms," embodying convenient reference material and elucidation of the many war statutes and regulations which, while definitely covered by statutes, had never been placed on a comprehensive working basis. This volume, representing a vast amount of research and compilation labor, covering over 750 pages, will be published as a handy exposition of Federal War time practice. He served as assistant United States attorney from July 10, 1917, to July 16, 1920, when he resigned in order to resume more actively his general practice. It was during his term of office as assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania that he succeeded in a noteworthy victory of introducing into Federal Practice the criminal information in the case of United States *vs.* William H. Thomas, in which the work of the office was very much facilitated and enabled the United States attorney's office to keep its work and dockets up to the minute and which has since been adopted and followed by the judges of the Federal Court. He has since been retained in various government cases, one in particular in which he defended the Parry Medicine Company in the United States *vs.* Parry Medicine Company, Leonard Parry, William F. Craig, Jr., and Lovelell H. Beam, the trial covering November 24 to December 24, 1920, resulting in a disagreement of the jury in the case, and which resulted in the dismissal of other hearings before twelve Federal courts in nine different States, in which he acted as defending counsel in all, including those brought before Judges Anderson, of Indianapolis, Rose, of Baltimore, Hazel, of Buffalo, Westenhaver, of Cleveland, and Baker, of West Virginia. A precedent forming case, in which he gained a noteworthy victory, was that of Kelley *vs.* Llewellyn for the 23rd District of Pennsylvania, Collector of Internal Revenues, in the Federal Court at Pittsburgh, in the Western District of Pennsylvania, before Judges Thomas and Orr, reported in 274, Fed. Rep. 112, in which he contended that the National Prohibition Act does not vest a collector of internal revenue with authority to collect the penalty by distress and sale, but that such penalty can only be enforced by suit in District Court, and on June 5, 1922, in the case of Lipke *vs.* Lederer, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained his contention. Also the case of Edward Yocum, and others, *vs.* The Parry Medicine Company, being a suit in Equity in which the right of minority stockholders were upheld with injunctive relief and appointment of a receiver against the protests of majority stockholders seeking to wreck the corporation and abrogate valuable contract, etc. Mr. Barrickman has before the Federal Court of Pittsburgh, now pending, two very important cases, that of United States *vs.* Dennis Creeden and Albert H. Quick, executor *vs.* Elmer G. Hawker, Group Head, in charge of the Pittsburgh Federal Prohibition Office, involving illegality of search warrants, in which is involved the high value of the citizen, the clauses of the Federal Constitution, prohibiting unreasonable searches and seizures. His contention is "no man's home can be forcibly opened, or he, or his goods be carried away after it has thus been forced, under Volstead Act, excepting in case of felony, etc." The controversy in these cases involve questions of national importance, the high necessity to protect the sanctity of the home and the privacies of life.

He has never sought office, but in 1898, under pressure, became the candidate of his party for the House of Delegates. The odds were such that election was practically impossible for any candidate of his party to overcome, and he was not elected. Since then he has not yielded to pressure brought to bear in that direction, and has held to his first aim—to aid the industrial uplift of his country and State, and to promote the general independence and well being of his fellow-citizens in every way possible, without office-holding.

Fraternally, Mr. Barrickman is prominent, being identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics, in all of which he has held office, and at the fraternal banquets of which his graceful and polished manner of speaking is much in demand.

Mr. Barrickman married, January 2, 1907, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mae Fletcher Jenkins, daughter of John J., and Sarah Jenkins, of Dubois, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children: Lucille, born December 2, 1907; and Van A., Jr., born March 17, 1911.

Mr. Barrickman looks upon the ideal home as the strength and majesty of the State and Nation. Being himself of a strongly domestic nature, he prefers the companionship of his loved ones to the din of battle or the mad rush of the business world.

DON ROSE.

From the date of his admission to the Allegheny county bar, October 10, 1905, until the present, 1922, Mr. Rose has practiced in Pittsburgh, his business largely with corporations as trial lawyer, a branch of law practice in which he excels. Since September 1, 1917, he has been senior member of the law firm of Rose & Eichenauer, of Pittsburgh, offices No. 1203 Oliver building.

Don Rose, of Pittsburgh, is a descendant of John Rose, who left England for religion's sake, settled in Holland, and later came to the American colonies, reaching New York in 1720. The line from John Rose is traced through his son, John (2) Rose; his son, Andrew Rose, a soldier of the Revolution; his son, James Rose, a soldier of the War of 1812; his son, James McK. Rose; his son, Homer Jay Rose; his son, Don Rose, the principal character of this review.

Andrew Rose, in 1796, moved into the vast wilderness of Western Pennsylvania. and located two miles north of Grove City, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. James Rose, son of Andrew Rose, was a man of giant stature and strength, well fitted by nature for the life of a pioneer. He reared a large family, giving them exceptional educational advantages for that early day. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Jackson Center, Pennsylvania, and was accustomed to walk to and from religious services, a distance of six miles. On April 3, 1806, he married Martha McKinley, a great-aunt of President McKinley, and a sister of James McKinley. She had in her veins the blood of both Irish and Scottish kings. James McKinley married Mary Rose, a sister of James Rose. She was the grandmother of President McKinley. Martha McKinley was born September 3, 1785, and died April 21, 1872; she was a daughter of David McKinley, a soldier of the Revolution.

Professor Homer Jay Rose married Margaret Shaw, and at the time of the birth of their son, Don, they were living at Grove City, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. In 1889 they moved to Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and in 1903 Professor Rose died.

Don Rose, son of Professor Homer Jay and Margaret (Shaw) Rose, was born at Grove City, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1881. The family removed to Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania, in 1884, and to Emlenton, Pennsylvania, in 1887, then to Sewickley in 1889. He completed public school courses of study at Sewickley High School in 1898. He then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1902, after which he registered as a law student under Thomas Patterson, of the Allegheny county bar, and for one year was a student in Pittsburgh Law School. The death of his father caused him to withdraw as a student and placed him under the necessity of obtaining employment. This he did by securing a position with George D. Riddle, of the Pittsburgh bar, as an examiner of titles. The study of law, however, was kept up, and on October 10, 1905, Mr. Rose was admitted to the Allegheny county bar.

Almost immediately after admission, he secured a position in the legal department of Pittsburgh Railways Company as a trial lawyer. In 1908 he became a member of the law firm of Gray, Thompson & Rose (James C. Gray, A. M. Thompson), and in 1910 was appointed assistant district attorney under William A. Blakeley, serving two years. In 1912 he withdrew from the firm of Gray, Thompson & Rose, and became counsel for the Pittsburgh Coal Company, a connection he still retains. In 1914 he practiced with Charles M. Johnston under the firm name Johnston & Rose, later dissolved, and on September 1, 1917, began practice as member of the law firm of Rose & Eichenauer, that connection yet continuing. Mr. Rose is attorney for the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Montour Railroad Company, Carnegie Coal Company, and its subsidiaries, Carnegie Lead & Zinc Company, Maryland Casualty Company, Globe Indemnity Company, Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association, Jennings Brothers Oil Company, Henderson Coal Company, and other large individual coal interests.

In politics Mr. Rose is a Republican, and actively interested with Sewickley affairs, long serving on the Town Council. His clubs are the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Allegheny Country, Edgeworth, Tariff Republican, Americus Republican of Pittsburgh, and the Elm Club of Princeton, New Jersey. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Allegheny County Bar Association and Pittsburgh Law Club; is a member of the first Presbyterian Church, of Sewickley, and of Fellowship Lodge, No. 679, Free and Accepted Masons. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Rose married, December 26, 1907, Jean Agnes Evans, daughter of Judge John Albert and Anne (Allen) Evans. They are the parents of the following children: John Evans, born August 27, 1908; Margaret Shaw, born September 11, 1909; Anne Allen, born April 4, 1911; Donald, Jr., born July 21, 1915, and Jean Evans, born September 3, 1916. The family home is in Sewickley. At Princeton Mr. Rose was interested in athletics, playing both football and baseball, and is still a devotee of outdoor sports, golf, fishing, motoring and tennis.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MILLER.

Elected district attorney of Fayette county in 1920 for a term expiring in 1924, Mr. Miller brought to this office long familiarity with its work, and his administration of its responsibilities has met with general commendation. He is a native of the district, son of Louis S. and Mary A. (Forsythe) Miller, and was born on his father's farm in Jefferson township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1886.

Mr. Miller first attended the public schools of his native township, and after completing the regular course in the Southwestern State Normal School at California, Pennsylvania, entered the law school of the University of Michigan. From the last named institution he was graduated in the class of 1907 with the degree of LL. B. In the year of his graduation he was admitted to practice before the Michigan Supreme Court, and in 1908 returned to Fayette county, locating in Uniontown. Having been admitted to the county bar in December of that year, he entered upon a general practice, later being admitted to the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the United States Supreme Court. He was engaged in private work until 1912, when he was appointed assistant district attorney, serving a term of four years under S Ray Shelby, and a similar term under S. J. Morrow. This was his office when the election of 1919 made him district attorney of Fayette county for the term of 1920-1923. Mr. Miller holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is a member of Laurel Lodge, No..651, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master. He is also a member of Uniontown Commandery, No. 49, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Uniontown Lodge, No. 370, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Miller also holds membership in the Triangle Club, University Club of Uniontown, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Miller married Elizabeth T. Mitchell, daughter of William R. and Ellen (Bowdler) Mitchell, of Jefferson township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: Mary Elizabeth and Wilda Augusta. The family home is at No. 56 Delaware avenue, Uniontown.

FRED D. GALLUP.

Fred D. Gallup, only son of William D. and Harriet E. (Shepard) Gallup, was born in Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1872. He passed through the grade and high school courses of study in Smethport public schools, then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1894. He studied law under the direction of now Judge Joseph W. Bouton, of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1896 was admitted to the McKean county bar. He began practice in Smethport with his former preceptor, Judge Bouton, the firm practicing as Bouton & Gallup. That association continued for seven years, and

Wm Augustus Miller

J. McD. Sharpe

later Fred D. Gallup and E. Gurdon Potter formed the partnership, Gallup & Potter, which yet continues (1922). The firm is located in Smethport, the county seat, conducts a large law business, and has a large corporation practice, numbering among their clients the Pennsylvania railroad in that section, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, and other railroads of the county. Mr. Gallup is a director and trust officer of the Hamlin Bank and Trust Company, of Smethport; is president of the Smethport Water Company; secretary-treasurer of the Smethport Gas Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Interstate Window Glass Company, of Bradford.

In politics Mr. Gallup is a Republican, has served as chairman of the McKean County Republican Committee, and is the present county solicitor. He has long served as a school director for Smethport, and for thirteen years was president of the McKean County School Directors' Association. He is an eloquent, persuasive speaker, much in demand for campaign speaking, and during the World War period, 1917-18, he was utilized as a "four-minute" speaker in the loans and drives, and was otherwise active in war work. He is a member of the Masonic order, a Knight Templar, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church; he is a member of and chairman of the library committee of the McKean County Bar Association, and a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. His clubs are the Bradford and the Country of Bradford, Smethport and Kane.

Mr. Gallup married, September 22, 1896, Margaret M. McKean, daughter of James A. and Julia S. McKean. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup are the parents of two children: Marion G., born July 5, 1897; married E. G. Potter, and has a son, Gendon Potter, born April 29, 1919; William D., born January 7, 1903, now a student in Yale University.

HON. J. McDOWELL SHARPE.

John McDowell Sharpe, born in Newton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1830, died August 23, 1883, son of Andrew and Rosanna (McDowell) Sharp, studied at Marshall College, Mercersburg, 1844-46, and completed his collegiate course at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, from which he was graduated in 1848, with the highest honors of his class. He studied law with Frederick Watts in Carlisle, and was admitted to the Cumberland county bar in November, 1850. Soon after coming to the bar, he determined to settle in Chambersburg, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar, March 11, 1851. When he hung out his modest "shingle" in Chambersburg, the greatest jurist in a State remarkable for great jurists, was in his last year on the Common Pleas Bench. To have practiced, if only for a few months, under Judge Black was itself a distinction. From the beginning of his career as a lawyer he took an active part in politics. At first he followed the traditions of the Sharpe family in his political affiliations. His great-grandaparents on his father's side, Thomas and Margaret (Elder) Sharp, were Covenanters, a stock from which descended many of the most zealous Republicans of 1856. His grandfather, Alexander Sharp, was a Federalist. His father, Andrew Sharp, was a Whig. The last of the Whig candidates for the presidency, General Scott, in 1852, had no more ardent or elequent advocate on the stump than J. McDowell Sharpe. The tendency of family tradition and religious principle was to make him an uncompromising opponent of slavery. But after the disruption of the Whig party, the political condition of the country was chaotic. The Know-Nothing movement, that dominated State and Nation for a number of years afterward, disgusted him by its vagaries. He failed to foresee the greatness of the mission of the Republican party at its inception. His environment may have clouded his perceptions of the political future. There was no Republican party in Pennsylvania until after the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He lived on the border line of the slave system. Fremont, in 1856, must have seemed to him, as to many others, a young adventurer. Buchanan was of a Federalist ancestry like his own. There was the glamour of a distinguished career around the brow of Fremont's opponent. Besides, James Buchanan was a native of the county, and the picturesque surroundings of Buchanan's birth-place at Stony Batter were among the associations of Sharpe's student days at Mercersburg. How far these influences affected a sensitive and susceptible mind it would be difficult to say, but there was great surprise when it was learned that J. McDowell Sharpe had become a Democrat. It is a sign of the prominence at the bar and in the county that Mr. Sharpe had acquired in five years, that his change of political faith in 1856 caused a great sensation in both parties. The Democrats welcomed him with great effusion. The men with whom he had previously affiliated were indignant—they were more than indignant, they were grieved. "How can it be possible," men said, "that a man like Sharpe should go over to the Democratic party?" Some called him an "apostate" and "turn-coat," and other hard names, but the prevailing tone was one of surprise.

Mr. Sharpe was essentially a lawyer, and a great lawyer—one of the greatest that ever graced the bar of any court, however distinguished. After he had been at the bar a few years he entered into partnership with the Hon. Wilson Reilly, who was elected a representative in Congress in 1856. There was little in common between the two men, except the genial temper that distinguished both and their acknowledged eminence. In the trial of cases in court there was a marked contrast between them. If Reilly was the more persuasive before a jury (as some thought, but which the writer does not concede) it was because he relied more upon oratorical effect and played to a greater degree upon the feelings and sympathy of jurors. Mr. Sharpe, on the other hand, depended more upon a thorough knowledge and exhaustive presentation of the facts of the case, followed by the application of the legal principles involved, all of which was done in that masterful way that was characteristic of him, and in which he had few equals, indeed. In industry he was untiring; his knowledge of the law applicable to any case he tried was complete; his logic in argument was faultless; and he was eloquent, for he had that earnestness and sincerity which is the very best and purest eloquence. He seldom, if ever, lost a case that could have been won, and such was his devotion to his profession that he was known to carry cases to the Appellate Court at his own expense, rather than allow an erroneous judgment in the Lower Court to stand unchallenged. It would be easy to point out cases in our Supreme Court reports, which show the impress of his legal acumen, and in which he has blazed the trail for subsequent decisions. In this continued round of professional employments, in the courts and out, always exacting and sometimes involving unimportant issues, his career of thirty-two years at the bar was spent, and that too without adequate reward in money for his services, or fame commensurate with his abilities and learning.

For one content with great achievements in a narrow sphere, Mr. Sharpe's professional life may have been satisfactory, but for a man of his abilities, who knew his own worth, his political career was singularly barren. Only once was he chosen for a work that was worthy of his talents in the fullness of his powers. That was as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1873. In that body he occupied a high place, but his true sphere would have been as a representative in Congress, or better still as a Senator from Pennsylvania. Either position might easily have been possible to him as a Republican. As a Democrat he was compelled to be content with three terms in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, as a member from Franklin and Fulton counties in 1863, from Franklin and Perry, in 1864, and from Franklin in 1883. His preëminence was fully recognized in the House, but death closed his career prematurely. His death ended the possible fulfilment of the promise that seemed to open before him in his early manhood.

It was impossible that Mr. Sharpe should be a sympathizer with secession or rebellion. His moral rectitude, his personal independence, and his elevated patriotism alike forbade his acceptance of the unfortunate Democratic pronouncement of 1864 that war was a failure. In 1862, when the State was threatened with invasion for the first time, before the battle of Antietam, he left his books and clients and went out as a private in one of the "Home Guards" companies, to meet the advancing Confederates. The enemy was near at hand. The town was in a panic. Many of the more timid of the citizens had fled. An attack was expected. The "Home Guards" were summoned to do military duty, and were encamped south of the town, near where the works of the Chambersburg Engineering Company are now situated. Pickets were thrown out, and on the outer picket line, on the Greencastle road, was Sharpe. Fortunately the foe did not put in an appearance, the battle of Antietam saving the valley from an invasion that came a year later. Mr. Sharpe possessed an attractive personality. His manners were refined, and his face showed the dominating quality of the man—intellectuality. He mingled little in society and devoted much of his leisure to study. He was buried in the beautiful graveyard of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. His funeral was attended by representatives of both Houses of the Legislature and by the bars of both Cumberland and Franklin counties.

Mr. Sharpe married Emma King, daughter of John and Mary Sharpe (Maclay) King, of Chambersburg. Mr. King was a leading business man of his time, and for many years president of the Bank of Chambersburg.

WALTER K. SHARPE.

In every group of prominent men, in every city or profession, some figures stand out from among the others as constructive factors in the public advance, their labors counting not only for individual attainment, but for that civic progress which carries the community constantly to higher and higher levels of refinement. Such a man is Walter K. Sharpe, attorney, financier and head of various commercial and industrial enterprises, and withal a representative man of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. A son of the Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, one of the most eminent legal lights of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a sketch of whose life precedes this, Walter K. Sharpe has inherited the talent of his distinguished father and is also reflecting honor on the name.

Mr. Sharpe was born in Chambersburg, December 24, 1863, and after his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, he entered Chambersburg Academy, in September, 1877, his instructor being the distinguished educator of that day, Dr. J. H. Shumaker. Here he spent two years, then went to Massachusetts to the Phillips Andover Academy, where he remained during a three-year course, and was graduated in the class of 1882. He thereafter prepared for his profession at Princeton University, completing his legal studies in the offices of Hon. John Stewart, then a prominent attorney of Chambersburg, and, at the time of his death, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar of Franklin county, February 5, 1889, Mr. Sharpe has since practiced in Chambersburg continuously. He was first associated in partnership with Joshua W. Sharpe, the connection enduring for more than ten years without change, when Irvin C. Elder was received into the firm, which thereby became known as Sharpe, Sharpe & Elder. Johua W. Sharpe retiring from the firm about a year later, the firm was Sharpe & Elder for many years, only the death of Mr. Elder dissolved the bonds which had linked the two men together through the struggles and discouragements incident to every career, and united them in the felicity of success. Mr. Elder's death occurred on October 12, 1918, and since that time Mr. Sharpe has practiced alone. Throughout the entire period of Mr. Sharpe's activity in his profession he has stood unqualifiedly for a righteous and fair interpretation of the law, in all its applications to the life of the people. Profoundly conversant with legal matters, and his power of appeal being no less logical than convincing, he is a successful advocate and a formidable opponent. His long experience has given him breadth of vision as well as facility in procedure, and he lends his influence only to those causes which are worthy and just. His position is now an enviable one, but he has reached it by ceaseless endeavors, inspired and guided by that sort of ambition which is eager only to achieve the broadest possible usefulness.

For many years Mr. Sharpe has been definitely associated with various interests connected with the financial and business progress of his native place. Elected a director of the National Bank of Chambersburg in January, 1897, he was elected vice-president of the institution nine years later, and is still a member of the board. With the projected organization of a second trust company in Chambersburg, Mr. Sharpe, with unbounded faith in the support of the people, was very active in bringing it into existence. Its organization was accomplished in 1905, and, under the name of the Farmers' & Merchants' Trust Company, business was begun on February 6, 1906, Mr. Sharpe being president of the institution from its organization until the present time. During the unsettled financial conditions of 1907, the enterprise most vitally affected in Chambersburg was the Wolf Company. Mr. Sharpe was appointed receiver, and it was unquestionably his wise and far-sighted handling of the trust placed in his hands, which brought about the successful reorganization of the concern at a time when the country was on the verge of financial panic. The debts of the concern were liquidated without the closing of the plant even for a brief period, and Mr. Sharpe also served as trustee, after which he was elected president of the newly organized corporation, being retained in that office until 1915. He has for many years been a director of the Chambersburg Gas Company, and has been associated with other corporations which have contributed largely to the prosperity of the community, also with various industrial concerns of the Cumberland valley. He is an influential member of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce and is now serving as a director of that body.

Mr. Sharpe finds his most congenial relaxation in his farm interests, being the owner of three of the finest farms in Cumberland county and two in Franklin county. His leading specialty is high-bred Holstein cattle, but he carries on many lines of general farming, dairying and fruit culture.

A well rounded career, reaching out into many avenues of human effort—this is the summing up of Mr. Sharpe's life history, and now, in the full power of the man of assured position and recognized ability, he is one of the most successful men of the day in Franklin county.

CAPTAIN HENRY EASTMAN HACKNEY.

A legal practitioner since 1917, Captain Henry Eastman Hackney spent two years of the half decade since that time in military service in the World War, and since his return to civil practice in 1919, has devoted himself to professional work. He is a son of Dr. Jacob S. and Mary (Eastman) Hackney, and was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1892.

He first attended the public schools, then was a student of Culver Military Academy, there preparing for Princeton University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1913, being honored with election to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. His legal studies were pursued in the law school of Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the class of 1916. In 1917 he was admitted to the Fayette county bar and had but well begun legal work when he enlisted for service in the World War in August, 1917, and was assigned to training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He was commissioned first lieutenant, and went overseas with the 327th Infantry Regiment, 82nd Division, gaining promotion to the rank of captain and serving as regimental adjutant. Captain Hackney participated in three major actions and was cited in orders for conspicuous valor. Upon his return after nearly two years in the American Expeditionary Force, he was honorably discharged in June, 1919.

His legal practice, which practically dates from that time, has been restricted to civil and corporation causes, and he is a member of the Fayette and Pennsylvania State Bar associations. Mr. Hackney is a member of the University Club of Uniontown, Uniontown Country Club, Shakespeare Club, of which he is president, Princeton Club of Pittsburgh, and is a member and director of the Uniontown Rotary Club. While at college, Mr. Hackney was prominent in athletics and was a member of the Princeton varsity crews of 1911-1912. He retains his liking for all out-of-door recreations, especially golf and tennis, and devotes a large part of his time to Boy Scout work.

Mr. Hackney married, December 1, 1917, Elizabeth M. Pendleton, daughter of Philip and Charlotte (Reid) Pendleton, and they are the parents of two sons: Henry Eastman, Jr., and Reid Hackney. The family residence is at No. 120 Union street, Uniontown.

HENRY (HARRY) KELLER

Son of Daniel Schneck Keller, an eminent member of the Centre county bar, as also was his honored father, Harry Keller inclined naturally to the law, and since April, 1891, he has been a member of the Centre county bar located in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. Father and son practiced together during the three years of life left to the older man, who at the youthful age of fifty passed to his reward. Daniel S. Keller was a son of Henry and Margaret Keller, of Boalsburg, Pennsylvania, and a great-grandson of Jacob Keller, whose name appears among the "Pennsylvania Associators" of the Revolution, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Daniel S. Keller was born at Oak Hall, Centre county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1844, and died in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1894. He embraced the law, became an eminent member of the Centre county bar, and instructed both his sons, Harry and William H., in the wisdom of the law. To these boys he gave of his own strong mentality and imparted to them the traits of mind and character which distinguished his own honorable career. One of his sons, William H. Keller, sits upon the Pennsylvania Superior Court Bench, and the other, Harry Keller, of Bellefonte, holds most honorable position at the Centre county bar, and is the principal character of this review.

Daniel S. Keller married Martha E. Huestis, daughter of William H. Huestis, a contractor and builder of Vermont, descendant of ancient Puritan family. Mr. and Mrs. Keller were the parents of two sons, Harry, of further mention; William H., born in Montgomery county, Maryland. August 11, 1869; and a daughter, Martha E. Mrs. Daniel S. Keller died in 1876.

Harry Keller, eldest son of Daniel Schneck and Martha E. (Huestis) Keller, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 22, 1866. He attended Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, grade and high schools, and at private schools completed his studies. He then prepared for the profession of law under the preceptorship of his father, and at the April term, 1891, was admitted to the bar of Centre county. He was admitted to a partnership with Daniel S. Keller, his father, they practicing together until the death of the senior partner three years later. Harry Keller continued the business his father founded in Bellefonte, and has built up a very large personal practice in the three decades which have since intervened. While his practice is general in character, Probate and Orphans' Court cases predominate, and he has possibly settled more and larger estates than any other lawyer in Centre county. He is county solicitor for Centre county. He is solicitor for the Bellefonte Trust Company, the Philipsburg Coal and Land Company, and for many other corporations. He has given a great deal of time to the public service in a professional way, having been connected with the office of the State adjutant general, 1887-1891, under Adjutant General Hastings, and Governor Beaver, and as county solicitor. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, and stands high among his contemporaries of the profession.

In politics Mr. Keller is a Republican; for twelve years he was a member of Bellefonte Borough Council, was chairman of the Centre County Republican Committee, and has always been an effective party worker. During the World War, 1917-18, he was active in local war work, serving as Federal Fuel Administrator for Centre county, and

H. E. Deemer

also under appointment from the governor as member of the Federal Legal Advisory Board. He is a commissioner of the State Institution for Inebriates for Pennsylvania, appointed under the Act of Assembly approved July 25, 1913, and supplements. In Masonry, Mr. Keller is affiliated with both the York and Scottish rites, being a past master of Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Bellefonte Chapter, No. 241, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Constans Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; holds the thirty-second degree in Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and is a noble of Jaffa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Altoona, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Nittany Country Club, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and the University Club of State College. He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He is an active church worker, being an elder of the Bellefonte Reformed Church.

Mr. Keller married, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1891, Anna M. Orvis, daughter of Judge John H. and Catherine E. (Atwood) Orvis, of Bellefonte. To Mr. and Mrs. Keller four sons and one daughter, Martha E., were born; the latter of whom died in infancy. The sons are as follows: 1. John Orvis, born April 1, 1893; graduate of Pennsylvania State College, engineering department; during the World War, 1917-18, was instructor in ordnance and later commissioned second lieutenant of ordnance; was associate professor, industrial engineering department at Pennsylvania State College, and Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and is now head of the industrial engineering department, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania; married, June 18, 1919, Mary L. Gans, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. 2. Henry, Jr., born June 11, 1895; graduate of Pennsylvania State College, agricultural department; during the World War, 1917-18, saw service overseas in Company D, 111th Infantry, 28th Division; attained the rank of first lieutenant, and was severely wounded at Fismette, France; took post-graduate course at University of Wisconsin, Madison, and is now associate professor in the agricultural department, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey; married, February 5, 1921, Eleanor S. Parker, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. 3. Ellis O., born October 1, 1897; graduate of Pennsylvania State College, engineering department; also rendered military service in the World War, 1917-1918, serving in the ordnance department; is now connected with the Armstrong Cork and Insulation Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 4. William H., born April 14, 1906, and now a senior in Bellefonte High School. The family home is in Bellefonte.

WILLIAM RUSSELL DEEMER.

For twenty-seven years, 1895-1922, William R. Deemer has practiced law continuously and without a partner at No. 331 Pine street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, specializing in corporation and Orphans' Court law, although his practice is more general than special. He is learned in the law, skillful in its application, and a powerful advocate for the cause he espouses. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow men as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and in the business world he is the honored president of the Williamsport National Bank. He is the only son of Elias and Henrietta (Hunt) Deemer, who, at the time of the birth of their son, were living in Milford, a village of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, thirty-five miles north of Trenton, the capital. Elias Deemer was the son of John Deemer, a farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, son of Michael Deemer, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a large landowner of Bucks county, born December 20, 1776, died March 8, 1850, descended of a Protestant ancestor, Bernhard von Diemer (as the name was then spelled), a member of a family of the ancient city of Regensburg (now known as Ratisbon, Bavaria), who was honored by Emperor Maxmillian I, at Cologne, May 16, 1508. Michael Deemer came from Rhenish Bavaria to Germantown, Pennsylvania, about 1707, some of the family later going to Montgomery county, some to Bucks county, and Elias Deemer to Lycoming county.

Elias Deemer was born in Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1837, and died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1918. He attended the district school until fifteen years of age, then entered upon his business career as clerk, becoming manager of a mercantile business at the age of twenty. In 1860 he entered the employ of a Philadelphia house, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but in May, 1862, he was honorably discharged from the service, having contracted a serious physical disability.

He engaged in the lumber business in Williamsport, in 1868, and during his long career was interested in several different firms in that business, notably: Elias Deemer & Company (John H. Hunt his partner in that firm); Strong Deemer & Company, Limited, of which he was treasurer and manager; Williamsport Land and Lumber Company, and the Williamsport & Chesapeake Company, serving the last named as president until they went out of business. He had other business interests, including the Williamsport National Bank, which he served as president from 1893 until his passing. A Republican in politics, Mr. Deemer took active part in civic affairs, serving Williamsport as councilman, 1888 and 1889, and as president of council. In 1900 he was elected a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and through two reëlections served in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth congresses, receiving, in 1904, the largest majority ever given a congressional candidate in that district up to that time, nearly 8,000. He was Lycoming county's choice for governor of the State of Pennsylvania in 1906.

Elias Deemer married, in November, 1865, Henrietta Hunt, and they were the parents of a son, William Russell, of whom further, and three daughters: Mary Lillian, Laura Hunt, and Lulu May.

William Russell Deemer was born in Milford, New Jersey, June 6, 1867, but in the spring of 1868 Williamsport, Pennsylvania, became the family home, and there the years which have since intervened have been almost entirely spent. After public school courses were completed he finished college preparation at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, finishing in 1887, then entering Princeton University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1891, Master of Arts, 1893. He read law under H. C. and S. T. McCormick, of Williamsport, and in 1893 was admitted to the Lycoming county bar, and began practice in Williamsport, where, two years later, he located at his present number, 331 Pine street, where he has since practiced continuously without a partner. He is attorney for the J. K. Rishel Furniture Company, the Williamsport Planing Mill Company, and for various other corporations of his city. In 1918 he was chosen president of the Williamsport National Bank, an office held by his honored father from 1893 until his passing, and he is a director in many business corporations. He is a member of the bar associations and his practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the district, he having been admitted to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, February 17, 1896, and to the United States Supreme Court, February 28, 1907.

In politics Mr. Deemer is a Republican and active in party work, serving as chairman of the Lycoming County Committee during most of the time that his father, Elias Deemer, was representing the district in Congress. During the period of the United States participation in the World War, in 1917-1918, Mr. Deemer was active in war work, serving as chairman of the Military Training Camps Association at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was vice-president of Clinton, Lycoming and Union counties, of the Third Federal Reserve District of the Liberty Loan Organization, in 1917, and was awarded a medal by the United States Treasury Department for patriotic service in behalf of the Liberty Loans. He took an active interest in all five drives in Williamsport for subscriptions to these loans. He was one of the "four-minute" speakers, and was awarded a Certificate of Honor on the occasion of his honorable discharge from the service of the United States and in recognition of his loyal and devoted service as a "four-minute" man of the Committee on Public Information during the war of 1917-1918. By recommendation of the Honorable Martin G. Brumbaugh, governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under date of December 7, 1917, to the President of the United States, the latter appointed Mr. Deemer one of the three members of the Legal Advisory Board, No. 2, for Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of advising registrants of the true meaning and intent of the selective service laws and regulations, and of assisting registrants to make full and truthful answers to the questionnaire propounded by government requirements, and to aid generally in the just administration of said laws and regulations. This service was duly accepted. Upon the organization of the board, all members of the bar of Lycoming county tendered their services and aided in this work. Mr. Deemer is a member of the Ross Club of Williamsport, and of the Williamsport Country Club. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, belonging to the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant.

In Lebanon, Kentucky, December 19, 1901, Mr. Deemer married Sara January Grundy, daughter of Andrew January and Willie (McElroy) Grundy. Mr. and Mrs. Deemer are the parents of three children: William Russell (2), born May 30, 1903; Mary Elizabeth, born August 24, 1904; and John January Grundy, born May 22, 1916. The family home is in Williamsport, a city to which Elias Deemer came with his wife and son in 1868, more than half a century ago.

WILLIAM HALLOWELL SATTERTHWAITE, JR.

Mr. Satterthwaite has been active professionally since 1906, and as president of the Doylestown Trust Company is also well known in financial circles throughout the district. He is a son of William Hallowell and Hannah (Paul) Satterthwaite, and was born in Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1883. His elementary education was obtained in the Horsham Friends School and he prepared for college in George School, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1901. His law studies were pursued in the University of Pennsylvania Law School which awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1906, in which year he was admitted to the bar, thereafter and until 1911 practicing in Philadelphia. In 1912 he was admitted Bucks county bar and has here conducted a general practice whi extended to all State and Federal courts of the district with consp success.

In 1915 Mr. Satterthwaite was elected to the board of directors Doylestown Trust Company, of which he became president in 19 present office. He has participated in civic affairs in many relation in 1919 was elected to the Doylestown Borough School Board, of he has since been president. During the war period of 1917-19 served as executive secretary of the Bucks County Committee of Na Defense. Mr. Satterthwaite is a member of W. K. Bray Lodge, N Free and Accepted Masons, of Hatboro, Pennsylvania; and of D town Chapter, No. 270, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of Fr Meeting of Horsham, Pennsylvania.

He married, at Fullerton, California, August 13, 1914, Elsino Giddings, daughter of Alfred and Anna L. Giddings. Mrs. Sa waite is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Doylestown, sylvania. They are the parents of the following children: Edwin well, born on June 18, 1915; Hannah Elsinore, born on Decem 1916; Mary Elizabeth, born on January 20, 1918; and William, bo May 4, 1921.

BARRY HOLME JONES.

For two decades Barry Holme Jones was connected with the lehem Steel Company, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and at the ti his deeply regretted passing, was treasurer of that important corpo and of all its subsidiary companies. Rapid and extensive as w growth and development of that company, it did not outgrow the ca of the young man who gave the mature years of his life to its s and kept even pace with the daily enlarged demands of the positio filled. His limit was seemingly never reached, his business geniu ability rising to every emergency. His responsibilities were we but he carried them nobly and earned and deserved the high and able place he held among his contemporaries of the Bethlehem Company, one of the greatest of American industrial corporatior should also be said of Mr. Jones that in the different positions wh held with the Bethlehem Steel Company, he came in contact with numbers of employees of the plant, and by his pleasing perso frank friendliness and unaffected, democratic manners, won a pl their regard that endured.

Barry Holme Jones was born in Evansville, Indiana, April 9, died April 3, 1919. He was the son of Dr. Hiram G. and Annie (stock) Jones, his father of Welsh, and his mother of Dutch de the Fahnestocks a family prominent in finance, business and soci both Europe and the United States. At the age of eleven, having left fatherless, he was brought to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, mother, and there entered the Moravian Parochial School, wher was graduated with the class of 1890. From that school he to Lehigh University, made metallurgy his major study, and was ated Bachelor of Science, class of 1894. The following year he his *alma mater* as an instructor, and also pursued post-graduate c of study which gained him the additional degree E. M.

With this equipment Mr. Jones entered the business world, hi

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

C. D. H. Jones.

engagement being with the Bloomsburg Elevator Works, as manager, a post he ably filled until 1899, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of boilers with the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Bethlehem. That was the only purely mechanical position he ever filled with the company, and he never afterward knew any other allegiance. On April 1, 1902, he was appointed auditor of the company, his versatility and ability as a statistician and office expert having been discovered in connection with assistance rendered Frederick W Taylor, the efficiency expert. That discovery led to his being given a prominent position in the accounting department and there, too, he soon proved that he had not yet found a position commensurate with his ability. In the accounting department Mr. Jones devised a system that gave to the company its first complete and accurate inventory of its properties, a system, it may be said, which has proved adaptable to the now much larger operations, and forms the basis of the present system used by the company in inventorying

These things led to his appointment to the position of auditor, and until 1906 he was head of that department, so systematizing the work that he left it as smooth running and frictionless as such a department can be made. He had proved himself during those years a man of vision, sound judgment, wise in counsel and not afraid to trust his own judgment. Once these qualities and talents were demonstrated, recognition was not slow, and in 1906 he was made a member of the board of directors and elected secretary-treasurer, a dual post he filled with great acceptability and honor until his passing. He leaves a memorial in the company to which his business life was devoted, and where his share in its growth, prosperity and stability is recognized and abundantly honored. Mr. Jones was a member of the Moravian church; the Lawyers' Club of New York; Bethlehem Club; Lehigh Country Club; Northampton County Country Club, and Lehigh University Alumni Association.

Mr. Jones married, May 30, 1918, Mrs. Lillie (Fenner) Drake, who survives him with two daughters, Elizabeth and Kathryn.

The personal side of the life of Mr. Jones was most delightful. Gentle, kindly and considerate, his personality retained the friends his talents attracted, and his friends were legion. He brought these attractive personal traits into his business life, and his daily office and plant associates were his friends. He was most hospitable, and loved to entertain his friends. He loved books, pictures, nature, and indulged his tastes to as great an extent as possible. He was respected and loved, and his memory will long be kept green.

JOHN DE KALB KEITH.

For two decades Mr. Keith has practiced law at the Adams county bar in Gettysburg. He has built, during this time, substantial reputation as a lawyer of learning and skill, and is, withal, a man to be trusted and relied upon. His corporation practice is large.

John De Kalb Keith was born in Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1879, son of Rev. William H. and Helen (Himes) Keith. He was educated at Stevens Hall, Gettysburg College and Pennsylvania College, finishing his classical study with graduation from the last named institution, class of 1899. He read law with W. C. Sheely, of the Adams county bar, practicing in Gettysburg, and then took special courses at the University of Michigan Law School. On June 1,

1902, he was admitted to the Adams county bar, and began p
Gettysburg, where he yet continues. On March 8, 1907, he was
to the Supreme Court, and on March 14, 1910 to the Superior
Pennsylvania. He has practiced in Gettysburg since June 2,
always alone. While his practice has been general, he makes a
of the law of corporations and in later years has confined himse
to corporation business. He is president of the Emmitsburg
Company; is general counsel for the Gettysburg Gas Company;
tanna Electric Light & Power Company; The First National
Gettysburg; Farmers & Merchants Bank of New Oxford; Natio
of Arendtsville; First National Bank of Fairfield; The Reaser
Company of Gettysburg; The Gettysburg Furniture Company;
tysburg Panel Company; Gettysburg Realty & Housing Comp
Adams County Hardware Company; The Stouck-Reaser Comp
Rupp Furniture Company; The Commercial Furniture Compa
Maryland Smelting & Refining Company; The Bostwick-Lyo
Company; The Honover Cabinet Company; The Orrtanna
Company; The C. H. Musselman Company; Tyson Brothers,
rated; The W. S. Adams Company, Incorporated; The Buc
Parr Cigar Company; and the Cashtown Water Company.

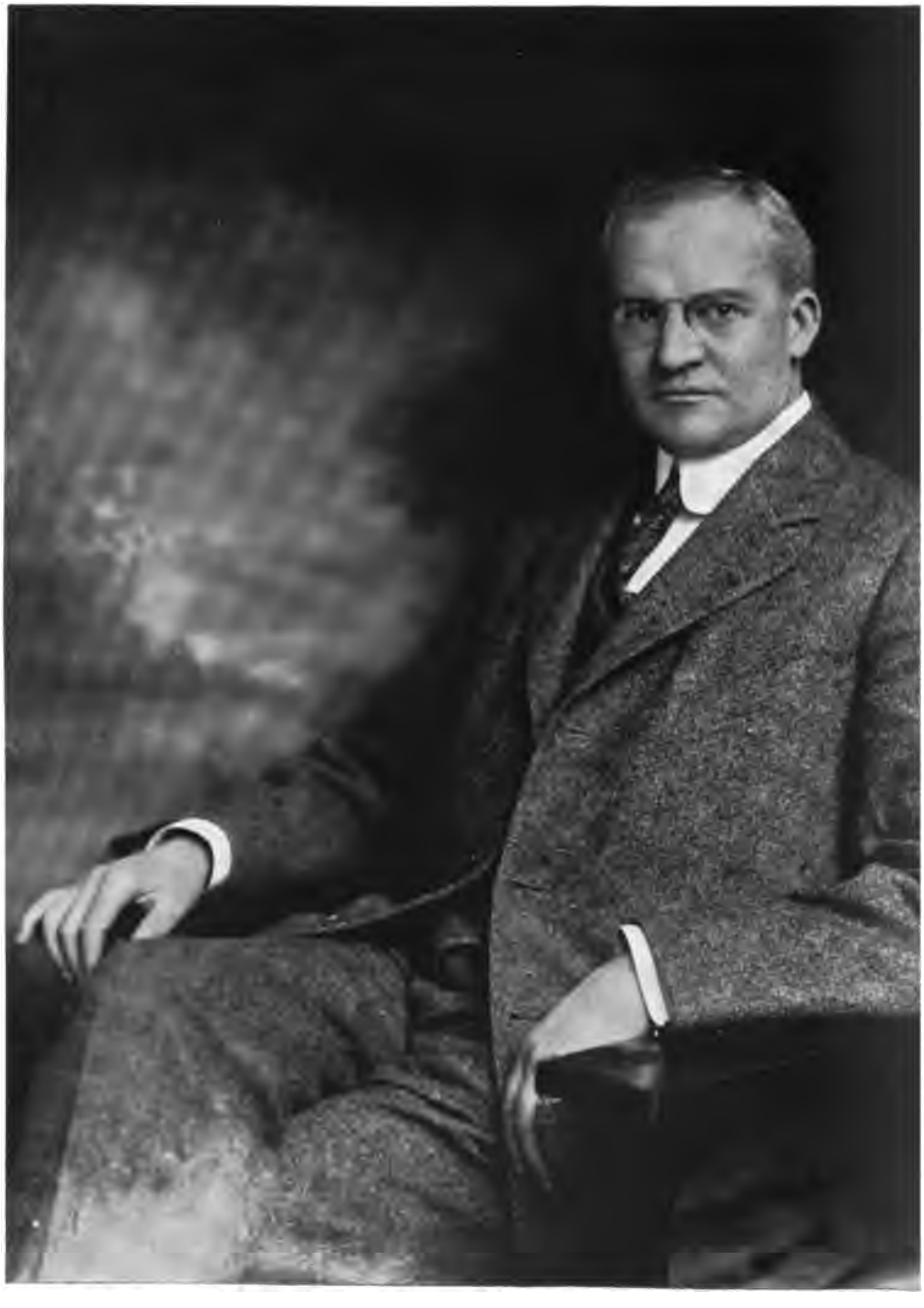
Mr. Keith is a Republican in politics, and in 1905 was electe
attorney for Adams county, serving three years. He is a memb
Adams County Bar Association; and of the State and American
ciations; and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. In 1898,
United States declared war against Spain, Mr. Keith then a yo
of nineteen, enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, Compan
served until the war ended. He is widely known and highly
both as lawyer and citizen.

Mr. Keith married, in 1912, Mary S. Swope, daughter of Ju
uel McCurdy and Anna Kate (Stair) Swope, of Gettysburg.
Mrs. Keith are the parents of four children: Nancy McCur
December 1, 1913; Burgoyne, born July 2, 1914; Mary McCrea a
Swope (twins), born November 29, 1921. The family home is i
burg, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE M. HOSACK.

George M. Hosack is a son of Alexander Blackburn H
descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and of Eliza (Wrigley)
who was born in England and came to the United States in chil

George M. Hosack was born in Dayton, Armstrong county,
vania, October 7, 1866, and attended the Dunbar schools, grad
1886 from the Connellsville High School. Upon his gradu
entered the employ of Wood, Morrell & Company, at Wheeler
with them in the capacity of clerk until the fall of 1887, when h
the literary department of the University of Michigan, specia
the study of economics in the School of History and Political
In the fall of 1889 he entered the law department of the same in
graduating in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was
to practice in the Circuit and Supreme courts of Michigan. In
year he entered the office of S. Leslie Mestrezat, Esquire, of Un
Pennsylvania, later was made Justice of the Supreme Court,
admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1892. After one year's
he moved to Pittsburgh, and at this time was admitted to the A



George Hosack

county bar, becoming a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva and of the United States District and Circuit courts. His legal prac has been devoted largely to corporation work, although he has in seve instances opposed important corporate interests. Corporate taxation been a subject to which Mr. Hosack has devoted long and continu study, and when, under war conditions, taxes became so numerous a varied, he was an organizer of the corporation, Hosack & Hartm Incorporated, of which he is president. This company engages exc sively in the preparation of all kinds of State and Federal tax reports a the adjustment of taxes.

Mr. Hosack is a Republican in political faith, and throughout entire active career has participated in political action. Among his ear associates in party councils were Frank M. Fuller, former secretary the commonwealth, and John R. Byrne, chairman of the Fayette Coun Republican Committee. Mr. Hosack became secretary of the Republic County Committee of Fayette county, and served in that capacity un his removal to Pittsburgh, where he continued his interest in par affairs and filled positions on ward, city and county committees. It significant of his rise to popularity and influence in his new home th within three years after changing his residence he was nominated f the House of Representatives and was elected from the Fifth Pittsburg District with a majority of more than 13,000. He was subsequentl reëlected to the session of 1899 and 1901, having proved himself, even i his first term, as a useful and influential member. As chairman of th Oleo (Margarine) Investigation committee he secured a reorganizatio of the Dairy and Food Commissioner's office, and won popularity an admiration by his refusal to accept mileage allowance from the Stat while serving upon a legislative investigating committee on the groun that having the use of a railroad pass he was not entitled to charge fo mileage. As a result of this declaration the State saved thousands o dollars during that session, and the practice was discontinued. In the session of 1899 Mr. Hosack was appointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a position always difficult, but particularly trying at that time because of a deficit of four million dollars, and the promotion of a project for the erection of a new State capitol to replace the one which had been burned two years before. He introduced a number of measures which were enacted into law through his sturdy championship one of them known as the Bonus Act, relating to foreign corporations which places them upon equal basis with domestic corporations an act that has brought hundreds of thousands of dollars into the State Treasury. His services were recognized in the passing of appropriate resolutions by the Ways and Means Committee, from which the following is an excerpt: "Mr. Hosack has shown himself so well equipped for the position, with a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the subject of taxation, and has been so uniformly consistent and fair to all parties—that we, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, tender him our thanks for his efforts for and the results accomplished at the present session." This resolution was signed by Quay, anti-Quay, and Democratic members alike, and was an expression of the general appreciation of his interested and devoted service. During this same session and in that of 1901 Mr. Hosack was a member of the corporations committee and assisted in securing legislation of importance and benefit to business interests and to the people-at-large. Mr. Hosack is a member of the Masonic order, holding membership in Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He is also a member of the Duquesne Club and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Since his college years he has belonged to the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

George M. Hosack married, November 16, 1893, Della Clark, daughter of William P. Clark, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: George M., Jr.; and Margaret, who married Francis O'Hara Moreland, and has two children, Francis O'Hara, Jr. and Margaret.

CHARLES KILLINGER WITMER.

Son of a professional father, Peter B. Witmer, a well known educator, for many years principal of Palmyra Academy, Palmyra, Pennsylvania, Charles K. Witmer early determined upon the profession of law, but circumstances delayed the consummation of his hopes and plans, he being a young man of thirty when finally admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He continues his residence in Palmyra, the village of his birth, and maintains a law office both there and at Lebanon, the county seat of Lebanon county, Mr. Witmer having been a member of the bar of that county since 1905.

The Witmers of this branch descend from Peter Witmer, who came to Pennsylvania from Canton Zurich, Switzerland, in the latter part of August, 1733, with three brothers, Michael, Ulrich and John, settling in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, now South Lebanon township, Lebanon county, where he took up a tract of land, on which he lived and died. He married, in March, 1738, Anna Catharine Bachman, daughter of Michael and Catharine Bachman, an early settler in the Province of Pennsylvania. Peter Witmer died in January, 1795, leaving four daughters and three sons.

Peter Witmer, the youngest of the sons and the ancestor of this branch, was born in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, now South Lebanon township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1760. His wife, Anna (Smith) Witmer, was born October 21, 1760.

From these Swiss ancestors comes Charles Killinger Witmer, son of Peter B. and Mary A. (Bachman) Witmer, who at the time of the birth of their son, Charles K., were residents of Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, Peter B. Witmer principal of Palmyra Academy. Charles K. Witmer was born in Palmyra, Pennsylvania, a village sixteen miles east of Harrisburg, January 18, 1867. After preparation in Palmyra Academy, he entered Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, following his study there with courses at the University of Pennsylvania. His college courses were not continuous, and it was not until 1904 that Mr. Witmer received his LL. B. from Yale Law School. But he was duly and truly prepared, and after his admission to the bar of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in 1905, he advanced rapidly in professional standing. He opened his first law office in his native village, Palmyra, and also at the capital of the county, Lebanon city, and there has now been in continuous practice until the present (1922). He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, and won his way to a leading position at the bar. His practice is large, and he has been admitted to the State and Federal courts of his district and to the Supreme Court. He is solicitor for the Palmyra Bank, and has important interests of a business nature. Mr. Witmer is a Democrat in politics, and has held several offices in his community, including that of burgess,

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D. W. Henderson

Palmyra now being a borough. He is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 1132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Palmyra Lodge, No. 192, Patriotic Order Sons of America; and of the Reformed church.

Mr. Witmer married, in Palmyra, December 9, 1915, Carrie H. Brunner, daughter of William E. and Louisa Brunner.

DAVIS WOODWARD HENDERSON.

Political activity and public service have accompanied Mr. Henderson's legal practice at the Fayette county bar, where he has, in the course of professional work that dates back to 1900, acquired high standing and reputation. This is the district of his birth, the home of his paternal and maternal ancestors since about the close of the Revolutionary War, and he is a son of Stewart and Harriet (Woodward) Henderson, the eldest of their three children.

Davis Woodward Henderson was born on the homestead in Franklin township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1875, and after attending the public schools, entered California Normal School, whence he was graduated, class of 1894. A course in Waynesburg College won him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1897, and he began reading law in the offices of David M. Hertzog, preceptor of many of the ablest lawyers of the district. His admission to the county bar came on December 4, 1900, and he was later admitted to practice in all of the higher State courts and the United States District courts, building up a general practice of attractive proportions. In 1905-6-7 Mr. Henderson served by appointment as assistant district attorney, and in November, 1907, was elected district attorney for a four years' term, and since 1921 has served as first assistant to the district attorney, doing special work in the enforcement of the liquor laws. He is a member of the Fayette County Bar Association.

A Republican in political convictions, Mr. Henderson has long been active in party councils, and in 1902-3 was chairman of the County Committee. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, his Knight Templar affiliation being with Uniontown Commandery, No. 49, and he also fraternizes with Lodge No. 370, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Uniontown Country, Laurel, and Kiwanis. His church is the First Presbyterian.

Mr. Henderson married, June 24, 1903, Clelia W. Knox, daughter of John and Carrie (Shupe) Knox, of Westmoreland county. Mrs. Henderson participates actively in religious, and civic affairs. They are the parents of two children: Davis Knox and Caroline Harriet. The family residence is on Derrick road, South Union township, Fayette county.

THOMAS WILSON DICKEY.

The bench and bar of Pennsylvania have by their illustrious past laid upon their representatives of the present day the task of a difficult emulation, and nobly have they risen to its accomplishment, none more successfully so than Thomas Wilson Dickey, of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

David Dickey, father of Thomas Wilson Dickey, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and died January 15, 1916. He was a prominent financier of New Castle, but lived retired throughout the latter years of his life. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the School Board for some time, also a member of the City Council. He also was a director of charities, and this office he held for nearly twelve years. He was an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church, of New Castle, and in fraternal circles was a member of the various Masonic bodies. Mr. Dickey married Mary Devlin, who was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and who is at the present time residing in New Castle. They became the parents of two sons: 1. Chester Dunlap, who is a well known capitalist of Donna, Texas; married Ethel Bonnell, and they have three children: David B., Will Howard, Chester D., Jr. 2. Thomas Wilson, of further mention.

Thomas Wilson Dickey, son of David and Mary (Devlin) Dickey, was born November 6, 1877, in New Castle, Pennsylvania. There he received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the high school with the class of 1897. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied law for two years. Returning to New Castle, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1902 and immediately afterward formed a partnership with Mr. H. K. Gregory. This partnership continued successfully until 1909, when Mr. Dickey was elected district attorney. He held this office until 1914, and since that time has conducted his large practice alone. In politics, in which he takes but little interest, Mr. Dickey is a staunch Republican; however, in local affairs, he votes for the men and measures that he thinks best for the interests of all the people. In religious affiliation he is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman and treasurer. In fraternal circles he is also well known and liked, being a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Eagles, the New Castle Field Club, the Kiwanis Club, of New Castle, the State and County Bar associations, the appellate courts of Pennsylvania and also of the United States Supreme Court, and a director and treasurer of the New Castle Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dickey is progressive in citizenship, a lawyer of proven and worthy reputation, and is well regarded and liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN MILLER FREEMAN.

For the first eight years of his professional career, Mr. Freeman was associated with the firm of Watson & McCleave. Since 1904 he has been a member of the widely known law firm of Watson & Freeman, of Pittsburgh. He is a descendant of a family long seated in Pennsylvania, and is the first member of his line to find his calling at the bar. Mr. Freeman's interests, centering in the law, comprehend many philanthropic and social connections.

Son of John and Rebecca (Guffey) Freeman, grandson of George and Catherine (Cryly) Freeman, and great-grandson of Jacob and Catherine (Taylor) Freeman, John Miller Freeman was born on a farm about one mile from Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1868. He attended public schools, preparing for Washington and Jefferson College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1893, *cum laude*. Prior to his college course he taught for three years in the public schools, and continued in educational work for one year after graduation as an instructor in languages at the East Liberty Academy.

John H. Freeman

Robt. W. Smith

His study of law began in the office of the firm of Watson & McCleave in 1894, and in October, 1896, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He soon became permanently established in the public regard, and rapidly built up a successful practice while associated with the firm of Watson & McCleave. In February, 1904, he became associated with David T. Watson, under the firm name of Watson & Freeman. This firm has been connected with litigation of far-reaching consequence, and its members have long held responsible and respected places in their profession.

Mr. Freeman, in addition to his legal activities, is a director of the Potter Title and Trust Company. He is president of the D. T. Watson Home for Crippled Children, and is a liberal supporter of many other forms of philanthropic work. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, and is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Oakmont Country Club, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. His political convictions are quite independent.

Mr. Freeman married, May 31, 1913, Evelyn Mary Lippa, daughter of Mrs. K. Ockleston Lippa, of Pittsburgh, and has one child, Evelyn Mary.

DAVID BLAIR TAYLOR.

When the leaves shall again fall, David Blair Taylor will have completed sixty-nine years of life in the city of Indiana, Pennsylvania, forty-four of those years having been spent in the practice of law at the bar of his native Indiana county, and in the city of his birth, Indiana. The years have been kind to him, having brought him high professional standing, family, children, friends and the esteem and respect of a host of friends and associates.

David Blair Taylor, son of Dr. James M. and Margaret B. Taylor, was born in Indiana, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1853. He prepared for college in private schools, going thence to Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree, with the class of 1875. Choosing the profession of law, he studied under the preceptorship of Hon. A. W. Taylor, and in 1878 was admitted to the Indiana county bar. He established an office in Indiana, the capital of the county, and there has been in continuous practice until the present, 1922. He is an able and honored lawyer, has a large clientele, and has reaped many of the honors and rewards of the profession he adorns. He is counsel for the Farmers' Bank and Trust Company, of Indiana; the First National Bank of Glen Campbell; the Clark Brothers Coal Mining Company; Saltsburg Coal Mining Company; Bethlehem Mines Corporation; and of other corporations of importance. He is a member of the Indiana County Bar Association, the Cosmopolitan Club of Indiana, and of Indiana Country Club. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian.

Mr. Taylor married, in Indiana, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1887, Anna, daughter of James and Eliza McFadden. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of two sons, James A., and David B., Jr.

ROBERT WILLIAM SMITH.

From the time of his admission to the Westmoreland county bar, Mr. Smith has been active in all of the courts of his district, and has compiled a professional record that speaks of close application and the employment of strong abilities. Mr. Smith is a native Pennsylvanian, son of Davi William and Caroline (Osborne) Smith.

Robert William Smith was born in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, Augus 7, 1876. His college preparation was obtained in grammar and hig schools of his birthplace, and in 1897 he was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College. Law studies followed in the office of Moorhead & Head, and in 1900 he was admitted to the Westmoreland count bar, his active professional work beginning in Greensburg, and bein conducted independently until February 1, 1906. On this date he succeeded Judge Head as junior member of the prominent law firm of Moorhead & Head, and since 1921, when Mr. Moorhead retired from the practice of law, Smith & Best has been the firm name. Mr. Smith has born a full share of the important work of this organization; he is a membe of the County and State Bar associations, and has taken honored plac in his calling. He has practiced in all courts of Pennsylvania and th United States Circuit courts, and has brought many important causes largely in corporation work, before the higher courts. Mr. Smith ha numerous business connections in the locality; he is a director of th Safe Deposit Company of Westmoreland county, and was an organize of the Vandergrift Savings and Trust Company.

Mr. Smith holds membership in the Masonic order, also affiliating with Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is a member of the Duquesne Club; Oakmont Country Club; Pittsburgh Field Club; Americus Republican Club; Rotary Club, of which he has been president; Greensburg Country Club; Hannastown Golf Club; and Latrobe Country Club. Mr. Smith is a director of the Westmoreland Hospital Association, a member of the Greensburg Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. Fishing, golf, and motoring are his favorite forms of recreation, and in these he finds beneficial change from the exactions of professional affairs.

Mr. Smith married, November 16, 1902, Ouida W. Nesbit, daughter of D. K. and Alice (Whitworth) Nesbit. They are the parents of: Robert W., Jr., Alice Caroline, Richard Nesbit, and David Nesbit. The family home is on West Pittsburgh street, Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

EDWIN PARSON YOUNG.

Edwin Parson Young was born in Middletown, Ohio, December 9, 1871, son of John M. and Carrie (Van Patten) Young, his father president of Sweet's Steel Company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a veteran of the Civil War who served two enlistments, one in the infantry and one in the cavalry.

Edwin Parson Young was educated in the Williamsport (Pennsylvania) High School, whence he was graduated in 1888, entering then Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, being graduated in 1890, and Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1894. In the year following the completion of his university course he was admitted to the Lycoming county bar and in 1896 to the bar of Allegheny county. From 1896 to 1911 Pittsburgh was the scene of his successful active practice, and from the latter year to the present he has been a practitioner of Towanda, Bradford county, where he has gained a position of professional standing and prestige. Mr. Young is secretary of the Bradford County Bar Association and, participating according to the demands of good citizenship in

American Historical Socy

Eng by Foley &

Charles A. Tuit

public affairs, is also secretary of the
He is a member of the University C
Delta Phi Club of New York City.

He married, in New York City, C
tanye, daughter of John D. and Eliz
Young are the parents of one child,
19, 1908.

CHARLES

With professional and business int
and coke industry, Mr. Tuit, one of th
county bar, has won worthy place in
He is a son of Belford J. and Margar
one of the substantial business men c
coal lands and a pioneer operator and i

Charles Andrew Tuit was born
February 24, 1883, and obtained his
schools, graduating from high schoc
Washington and Jefferson College, h
of Science in 1904, and while at this
ship in the Alpha Tau Omega frate
offices of David Morgan Hertzog (q.
practice at the Fayette county bar,
and Federal courts following, as his p
claimed him entirely, principally in co
industry—coal and coke. Mr. Tuit
director with a number of coal and col
of the Continental Fuel Corporation
Miller Coal Company. Politically a
member of the Uniontown Country C
Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia.
the Masonic order, and he is a past
Free and Accepted Masons. Golf, n
enjoyed out-door recreations, and in
fessional and business duties.

Mr. Tuit married, February 8, 190
and Emma (Fretts) Porter, of Scottd
graduate of California Normal Colle
children, Frank Earl, and Helen C.

RAYMOND ELL

Since his admission to the bar of
1905, Raymond E. Brown has practic
Brookville, now associated in practice
firm name of Brown & Means. He is
Brown, his father a coal operator.

Raymond E. Brown was born in
April 16, 1881. He began his educa
1898 was graduated from Reynoldsvi
course in high school at Ithaca, Nev
thence to Cornell University, where
class of 1903. He then entered the la
Pennsylvania, whence he was graduat

he passed the Pennsylvania State Board examinations, and on July 5, 1905, he was admitted to the Jefferson county bar. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, October 15, 1907. Upon admission, Mr. Brown began practice in Brookville, and there has since engaged continuously in the general practice of his profession, serving two terms as solicitor for the borough, solicitor for the Pennsylvania railroad in that section, and for the First National Bank of Sykesville. He is a member of the law firm Brown & Means, and holds high position at the Jefferson county bar.

In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican, has served two terms as justice of the peace for Brookville, and is county solicitor for Jefferson county. During the World War period, 1917-18, he served as judge advocate with the rank of major, acting as division judge advocate of the Twentieth Division, and in the office of judge advocate general at Washington, D. C. He is a member of Hobah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brookville, member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Jefferson County Bar Association (president, 1922), member of the Presbyterian church, of Brookville, and member of the Society of Mayflower Decendants.

Mr. Brown married, at Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1907, Nell L. Brown, daughter of S. S. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of two daughters: Marjorie, born August 31, 1908; Marian, born December 28, 1909.

JAMES HENDERSON DUFF.

James H. Duff was born in Mansfield (Carnegie), Pennsylvania, January 21, 1883, and after graduation from Carnegie High School entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1904. He prepared for the profession of law at Pittsburgh Law School, receiving his LL. B. from that institution with the graduating class of 1907. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, October 12, 1907, and has since continuously practiced in Pittsburgh, being a member of the firm of Duff, Marshall and Davis. The offices of Duff, Marshall and Davis are in the Union Arcade, Pittsburgh. Mr. Duff is president of the Criterion Oil Company and the Westmoreland Natural Gas Company; member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Men's Association, and vice-president of the Carnegie National Bank. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1912 was presidential elector. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, life member of the Carnegie Library Commission of Carnegie, member of the Duquesne Club, St. Clair Country Club, and of the First Presbyterian Church, of Carnegie.

Mr. Duff married, in Beaver, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1909, Jean Taylor, daughter of John Thompson and Ida M. Taylor.

DAVID MORGAN HERTZOG.

A veteran of the Fayette county bar, Mr. Hertzog is also a veteran of civic and religious work in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and in the course of a successful and useful professional career has been able to contribute in generous degree to the common good. His identification with his district is an inheritance dating to his great-grandfather, Andrew Hertzog, founder of the Fayette county family, who established the

American Historical Socy

David M.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

The American Historical Society

homestead. The original cabin was supplanted by a more co loghouse built by George Hertzog, son of the founder, and g of David Morgan Hertzog, and this house is still in use.

David Morgan Hertzog, one of the three survivors of the fiv of John and Margaret (Hertzog) Hertzog, was born on a farm Hill township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 18 attending the public schools of the district he studied in Californ School, of California, Pennsylvania, and Mount Union College. studies were begun under the preceptorship of Messrs. B Mestrezat, two of Pennsylvania's most distinguished lawyer 1878 he was admitted to the bar. He continued legal study, in the law school of the University of Michigan, and in 1879 rec degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution.

Returning to Uniontown, Mr. Hertzog formed a professiona tion with Paoli S. Morrow, and until 1890 this connection endur which time Mr. Hertzog has practiced independently. In N 1886, he was elected district attorney, filling this office during 18 The first fifteen years of his legal work were devoted largely to causes, and in this special field of his profession he gained out position. A growing practice in civil law made such heavy upon his time that he gradually withdrew from criminal cases, result that since 1905 he has seldom appeared as counsel except involving civil law. His reputation is built upon a career of success, gained in constant observance of high professional eth is a member of the Fayette County, Pennsylvania State and A Bar associations. He is a Democrat in political faith, and in 1 the unsuccessful candidate of his party for judge of the Court mon Pleas.

Among Mr. Hertzog's principal business interests is the pre of the Second National Bank, of Uniontown, of which he was an izer. The welfare and progress of the community and the streng of its moral fibre have always been close to his heart, and he h filled positions that have enabled him to work effectively in these He is a charter member of the Uniontown Young Men's Christia ciation, has been president of the board of directors since 1901, a a member of the building committee under which the splendid ne ciation home was erected. He is a member of the Great Bethel Church, has received every official honor within the gift of the co tion, and has a remarkable record of service in the Sunday scl which he has been superintendent since 1880. For many yea Hertzog has been a trustee of the Monongahela Baptist Associati is a member of the Shakespeare Club.

Mr. Hertzog married, November 11, 1886, Emma Sims, of Za Ohio. Mrs. Hertzog was active in civic and religious work, and of the organizers of the Progress Club of Uniontown. He occurred October 21, 1915.

LEX N. MITCHELL.

Lex N Mitchell, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, now in th of life, has won for himself an enviable reputation as an educator, reformer and lawyer. He is well known, not only in Jefferson but throughout the State of Pennsylvania, as a man of progressiv and the courage to stand for his convictions

The Mitchell family is numbered among the most useful and activ
factors in the development of Jefferson county and Western Pennsy
vania. Thomas Sharp (1) Mitchell, the grandfather of Lex N. Mitchel
was born at Elderton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and moved t
Jefferson county when a boy. He was employed by Thomas Pain i
Perry township for some time, and later established a store at Hamilto
in that township, and continued to operate it for several years. In 18
he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county and served one term of thre
years. Mr. Mitchell married Sarah Blose, daughter of George Blos
Sr., and both are buried at the Perry Church in Perry township. M
Mitchell died at Hamilton, August 27, 1883. They were the parents
a large family: A. R., who was killed while serving in the Civil Wa
Nancy E.; Ann; Thomas S.; Alex H., who served in the Civil War
captain of Company A, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and received
medal of honor voted him by Congress; Rebecca A.; Martha J.; Jam
George; Laura M.; Malinda C.; and Alice M. Of this family, Ho
James George Mitchell, who at the time of his death owned the old Mi
chell homestead at Hamilton, in Perry township, was a leader of th
Republican party in Jefferson county and the State for years, an
served in both branches of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Sharp (2) Mitchell, son of Thomas Sharp (1) Mitchell, wa
a tanner and harnessmaker by occupation, and one of the highly respecte
residents of Perrysville (Hamilton), Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. H
married Ellen Gourley, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Gillespi
Gourley. Thomas Sharp Mitchell died at Hamilton, May 30, 189
Thomas Sharp and Ellen (Gourley) Mitchell were the parents of seve
children: Andrew R.; Margaret; Lex N., the subject of this sketc
Bessie Irene; Thomas B.; Grace H.; and Albert S. Ellen Mitchell, th
mother, is still living and active at the age of eighty years.

Lex N. Mitchell, son of Thomas Sharp (2) and Ellen (Gourle
Mitchell, was born at Perrysville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, Oct
ber 27, 1870. When a boy he attended the public schools in the wint
and worked in his father's tannery and harness shop in the summe
Later he worked on the farm of his brother-in-law, C. S. Neal, for h
boarding and clothes. At the age of sixteen years he attended what wa
then known as Perrysville Summer Academy, and at the age of seventee
years became a teacher in the public schools of Perry township. M
Mitchell continued his studies, and in 1894 was graduated from Wayne
burg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, with the degree of Bachel
of Didactics.

Mr. Mitchell was a successful educator for a number of years, durin
which time he was principal of Young township, Jefferson county, Pen
sylvania, schools; West Weynoldsville, Pennsylvania, public and hig
schools; Indiana, Pennsylvania, public and high schools; and for tw
years supervisory principal of the schools of Young township, Jeffers
county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mitchell passed the preliminary examination in 1897, and wa
registered as a student at law in the office of A. J. Truitt, Esq.,
Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Jeffers
county in the year 1900. He is a member of the Superior and Supren
courts of Pennsylvania and the Federal courts. Mr. Mitchell is one
the men of whom it can be said he "honors the bar," and his practice
the several courts has been notably successful. In 1920 he formed
partnership with Captain Walter E. Morris, an officer of the United Stat

army, 1917-18, under the firm name
was elected district attorney of Jeffer

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Je
Association, the Bar Association of P
Association. He is a member of t
Criminal Law Committee of the Pe
He is a member of the commission, a
to revise the Penal Laws of Pennsyl
mission, appointed by Governor Sp
Procedure of Pennsylvania. He is se
present time.

Mr. Mitchell is a Republican in pol
National, State, and local campaign
suasive and logical, and is recognized
was a Roosevelt delegate to the Repul
delegate-at-large to the Republican
year, and was chosen by the Pennsylva
on the Credentials Committee of the
He was also a delegate-at-large to the
of 1912, and one of the organizers
Nation, and of the Washington party i
ing officer at the organization of the Pr
at the conference held in Philadelphia i
of the Progressive conference held in
the latter year he was the nominee o
party ticket for Congressman-at-Larg
speeches during the campaign, touri
Pinchot, the candidate for Senator on t
Roosevelt in October of the same year i
interest of the Progressive ticket. In
Progressive and Republican parties fo
from Jefferson county, and was elected.
1917-1918, he was chairman of the "four-
had charge of the publicity work for
other war work, requiring much of his

Mr. Mitchell has always been a con
He was at one time chairman of the A
county, and is at present a member of
Dry Federation of Pennsylvania, and c
Society of Jefferson county, organized in
ing the Eighteenth Amendment, and the
laws in the county and State.

He is a member of the Young Men's
sutawney, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania
tawney Country Club; Order of Amer
Knights of Maccabees; Business Men's
Kiwanis Club of Punxsutawney; Comm
Civil Service Reform Association of Pe
tion Association; American Academy
Roosevelt Commemoration Association;
Free and Accepted Masons, of Reynol
social, civil, religious and business orga
solicitor for the Farmers' and Miners' Tr
Pennsylvania, and interested in many

home community. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mitchell married (first) Ella M. Hamilton, who died in 1892, leaving a daughter, Ellah Irene, who married James L. Smeyers, of Dubois, Pennsylvania. He married (second), in 1898, L. Blanche Simpson, daughter of William E. Simpson, of Horatio, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of three children: William Thomas; Harvey Lex, deceased; and Mary Louise.

MARLIN EDGAR OLMSTED.

Marlin Edgar Olmsted was born May 21, 1847, in the borough of Ulysses, Potter county, Pennsylvania, a son of Henry Jason and Evalena Theresa (Cushing) Olmsted, both belonging to the earliest families of Potter county, always prominent in the affairs of that section. For many years his father was prothonotary of Potter county, and the family has been distinguished for public interest, fidelity and usefulness.

Marlin E. Olmsted attended the common schools of his birthplace, and later was a student of the academy at Coudersport, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-two years he was elected auditor of the borough of Coudersport, and before the close of that year was appointed assistant corporation clerk by Auditor-General John F. Hartranft. This required his removal to Harrisburg, and in the following year he was appointed corporation clerk, in charge of the collection of taxes from corporations, from which source the State derived the bulk of its revenue. This position he held under two auditors-general, and in the meantime began preparations for the study of law. This study he pursued in the office of Hon. John W. Simonton, of Harrisburg, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, November 25, 1878, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, May 16, 1881, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, November 12, 1884. In 1891 he was elected to represent Dauphin county in the proposed constitutional convention, and five years later was elected to represent the old Fourteenth Pennsylvania District in the Fifty-fifth Congress. By successive reëlections he served in that body to the close of the Sixty-second Congress, and then he declined a further renomination. From 1902 he represented the new Eighteenth District. In his long career he gained and retained the highest regard of his fellow-members, as well as the approbation of his constituency. In 1903 Mr. Olmsted received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Lebanon Valley College, and two years later from Dickinson College. He died in New York City, Saturday, July 19, 1913. At a meeting of the bar of Dauphin county, held in the court house at Harrisburg on the day of his funeral, the following memorial, presented by a committee of which the Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert was chairman, was adopted:

> Mr. Olmstead became a member of the Bar on November 25, 1878, and continued in active practice until his death. The field of the law which most engaged his attention was that relating to the formation of corporations, and affecting their relations, management, development, and taxation. In such matters his success was immediate and complete, and he was quickly recognized, not only in this State but in other States, as a master of this branch of intricate legal practice, and his advice and assistance were widely sought by lawyers within and without this State, who were interested in corporate affairs. No former member of this Bar, nor any member of any Bar of this State, has approached him in the extent or the variety of this character of practice.
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> * * * * * * * * *
>
> Without losing his interest in the public affairs of his city, his county, and his State, he entered into national politics, and quickly became and remained a great national per-

sonage, commanding the love and suppo
his political opponents. No congressm
formed a part ever reached his emine
service. During the sixteen years prec
the Member of Congress representing
formed a part, and in that time he rose
mittees having in charge the rule and re
and the administration of the affairs of

In addition to being the chairman o
the chairman of the Committee on Ele
were acknowledged by all the members
authority upon parliamentary law, the
and Cannon, and frequently, and for lo
over the House of Representatives, and
edge of parliamentary procedure, but u
ings which became, and are followed a
and counselor of Presidents, and they
tive measures. Through all these years
to any of his constituents. None was s
his notice. He not only attended to his
assistants, he varied and increased it.

He was the unanimous choice of th
gers of the impeachment proceedings of
Senate of the United States. His appe
Court to the Supreme Court of this St
United States; and his victories in thos
with high professional and judicial pr
courts and the public assemblages he a
logical, illuminated by apt and timely hu
to the reason and the understanding of

His interest in all that concerned
ceased, and its charities and the mean
assistance. His nature, although quiet,
stant; his friendships were many and t
died. Suddenly, in the midst of these a
fellow-beings, he was stricken with a di
the calmness which we so well know, a
death might not surprise him, and, with
thoughtfulness for others which were p
he passed under the surgeon's knife wi
that his life might be lengthened for t
beloved, and who so greatly needed his

To his devoted wife and children
name and the perpetual honor of hig
already part of the history of the Amer
is beyond repair. He has illustrated in
he has enlarged its honor and renown,
nation. Whenever it sums its history a
ablest members and noblest ornaments.

In addition to this, a number
appreciation of the high charact
these, Mr. A. C. Stamm, his law

In his sixteen years of service in th
Olmsted achieved an eminence as an up
nation-wide, and he deserved it. Amo
frequent dealings because of his own la
the highest esteem for his sound judgme
for success, and he deserved that estee
devoted much of his time to his public
above all a lawyer. In the affairs of th
love, and it was his best love. He attai
he deserved it. He preferred to think o
entire community owe him a debt that
the courage and the skill with which h
wealth, but the Supreme Court of the

the construction, during the last thirty-five years, of the various statutes under which many millions of the State's revenue have been collected. But with all his eminence as a statesman, with all his success as a man of business, and with all his skill and attainment as a lawyer, after more than thirty years of intimate association with him, I shall best and always remember Marlin E. Olmsted as a man of the highest sense of honor and the most rigid adherence to duty as he saw it. He was not likely to see any other course than the course of right; but if an untenable, because unprofessional, position happened to be brought to his notice—or even one about which there was the least doubt—he never had the slightest difficulty in disregarding it, no matter what the seeming effect might be upon any interest involved. It was most delightful, indeed, to see how naturally and easily, and as a matter of course, he chose the right and eschewed the wrong. This is a quality that inspires something more than admiration and esteem, and so it is that I love him; and so it is that on this occasion I want to bring a flower, the whitest flower of the purest affection that I can find in my consciousness, and lay it here, not in memory of Marlin E. Olmsted dead, but in remembrance of his superlative virtues and in testimony of my confidence that in those virtues he still lives and will live, for, Mr. Chairman, there is no death.

Hon. William M. Hargest, now president judge of the Dauphin district, said in part:

We are now paying tribute to the memory of one of the greatest national figures that this community has ever produced; to a great statesman, who has made an impression on the history of the nation; who, by his qualities of heart and mind, has attracted the attention, and awakened the admiration of its great men; to a lawyer who, by his achievements, had made our Bar renowned. Mr. Olmsted was a prodigious worker and a master of detail. In the efforts to settle and adjust the many cases of tax appeals in which he was concerned, we spent many successive days together. He never showed impatience and fatigue; but, being master of all the details of his numerous cases, he always brought into prominence the facts tending to sustain his contention. He was eminently fair, and never proceeded in a case when he thought his client ought not to be successful, and his fairness often resulted in saving time and trouble to both sides and awakened the admiration of those who dealt with him. He tried his cases on their merits, and paid little attention to technicalities, even though he might gain advantage thereby.

The funeral of Mr. Olmsted was attended by many members of Congress, and many tributes of appreciation were paid by his fellow-members in the House and elsewhere. Among the best of these was that of Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts. There is space here for but a small portion of Mr. McCall's tribute, which follows:

It was inevitable that the passing of a masterful man like Marlin E. Olmsted should leave a void in the circle in which he moved. And that circle was not narrow. It comprehended a wide range of interests and many men of diverse qualities and in every walk of life. It was a circle such as would be drawn about one of broad sympathies and full of vigorous life. Those who knew him came to lean upon him, to rest in the sound wisdom of his advice, to admire his fine qualities of mind and heart, to take delight in his companionship, and in his ready and constant wit. I know, from the testimony of those who came in touch with him in the practice of law, of his high attainments and standing as a lawyer, and of the success which he achieved in a profession where success may not be won except by talent and industry. In one important atmosphere of practice, that growing out of taxation, he had no superior in his State, and I doubt that he had a superior in the country. But as a lawyer he was limited to no specialty. He possessed in a remarkable degree the legal mind; and he had the quality to appreciate instinctively what the law should be, and to comprehend its relations to facts. Not merely in knowledge and in intellectual power, but in honor, he was an ornament to his profession. I can speak more directly from my own knowledge of what he accomplished in the public service. He was for sixteen years a member of the national House of Representatives, of which it happened that I also was a member during the entire period of his service. We came to be close friends, and I can feel sure of what I say from the inner view which a friend may have. I can speak as a witness of what he did there, and of the place he won in the esteem of his fellow-members. When he came to Washington in 1897, he modestly set himself to do the work that was assigned to him. He did not attempt to capture the House by storm, and to win that evanescent sort of reputation which, while it may sometimes dazzle like the meteor, will often as quickly burn itself out. Without flourish he transacted the business that came to him; and it was seen that he did it so well that more and more important work

was thrust upon him, and, however importa
equal to it. He thus gradually established
in taking a position among its leaders. Th
ing time of his service. He made careful
became an authority upon the law of the H
often called to preside over the House whil
contained no more capable presiding offic
selection to take the chair during the consi
was a party measure of the first importance
in every way open under the rules, and beco
necessary that there should be a chairman
of difficulty. He acquitted himself so wel
admiration even of his political opponents.

Mr. Olmsted was actively intere
concerns of Harrisburg. From Ja
Commonwealth Trust Company; w
of the Pennsylvania Water and Pow
sel of the Great Southern Lumber
nearly all of the largest corporatio
He was a member of the Pennsylv
Country Club; of Perseverance L
Masons, and a vestryman of St. Step

Mr. Olmsted married, October 26
of the late Major Conway R. and Jan
Virginia, who survives him with thei

ANDREW ALBR

Andrew Albright Leiser was bo
Union county, Pennsylvania. His fat
ate of the Medical Department of
department was at Gettysburg), Ph
and who, learned, able, skilful and em
practised it in Lewisburgh until his
Louisa (Albright) Leiser, was born
vania, educated in the Moravian sch
Andreas Albrecht, a Moravian, and J
died in Lewisburgh in 1881. Thei
Leiser, the subject of this sketch, an
enjoying a high reputation for profes
practice of his profession in Lewisbu

Andrew Albright Leiser prepared
Lewisburgh and the University Aca
versity-at-Lewisburgh—now Buckne
taking, on entering college, the John
preparation for entering college and c
man class; and, at graduation, the hi
valedictory addresses, receiving the
classical course. In college Mr. Leis
Psi fraternity, and was the presiding
of this fraternity held in Philadelphia

After graduation he taught schoo
in Kenwood Boys' School—an Episc
Pennsylvania; afterward as instruct
Lewisburgh; and later, as the head o
ment of the University-at-Lewisburg

ing lectures for a time in the Law School of the University of Penns vania, at Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of Union county May, 1874; he has been in active practice ever since. In Septemb 1876, upon the resignation of Hon. Alfred Hayes, the district attorn he was appointed by Judge Bucher for the balance of Mr. Hayes' ter and in November of same year he was elected to the same office for t full term of three years. In 1881 he formed a legal partnership with t Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, which continued to the latter's untimely dea in 1891.

Mr. Leiser is a student and a worker. His work at the bar is mark by care, clearness, precision, strength and thoroughness—as a lawy from another bar, who noted his conduct of a case, expressed it, "he g to the bottom of things." He exemplifies his belief that there is no geni like hard work, and that in thorough work lies the secret of success. H experience has been extensive and varied, covering almost every ph of the law. He has tried cases and been concerned in litigation in t courts of the counties of Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Berks, Ce tre, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Elk, Indiana, Lancast Lackawanna, Luzerne, Mifflin, Montour, Philadelphia and Tioga; a also in the Federal courts, District and Circuit, of the Eastern, Weste and Middle Districts of Pennsylvania; and also in appellate work in t Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania; in the United Sta Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; and in the United Sta Supreme Court.

Mr. Leiser has taken part in all the important cases in his district years past, many of them ranking as leading cases in the State Repor Among them may be mentioned Datesman's Appeal, 127 Pa. 348, def ing the interest of a life tenant when real estate is converted into mon by execution process; Neal's Appeal, 129 Pa. 64, determining the rig of directors of a corporation as judgment creditors when the corporati is insolvent; Meixell *v.* Morgan, 149 Pa. 415, determining the rights adjoining land owners as to underdrains for agricultural purpos Hughesville Water Company *v.* Person, 182 Pa. 450, reversing the Co mon Pleas of Lycoming county, determining the rights of ripari owners to the waters of a stream; Wagner *v.* Purity Water Compa 241 Pa. 348, reversing the Common Pleas of Snyder county and t Superior Court of Pennsylvania, concerning the appropriation of wa by a corporation, and the measure of damages; Kline's Appeal, 117 149, reversing the Common Pleas of Union county, determining t rights of a widow to income; Miller's Appeal, 122 Pa. 95, reversing t Common Pleas of Union county, and determining the priority of mech ics' liens in distribution of proceeds of execution process; Hall *v.* Ri 60 Pa. Superior 401, reversing the Common Pleas of Snyder county, a determining the rights of supervisors in draining public highways; Ka well *v.* Miller, 262 Pa. 9, determining the law as to the delivery o deed; Shaffer's Estate, 262 Pa. 15, reversing the Orphans' Court of Uni county, determining the rights of widow and remainderman as to charge on land by will.

Mr. Leiser is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Associati and a member of the American Bar Association. He is also a memb of the American Society of International Law, and of the Americ Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the American Statisti Association; and he has been a solicitor in the Legal Department of t Pennsylvania Railroad Company since 1900. In 1912, the degree

Thos. H. Creery

Doctor of Laws was confe
University, DeLand, Floric

Mr. Leiser was married
enstein, of Bethlehem, Pe
Albright Leiser, Jr., genera
offices in Lewisburgh, Pe
New York City; and Mrs.
Bostwick, Esq., of Pittsbu
bar.

As was written of him
have in him a rare combina
Pennsylvania to the fore—

TH

Thomas H. Greevy, a
vania, is one of the promi
vania. Mr. Greevy was bo
son of Luke and Mary (
County Roscommon, Irela
turing city of Birmingham
In 1856, Luke Greevy with
in Williamsport, Pennsylv
His employment was that
said to have been very act
a member of the Catholic
several borough offices in

Thomas H. Greevy wa
from Birmingham to Wil
education in the parochial
Leaving school, he was en
ism, being connected with
organ of Lycoming county
and published and edited t
which was a weekly sheet

He was a member of
secretary. The first State
convened at Danville, Mo
Greevy was a delegate to
took a prominent part in its
and held that office for a
county, Pennsylvania, the
was president of the State
Greevy's administration as
taries of the Great Labor
Ohio, in 1872, and nomina
president. He was person
leaders of that period and

In 1872, Williamsport
Lumber City." It had mo
city in the United States.
day. A strike for the re
occurred. The slogan was
of the saw mills along the

strike. It was the first strike in the United States of which there is an record for over sixty years. This strike gained Nation-wide prominenc Mr. Greevy, by reason of being secretary of the local union, and secretar of the State Labor organization, was a prominent figure. He addresse the strikers daily, always advocating conciliation and peace. After th strike had been in progress for weeks, some of the men were induced go back to work, and others who were not willing to go back interfere and a number of breaches of the peace took place, although no one wa hurt. A large number of the men were arrested for rioting and incitin to riot. Mr. Greevy was included in the latter. The State militia we called out and Williamsport was placed under martial law. Mr. Greev was among the first to be arrested and furnished bail in the sum of $10,0 for his appearance. An hour afterwards he was re-arrested in the offic of the "Labor Reform Journal," placed in the center of a squad of soldier and marched to the recorder's office where $15,000 additional bail wa demanded. Friends offered to furnish the bail, but he was advised th there were many other warrants out and that he had better go to ja which he did, being taken to the jail in the center of a squad of soldier The writ of habeas corpus was suspended. At the end of ten days all the strikers were bailed out, Mr. Greevy being placed under $15,000 ba The trial lasted over a week. Twenty-nine were convicted, among the Mr. Greevy. Twenty-five of the convicted were sentenced to the coun jail for periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days. The leaders, Greev Birmingham, Blake and Whitten, were sentenced on a Saturday afte noon, about two o'clock, each to one year in the Eastern Penitentiar and the costs of the prosecution. On the following Monday mornin about eight o'clock, a full pardon for all arrived in Williamsport fro Governor John W. Geary. This was brought about through the influen of Peter Herdic, who was the owner of the "Williamsport Boom," an between whom and the mill owners there was considerable ill feelin Herdic took up the cause of the workingman and he paid the costs o of his own pocket, amounting to hundreds of dollars.

In 1871, Mr. Greevy commenced reading law with Samuel G. Morr son, of Williamsport. He came to Altoona in 1873 and published Directory of Altoona and the towns along the line of the Pennsylvan railroad. This work was re-published in 1875-76. In the meantime, M Greevy entered the offices of Tierney & Brumbaugh, then promine lawyers of Altoona, and completed his course of study, and on Januar 29, 1874, was admitted to the bar of Blair county. He commenced th practice of his profession in Altoona, and subsequently became a partn with Frank P. Tierney, who was then one of the leading lawyers in Bla county.

The political career of Thomas H. Greevy practically commenced 1877. An Act of Assembly was passed creating the office of ci recorder, a judicial position which could only be held by a lawyer. M Greevy aspired to this position, as did his former preceptor and form law partner, Frank P. Tierney. Mr. Greevy defeated Mr. Tierney for th nomination, after a very bitter contest. About one-half of the Democrat party bolted Mr. Greevy's nomination and supported Edmund Shaw, th Republican nominee. Mr. Greevy was successful, having received th small majority of twenty-nine votes over his opponent in the entire cit His election was contested and the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, wa his counsel and carried the contest through successfully. Mr. Greev

held this office for a perio
ination.

Mr. Greevy was conn
which was owned by Gec
Greevy was one of the
months prior to the electi
to appear in Bedford cc
parties from Altoona, wh
in attendance at court
admitted to the bar, as w
any business in the count
jury in the case in whic
agreed on a verdict of g
next morning, and Hon.
the jury. Judge Hall,
very warm feeling for M
his seat and to take his
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was continued and at a s
Mr. Greevy, as one of th
Judge Hall's conduct, w
19, 1877, and circulated
Hall personally took a
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to show cause why he sh
in Bedford county. Mr.
case attracted State-wi
defended Mr. Greevy's
be punished as a lawyer
Hon. A. K. McClure,
Times," and a prominen
Mr. Greevy employed th
ton Spear, of Huntingdc
employed Rufus E. Sha
leading lawyers in Phi
Times."

Mr. Greevy produced
the case, and also the aff
ent, and also the affidav
and Hamlin, the defenda
effect that the descriptio
of Mr. Cessna was true
as counsel or had any co
there solely as a witness
controversy about the
court and Messrs. Spea
and they withdrew from
own case.

On July 16, 1877, th
charging the rule. This
In Re Thomas H. Greev
308. Up to this time a

remedy whatever. His profession and occupation were gone. He w absolutely at the mercy of the court.

Some time shortly thereafter W. U. Hensel, of Lancaster, who ma years afterwards became attorney general of Pennsylvania, and who w editor of the "Lancaster Intelligencer," and Steinman, had a simi case in the Lancaster courts, both of them being editors and also lawye The sentiment created by the Greevy and the Hensel & Steinman ca resulted in the passage of the Act of the 18th of May, 1879, P. L. which gave lawyers the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in ca of disbarment.

Mr. Greevy was a delegate to many Democratic State conventio In 1888, he was one of the Democratic National delegates from Bedfo Blair, Somerset and Cambria counties to the Democratic National c vention at St. Louis, which nominated Grover Cleveland for preside In 1888, Mr. Greevy was the Democratic nominee for Congress in Twentieth Congressional District composed of Bedford, Blair, Somer and Cambria counties, and was defeated by Edward Scull, Republic In 1890, he was renominated by the Democrats for Congress in the sa district, and was defeated on the face of the returns by 526 votes. T Republican majority in the district was over 5,500. Mr. Greevy to immediate steps and contested his opponent's seat in the Fifty-seco Congress. The testimony comprised three large volumes of 2,600 pa of fine print, one of the largest contests of record. The committee contested elections reported against him, and no action was taken on contest by Congress. In 1902, Mr. Greevy was chairman of the Dem cratic City Committee of Altoona, and succeeded in electing a Dem cratic mayor and a Democratic council. He was elected city solicitor 1902, and held the office for three years. He defended many import cases against the city. In 1904, he was the Democratic candidate State Senator in the district composed of Cambria and Blair counti and went down to defeat with the "Roosevelt Presidential Avalanch which swept the country in that year, although he ran over 9,000 ahead his ticket in the two counties. In 1910 there was a vacancy on Democratic State ticket for the nomination of lieutenant-governor, a Mr. Greevy was persuaded to allow his name to be used to fill vacancy. With A. Webster Grim, the Democratic candidate for g ernor, he made a canvass of the entire State, but owing to the Indepe ent political rebellion in Pennsylvania, in which both Republicans a Democrats participated, in the formation of a Keystone party, Democratic ticket was defeated, although Mr. Greevy ran over 29, ahead of the Democratic candidate for governor. At the Democra caucus of the members of the Legislature held in Harrisburg, in Ja ary, 1911, Mr. Greevy received seven votes for the office of United Sta Senator. Mr. Greevy was elected one of the delegates from Cambr Blair and Bedford counties to the Democratic National Convention h at San Francisco, California, in June, 1920. In July, 1920, he w elected chairman of the Democratic County Comittee of Blair coun although he did not want the position and was not present when county committee met. In May, 1922, he was reëlected chairman of county committee. Mr. Greevy was a member of the Democratic St Committee for a number of years. At the Democratic State-wi Primary Convention held on March 12, 1922, at Harrisburg, Mr. Gree introduced a resolution committing the party to an old age pension s tem. It was adopted. At this convention he was appointed one of

seventy-two throughout t
mended for nomination at
12, 1922, he appeared befo
cratic party at Harrisburg
recommending an old age

Mr. Greevy takes an int
member of the National G
the Pennsylvania Society o
ciation; Pennsylvania Stat
Association. He is a mem
a past president, having be
Aerie, No. 286. He has att
Fraternal Order of Eagles
nent part in their deliberati
of the judiciary committee c
Benevolent and Protective
vania; a member of and p
Lodge No. 36, of Altoona, F
of the Knights of Columbu
member of the Young Men's
Altoona Gymnasium Associ
Society, a German society, a
of the Ancient Order of Hi

Mr. Greevy is a member
United States District Court
Superior courts of Pennsyl
Reports of Pennsylvania co
interested as counsel. He
owned by the American Rail
for many years. He is als
railroad for Blair county.

On November 3, 1874, M
ter of Peter and Margaret (
burg, and had three children
years; Walter S. and Helen

WARRE

The public life of Lebanc
services of some of the m
Along every line of public a
fare have carried forward t
foundations for the prosper
profession has been represe
cant is the service which ha
profession. Among these is
sional success is of many y
and county in various positi

Mr. Light is a son of
reared in a home where the
standards of daily duty. D
practice of his home city f
the skilled service so vitall
surgeon of the 28th Regim

1862 until 1865, returning to his personal affairs only a
declared.

Warren Gloninger Light was born in Lebanon, Penn
14, 1875, and his early years were spent in the public schoo
city, the high school course also being covered there. F
studies Mr. Light entered the University of Pennsylvani
phia, in the class of 1896. Having determined upon the la
of a profession, the young man then entered Columbian L
Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar on June 19, 18
began a period of further study, reading law in the office o
of Lebanon, but soon began the practice of his profession i
He was successful from the beginning, acquiring a cli
included some of the leading mercantile and industrial org
the city and vicinity, as well as prominent individuals. Fro
supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Light was brought
less activity in party affairs while still a young man, and w
ing success and demonstrated ability he was early sought f
service. In 1905 he was made district attorney of Lebanon
was continued in that office until the year 1909. Less vital
perhaps, but none the less exacting, was the work placed in
the year 1910, as supervisor of the census for the Eighteen
sional District. In 1914, Mr. Light was appointed city solic
anon, in which office he gave to the city his best efforts and
tages of his long and varied experience, serving in this ca
1918, when, in relinquishing his public duties, he was able
entire attention to his extensive practice. Always a close
men and affairs, Mr. Light keeps in touch with all advance,
sidered an authority on many phases of legal practice. He is
of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and is a member
urer of the Lebanon County Bar Association. He is a dire
solicitor for the Lebanon County Trust Company, of Lebanon
of relaxation Mr. Light turns to out-of-door interests, and is
member of the Lebanon Country Club, of which he is now (1
dent. Fraternally he holds membership in the Free and
Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he
ber of the Loyal Legion of the State of Pennsylvania. He is
of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Light married, June 14, 1905, in Lebanon, S. Elizabe
man, daughter of Grant and Elizabeth Weidman, and they
children: Warren Weidman, born July 24, 1908; Ethel Weid
December 24, 1910.

CHARLES C. LARK.

Charles C. Lark, son of Emanuel S. and Emeline Lark, a
1898 a member of the Northumberland county bar, practicin
borough of Shamokin, was born in Mifflin township, Dauphin
Pennsylvania, March 12, 1874. Shamokin became his home in
and there he passed through the entire course of public scho
finishing with graduation from high school, class of 1893. For f
after graduation he taught school, but at the same time was a re
law student in the office of John Quincy Adams, of the Northum
county bar, and under his preceptorship, studied while he also

On June 27, 1898, Mr. Lark passed the required examinati

Charles

at Dickinson College, being a graduate of the last nam
He studied law under Samuel Laird, of Harrisburg, was a
Dauphin county bar in 1813, and located in Lebanon,
cessfully practiced law for more than forty-six years. Wh
Lebanon, the Lebanon county bar was newly organized, an
time there was also admitted James Buchanan, later pr
United States; James Hopkins, Thomas Elder, George
George B. Porter, all of whom became eminent at the Ce
vania bar. The only office Jacob B. Weidman ever held wa
the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1837-38. He
self closely to his profession, and was a safe, reliable advis

Jacob B. Weidman married (first), October 26, 1813,
who died December 8, 1816, leaving two children: John, of
tion; Sarah A. He married (second) Mary Elizabeth Mor
January 18, 1826. He married (third) Elizabeth C. Murray
William Murray, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, half-siste
wife. They were the parents of ten children.

General John Weidman, son of Jacob Barge Weidman,
of Captain John Weidman, was born at Lebanon, Pennsylv
25, 1814, and died April 3, 1863. He was educated at Leban
Dickinson College, Princeton University and the Universit
vania, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from t
institution. He did not practice medicine, however, but
under his eminent father, and in 1842 was admitted to
county bar, locating in Lebanon. He was elected district
Lebanon county in 1859, serving one term. He continue
until the outbreak of the Civil War, then was commission
Company F, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, his
nection with the State militia, in which he held the rank of b
eral, winning him a captain's commission. He served unt
broke down completely, when he resigned, returned to L
there died April 23, 1863, a brave officer, an able lawyer
citizen.

General John Weidman married, November 29, 1838
Grant, daughter of William and Martha Robeson (Robert
New Jersey: Children: Grant, of further mention; Jo
married George W. Kline; Jacob Barge (2); Sarah Ann, m
Hatter; Emma R., married Henry W. Zimmerman; Mary V
ried Cyrus G. Deir; James B.; Elizabeth Cook, married Lee

Grant Weidman, eldest son of General John and Emma
Weidman, was born in Melrose, Trenton, New Jersey, S
1839, and died November 11, 1895. He followed in the foot
eminent father and grandfather, and was an honored me
Lebanon county bar. He was a veteran of the Civil War,
major of the Pennsylvania troops. He married Elizabeth
they were the parents of the following children: Grant, Jr.
mention; Mary Henry, married Thomas P. Lineaweaver; Et
married C. F. Schaeffer; Sarah Elizabeth, married Warren
John, Edward Ingleton and Christian Henry, three sons
infancy.

Grant (2) Weidman, son of Major Grant (1) and Elizabe
Weidman, was born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 31
completed the entire course of public school study with grad
Lebanon High School, further prepared at Lawrenceville

HARVARD LAW LIBRARY

on that date was duly a
where for nearly a quarte
practice, his offices in Sha
tion at that bar, and is rate
solicitor in 1903-1905; is
Company; the Susquehan
Eagle, Incorporated, and f
He is a member and for tw
County Bar Association; m
tion; and of the American
by his brethren of these as
with whom he is acquainte
and Federal courts of the

In politics Mr. Lark is
a member of St. John's Re
Lodge, No. 255, Free and
Royal Arch Masons; Sham
Caldwell Consistory of Bl
1061, Independent Order o
Sons of America; Shickala
Royal Arcanum; Indepen

Mr. Lark married (first
who died February 14, 191
ilton. Mr. and Mrs. Lark
Emeline, born November
and Miriam Ruth, born Ma
ary 29, 1921, Ruth V. Gilb

G

The records in the We
man, born July 4, 1756, in
Continental Army at the b
an officer of one of the as
the organization of a re
ensign, July 12, 1776; first
the battles of Long Isla
Trenton, Princeton and
his campaign against the
and continued in the serv
officer, acquitting himself
trying winter at Valley F

After the war he enga
locating in his native La
merchant and a surveyor.
judge of Lebanon county.
Catherine Maurer or Mas
Pennsylvania, October 8,
including a son, Jacob B
John Weidman died at L
buried in the cemetery of

Jacob Barge Weidman
12, 1789, died in Lebanon,
cated in the James Ross

legal lore, and his conspicuous success is without doubt, du
love of his profession and his devotion to its finest traditio
lute loyalty to a client's interests is known by all of his c
has as its basis the proposition that any lawyer has full rig
case if he sees fit to do so, but once he has become the c
cause the interests of the client become paramount. One o
experiences of a career that has been absorbingly interesti
its details was a call to far away Honolulu, Hawaiian Islan
for the defense. Mr. McKean is a member of the American,
State and Fayette County Bar associations, and has served
of the county organization.

For six years he was a member and president of the Unio
of Education, and his active concern for the welfare of th
caused him to serve for one term on the Borough Council
he is an independent Democrat. Mr. McKean is a director o
field Coal and Coke Company, although professional duties h
from devoting much time to business affairs. He is a m
Uniontown Country Club, the Laurel Club and the Kiwan
has traveled extensively both in America and abroad, a
pleasant recreation in golf. His library, an exceptionally fin
legal and general volumes, is a treasured possession. Mr.
member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Uniontown,

Mr. McKean married, December 20, 1899, Emma E. Yo
of Rev. Nathan and Eva (Fryer) Yoder, of Clearfield cou
vania, and they are the parents of: Martha Evelyn, a studen
College, Baltimore, Maryland, class of 1923; Mary Elizabe
Uniontown High School, class of 1924; and W. Cooke McKe

DON MARSHALL LARRABEE.

In 1908 Mr. Larrabee began the practice of law in
Pennsylvania, where he has since been continuously engaged
of his profession. During that period he has practiced alon
ing formed any partnerships. He is a son of Marcellus M. an
(Mayo) Larrabee, his father, a veteran of the Civil War, an
pioneer merchants of Emporium, Pennsylvania. The Lar
settled in New England during the Colonial period, havin
Massachusetts and Connecticut as early as 1641. Through h
is a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster an
Thomas Prence, who were active in establishing the Pilgri
Plymouth in 1620. The immigrant ancestor, on his mothe
Rev. John Mayo, was educated at Cambridge, and after co
country was called to the pulpit of the old Second (or Nor
of Boston, where he preached from 1655 to 1670, being succe
pastorate by the Rev. Increase Mather, who later became
Harvard. For three generations many members of the Mayo
engaged in the work of shipbuilding, and as mariners saile
York and ports in New England in trade with China and the

Don M. Larrabee was born in Emporium, Cameron coun
vania, March 11, 1877. Graduated from the high school o
town in 1894, he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn
the fall of 1895, where he pursued a special course of study fo
In 1899 he entered the Law School of the University of Pe
whence he was graduated in the class of 1902, and was adm

W. N. Conrad.

bar that same year. During
business manager of the Ame
Pennsylvania Law Review.
of law, but acted as agency
Company at Philadelphia and
1913 Mr. Larrabee devoted pa
port Board of Trade, of which
chairman of the Lycoming Co
interested in politics has never

At the Centennial Celebrati
in June, 1915, he delivered th
memorial erected in Bentley H
the late President William McK
bee was a member of the studen
a pilgrimage to the home of Wi
fall of 1896, during his first cam

During the war period (1917-
Finance Committee and executi
Chapter of the Pennsylvania Co

He is a member of the Pen
tion, Sigma Alpha Epsilon frater
of Pennsylvania, Howard Club of
Forest Club. He is also a memb
including Baldwin Commandery,
liamsport Consistory.

,Mr. Larrabee married Olive
Martha C. Moore, of Summerville,
dren: Don L., David Marcell, and
nected with the Methodist Episcop

WILLIAM NO

For more than a quarter of a ce
figure of prominence in the profess
Pennsylvania, therein following th
who during the latter half of the ni
wide note in Western Pennsylvania.

John Conrad, father of William
1832, at Siebert Hausen, Province
youngest of seven children, he came
locating in Indiana county, Pennsy
tract of land, hewing logs for the h
acquired in the common schools, th
private tutors. A profound student,
the law rarely well fitted for its resp
bar in 1855, at Ebensburg, the cour
served his term as a law student unde
Pennsylvania, and with I. L. Heye
later taught school and practiced in
ment of the office of district attorn
the same year Mr. Conrad came afoot
ville to Brookville, Pennsylvania, w
dred dollars of Forest county orders
established himself in practice at B

Forest county, however. He was thus engaged until
11, 1899, after forty-four consecutive years of prac
of broad interests, always alert to the progress of th
porting the Democratic party until the last ten year
became an earnest advocate of statutory prohibitio
victions with his vote. On account of his sterlin
known as "Honest" John Conrad. He was a mem
Episcopal church. John Conrad married Mary Jane
born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in Blacklick,

William Norman Conrad was born in Brookvil
Pennsylvania, November 11, 1874. Receiving his e
in the public schools of his native place, he was
Brookville High School in the class of 1892. He th
his father, spending three years in close application t
ration for his career, and at the same time pursuing li
private tutorship. Admitted to the bar, May 11,
entered into partnership with his father, under the
Conrad & Son, this association of interests endurin
the elder Mr. Conrad, which occurred November 11,
entered upon a partnership with Hon. George W. Z
mitted to the Jefferson county bar in 1847, which c
years, then upon the retirement of Mr. Zeigler, he f
with George W. Andrews, a member of the 1873 Pen
tional Convention, and who was admitted to the J
in 1847. Mr. Andrews also retiring after a few year
received into partnership W. D. J. Marlin, thereafter
nership with Henry W. Mundorff, with whom he
number of years. William N. Conrad, since his fathe
ticed alone, handling large interests, his work being g
mostly estates and corporation law.

In his allied interests Mr. Conrad's activities reach
of civic, industrial, commercial and philanthropic adv
organizer and is solicitor and a director of the Brookv
Company Bank, treasurer and director of the America
of the W. C. Barlett Lumber Company, of the Baker-
the Craig Drug Company, of the "Brookville Repub
Lumber Company, Brookville Glass and Tile Compan
Coal Company, and others. Always a progressive Rep
choice, he has served as school director for one term, a
Town Council for two terms, and is now serving h
borough solicitor. He was a delegate to the Progres
vention at Chicago, and a member of Gifford Pinch
natorial committee in 1922. He is vice-president a
Brookville Park Association, and holds the same offic
County Agricultural Association. His social interests
ship in the Brookville Community Club, of which he
dent, and he is president and trustee of the Brookville
of the Presbyterian church, and president of a Boy S
He is also a member of Hobah Lodge, No. 276, and
No. 225, Free and Accepted Masons; of Bethany Com
Knights Templar, of BuBois, Pennsylvania; and Jaffa
Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Altoo
He has travelled extensively, having visited all the Sta
and toured through Canada and Mexico; he was in E

α

HARVARD LAW LIBRARY

W. B. Adams

career. He is a lawyer of fine attainmen
position at the bar." A member of the fac
dent Harding graduated, and one of tho
diploma, in speaking of Mr. Adams under
among other things: "I have had somewh
which have given me peculiar opportunity
ability. He is a scholar, in the history of
ments of learning which are closely connec

Those persons who know Mr. Adams b
On January 1, 1921, one of his neighbors in
lived next door to Mr. Adams for several yea
him intimately in his home, in his professi
* * * He is careful, conscientious and reli
clergyman, said: "In one way and another
well in his private and public life. He is an
nary capacity, careful, efficient, honest and

Mr. Adams' legal education was obtained
ington and Lee University. He read for a
George A. Jenks, of Brookville, Pennsylvania
the bar he continued his law studies in the un
a careful student of the law. He is a mem
Chapter, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and of J
and Accepted Masons, and of other fraternal
a life member of the Americus Republican Clu
vania.

Mr. Adams is devoted to his children, who
tion in Lebanon, Tennessee; notwithstanding
dent, is engaged in writing a book and attendin
he finds time to supervise their work in detail.
their affairs, and he never tires of rendering
solicitor for his home city and about twenty ot
a large clientele among the individuals of his
places. It has been truly said of him that "his

L. SAYLOR ZIMMERMA

As each day brings to the individual new stren
the burdens and grasp the opportunities, so each
generation, brings new blood to revitalize civi
growth, and renew in the body politics the spirit
to the younger men that the people turn for new
siasm, for broader vision and higher attainment.
in Pennsylvania the younger men are measuring
of the people, and a representative figure in the gr
merman, who for nearly nine years has conducted
the city of Lebanon, and now holds an assured posi
Mr. Zimmerman was born in Annville, Pennsylva
a son of A. C. and Minerva Zimmerman, his father
in Lebanon county as a real estate broker.

Reared in the community of his birth, and as a b
lic schools, L. Saylor Zimmerman prepared for col
Academy, from which he was graduated in the clas
Princeton University for his course in arts and let
degree of Bachelor of Arts upon his graduation fror

NIA

d an enviable
where Presi-
Mr. Harding's
11, 1921, said
ons with him
nted with his
hose depart-
ence."
most highly.
id: "I have
me to know
as a man.
neighbor, a
know him
than ordi-

in Wash-
of Hon.
ission to
e is still
a Delta
re, Free
is also
ennsyl-

educa-
stu-
ctice,
all
e is
has
her
d.

Elias Goo

1909. His profes
sylvania, Philadel
his degree of Doc
the Supreme Cou
office in Lebanon
and giving to the p
nothing to divert h
practiced continuou
ently until 1919, M
H. Killinger, Esq., u
firm gives special a
extensive interests i
branch of legal practi
Lebanon.

A member of the
is considered a man
political affiliation, he
serving for two years.
tion as representative
vania, the endorsement
majority. Elected in 1
merman is a member o
and his social connectic
Princeton Key and Seal
member of the Zion Lut

Mr. Zimmerman mar
daughter of Thomas Shan
Jr., Thomas Shanaman, a

E

In Philadelphia, where
the United States from
his general and legal ed
Since 1910 he has been i
Pennsylvania, Uniontown

Born January 11, 188
America from Poland wh
becoming their place of re
being graduated from Ce
high honors, receiving hi
entered the law school of
Bachelor of Laws in the
Philadelphia bar the follo
first practice and in 1910
practice at the Fayette c
decade since that time. Th
general practice, to which
Goodstein is actively inter
community, and has found
ment. He is a Republican
cus Republican Club of Pit

He fraternizes with U
Protective Order of Elks; i

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; men
of the Zionist organization of America,
Committee of the same organization; a
Independent Order of the Western Star;
tary of the Young Men's Hebrew Associ
trustees of the Tree of Life Synagogue;
Temple Israel. His club is the Standar
Fayette County Bar Association.

Mr. Goodstein married, October 20, 19
phia, and they are the parents of one daug

EDWIN ELDER B

Following the example of his eminent
ney of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania,
the profession of law, and for a full deca
Pennsylvania bar, now located in the city
Jacob Edwin and Mary Magdalene Barnit
was a member of the Cumberland county
He served his city as member of the Sc
esteemed as a lawyer and citizen.

Edwin E. Barnitz was born in Carlisle
1887. He completed preparatory study w
Hall in 1905, entered Dickinson College, wh
lor of Philosophy and Master of Arts, class
study at Dickinson Law School and receive
that institution with the class of 1911. H
berland county bar the year of his law schoo
later (1914) came to the Dauphin county
where he continues in well established pract
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1912, an
Federal courts of the district.

Mr. Barnitz is a Democrat in politics, and
ber of the Board of School Directors of Carli
Part of the period of nine years he has been
is a past exalted ruler of Carlisle Lodge, No.
tive Order of Elks, a member of the Sigma
ternity, and Delta Chi, law fraternity. In rel
his wife a member of the Reformed church.

Mr. Barnitz married, in Carlisle, Pennsylv
Adele Frederick, daughter of Theodore Cor
Frederick, her mother deceased.

W. FRANK VAUG

W. (William) Frank Vaughn is a native of
and was born September 21, 1870, in the villa
He is a son of George H. and Anna M. (Dicke
common school education, graduating from A
class of 1890.

In pursuance of a youthful ambition to st
entered the law office of the late Milton Ale
lawyer of Altoona, and remained there until a
1895. He has continued in active practice of t
the present (1922), a period of twenty-seven y

of the district committee
of the National Executive
iber of Sara Baum Lodge,
ector and recording secre-
i; member of the board of
a contributing member of
id he is a member of the

lary Neyfield, of Philadel-
Thelma Gwendolyn.

—

ITZ.

r, a former district attor-
vin E. Barnitz embraced
is been a member of the
rrisburg. He is a son of
His father, now deceased,
long located at Carlisle.
Board, and was highly

nsylvania, December 8,
raduation from Conway
e was graduated Bache-
09, pursued professional
Bachelor of Laws from
; admitted to the Cum-
duation, and three years
locating in Harrisburg,
He was admitted to the
ractice in all State and

: 1913 has been a mem-
ennsylvania, his home
urer of the board. He
Benevolent and Protec-
a Epsilon, college fra-
faith he is a Lutheran,

October 11, 1916, Jean
and Jennie (Humes)

ounty, Pennsylvania,
Jewry in said county.
ughn, and received a
High School in the

, in March, 1892, he
, Esq., a prominent
d to the bar in May,
from that time until
nd is now one of the

American Historical Soc'y

George R

He began the study of law under th
of the Lancaster county bar, and in 190
and was admitted to the bar. His wid
accounts gave him an easy entrance to
ing his career at the bar he specialized i
manded an extensive practice in both
life kept both lines of professional wor
nence in his practice to the tax laws and
war time tax regulations, and became a
He was a sound lawyer within his speci
fined himself exclusively. In 1910 he
burg, and his work grew harder as the
reports were so frequently called for
great work of mobilizing the factory po
the war broke out, in regulating the ope
sary to army equipment and to keep m
Heisey overworked and finally fell at his
The Elphinstone Apartments, and his

He was a member of the Pennsylva
phin County Bar Association, the Maso
try Club, the Harrisburg Rotary Club, th
delphia, and the Presbyterian church.
He was a man of many talents; a lawy
library was said to be the finest in Harris
ant, whose figures and audits were never
all her moods; fond of camping, motori
lover of home and of all things wholesom
many friends and all men respected him

Mr. Heisey married (first) Mary
county, Pennsylvania. He married (sec
Wilson, of French-Irish parentage, who
residence in The Elphinstone Apartments
accounting department of the business l

SIMON RALPH ZIM

Since 1904 Mr. Zimmerman has bee
county bar, located in the city of Lancast
lines. He is a son of Simon P. and Ma
time of the birth of their son were living i
sylvania, at Mt. Pleasant. The Zimme
county, Pennsylvania, about 1800, their
Greensburg, which Jacob Zimmerman, th
lars per acre. Simon R. Zimmerman, afte
prepared for a professional career, and wh
the city in which he had passed his colle
vania.

Simon R. Zimmerman was born in
county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1879, and
and Mt. Pleasant Institute. He then ente
lege, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later st
ter, in 1904, and there has since been in suc
ber of the County and State Bar associatio
Psi, Franklin and Marshall College; the

preceptorship of John M. Graff,
assed the required examinations
acquaintances with corporation
poration law business, and dur-
hat class of business. He com-
nches, and until the end of his
ctive. He gave special promi-
eir application, particularly the
ognized authority on taxation.
ines, and to these lines he con-
ed from Lancaster to Harris-
ar taxes came into being and
the Government, first in the
r of the land, and later, when
ion of the many plants neces-
ons of men in the field. Mr.
st, stricken between his home,
es.
State Bar Association, Dau-
order, the Harrisburg Coun-
Manufacturers' Club of Phila-
olitics he was a Republican.
learned and able, whose law
g; a certified public account-
stioned; a lover of nature in
fishing; a golf enthusiast; a
levating and clean. He had

cy, of Marietta, Lancaster
, March 17, 1910, Merrimar
rvives him, continuing her
rrisburg, and managing the
y her husband.

;RMAN.

member of the Lancaster
id practicing along general
. Zimmerman, who at the
estmoreland county, Penn-
s came to Westmoreland
location a farm south of
tler, bought for three dol-
pleting his college course,
ioosing a location selected
ears—Lancaster, Pennsyl-

Pleasant, Westmoreland
e attended public schools
Franklin & Marshall Col-
f law, locating in Lancas-
il practice. He is a mem-
ta Chapter of Phi Kappa
ievolent and Protective

The American Historical Society

J. L. B

Eng by J. C. Williams Ltd.

The list of Mr. Butt's activities
above enumeration, and there remain
matter which might almost be descri
takes a high degree of pleasure and of
of one of the largest and handsomest
State, a farm whereon he takes delig
different directions. Here he has be
standard bred trotting horses. His
be called a number of farms than one,
lishments are devoted to the growin
direction he has made a name for hi
marked that he is the largest individ
county.

Undoubtedly one of the best know
munity, Mr. Butt is a man of most g
that sort of cheerfulness which one in
warm and cheerful heart, and a man
be said of him that people turn natura
personality and it may be added that
are speedily impelled to turn that a
friendship that endures the test of tim
strong social instincts should be affi
social organizations, and Mr. Butt is
order and the Benevolent and Protect

Mr. Butt is a man of the world, a su
ing abreast with the quickly moving
sessed in the fullest measure of those
more usually associated with an age th
zenith, and the strictest integrity—an
sonal reverses rather than fail one jot
is justly regarded as one of the most
ized life. Although deeply interested
issues, he has both the time and inclina
to his home and family life, enjoying
simple pleasures of the fireside. He is
ships, one whose example is leaving a
munity-at-large.

Jacob Lawrence Butt married, on J
a daughter of H. J. Stahle, the edito
Four children have been born to them,
tioned below; John P., mentioned belo

Charles Stahle Butt was born in G
ber 25, 1894. He received his early edu
his classical studies he entered Penn
Pennsylvania, from which he was grad
ing for his field of effort the professio
guished the family name, he pursued
ceptorship of his father, and was admit
practicing in all courts. He is taking a
profession. An alert, progressive you
same qualities which have carried hi
future activities will undoubtedly mea
to the State and Nation. His particula
ful relation of the profession to the in

y no means exhausted b
be mentioned, among othe
as his hobby, and in which
donable pride. He is the ow
ms in this entire region o
in specializing in a number
uccessfully breeding a type
try place might indeed ra
l five of these subsidiary es
fruit of fine quality, in w
lf. Incidentally it may be
wner of real estate in Ad

nd popular figures in the c
l and open nature, posses
ctively feels must flow fro
nd courageous spirit. It
oward his kindly, sympath
e who make his acquainta
intanceship into the kind
t is natural that a man of s
d with various fraternal a
nember of both the Maso
Order of Elks.
sful lawyer, progressive, ke
s in which he lives, yet
ng virtues which are perh
passing than that now in
grity that would suffer
ideal, also of a courtesy t
cteristic expressions of c
usiness pursuits and pu
to give much of his atten
ing more genuinely than
n of strong and lasting frie
ress for good upon the c

2, 1890, Catherine H. Sta
the Gettysburg "Compil
llows: Charles Stahle, m
rah; Amelia.
urg, Pennsylvania, Sept
n under private tutors.
nia College, at Gettysb
in the class of 1912. Ch
which his father has dis
gal studies under the
the bar in February, 1
of broad prominence in
an, giving evidence of
nted father to success.
h to the town of his b
est is in the wise and h
s which are the life of

some time. Mr. and Mrs. Graham were the
four boys and three girls, as follows: 1. O
when he was but eight years of age. 2. Joh
posure occurred while he was serving as a
World War, at Evenman Fields, Fort Worth,
tioned. 3. Adelaide, wife of Richard R. Ow
homa. 4. Greta C., who is unmarried, and res
a teacher in the Beaver Female College, and
J., who is associated with the Midland Bar
Pennsylvania. 7. Louis E., of whom furthe
well known and liked in fraternal circles, being
of Pythias, in whose activities he was deepl
family were members of the First Methodist Ep
and none were more ready to assist in any w
than they. At the time of Mr. Graham's demis
county was more sincerely respected for their
he, and in losing him Beaver not only lost a sq
man, but a good neighbor, a courteous gentle
man who throughout his entire life was an ho

Louis Edward Graham, whose name is the c
tained his early education in the public school
attending the Beaver High School, from which
then entered Washington and Jefferson College
of earnest study, graduated with the class of
Bachelor of Arts. Without delay, Mr. Graham
the profession of his choice, studying under the
ard S. Holt. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Graham
sheriff of Beaver county, and served from 1903 to
he also studied law, and on June 4, 1906, he was
county bar. Since that time he has practiced alo
eminently successful is proven by the fact that
more than he can conveniently take care of, in fa
for him to accept the assistance of J. B. McGowa
trict attorney of Beaver.

In politics, Mr. Graham is a staunch Republica
district attorney for three successive times, first
and again in 1919, to serve until 1923. During the
Graham was deeply interested in home activities,
part in all drives, loans, etc. He served for som
agent of District No. 1, of Beaver county. In fra
ham also takes a prominent part, being a member
bodies. He served as worshipful master of St. J
for one term. He is a member of Syria Temple,
Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent O
the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Prot
the Fort Mackintosh Club of Beaver, the Beaver
and the Lamb Skin Club, of Beaver. He is a memb
dist Episcopal Church of Beaver, is a member of
and the teacher of the men's Bible class.

The assured standing of Mr. Graham at the
entirely of his own making, the result of native abil
acter, but he has not yet completed his forty-second
quarter of century of activity which lies before him,
will steadily advance to higher places and still grea

parents of seven children.
en, whose death occurred
R., whose death from ex-
aviator during the great
Texas, where he was sta-
ns, of Ponca City, Okla-
les at home. 5. Sarah E.,
esides at home. 6. Oscar
e Company, at Midland,
Mr. Graham was also
a member of the Knights
interested. He and his
scopal Church, of Beaver,
k pertaining to its good
, no man throughout the
nany fine qualities than
ire and upright business
in, a loyal friend, and a
or to his city.
ption of this article, ob-
of New Brighton, later
he was graduated. He
and after several years
01, with the degree of
turned his attention to
uidance of Judge Rich-
was appointed deputy
1906. During this time
admitted to the Beaver
e, and that he has been
his clientele is almost
t it has been necessary
, who is a former dis-

, and has been elected
n 1911, again in 1915,
great World War, Mr.
and took a prominent
time as government
rnal circles, Mr. Gra-
f the various Masonic
mes Lodge, No. 457,
ncient Arabic Order
der of Odd Fellows,
ctive Order of Elks,
od and Kennel Club,
r of the First Metho-
ts board of trustees,

Pennsylvania bar is
y and force of char-
year, and during the
a man of his calibre
er achievements.

others, succeeding the first. He organ
Ice Plant; also the Citizens' Electric Li
merchants and residents generally by
own light, but which at the time was
stock was allowed to be bought up by th
when the penalty was later paid by great
organized and chartered a glass plant, t
of industries. This, however, continued

He was the first to create an interes
enclosed markets, for the city, by freque
press, showing the advantage and need
many fertile valleys, adjacent to the city,
could be made to feed the great army of
shops of the city. He organized and est
raising, by solicited subscription and o
for the first year, and thereafter taken car
county commissioners, and arranged for
city. He had tested the shale, found at th
ated an interest in its fine quality for both
ing brick, and organized and had chartered
known as the De-Haven Brick Company,
for many years, and was succeeded by the
helped to organize the Altoona Silk Mill, a
Trade of the city, that continues as a very
for the city. He organized and had chart
associations, one of which he has been soli
five years; he also organized a number of
and county, to enable the buying direct fro
out the toll and profits of the many middle

Exposing, through the press, a $300,000
let to a company furnishing an inferior qual
a large engineering firm of Philadelphia, whi
the brick; by the brick company, given the
and by the city engineer who approved the
$290,000, the largest damage suit ever bro
the case was called for trial, the plaintiffs, real
were ready to be proven, the suits were with
the plaintiffs, the contract for the brick relet
ent company. He laid out and built up, by h
tion of his home city known as Westmont, pla
and supplying it with water and sewers. P
over by the city, and at present has finely pa
curbing, and a better system of sewer draina
the city. He has always been active in the ca
for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and
izations.

Mr. Flick was united in marriage, June 30,
sylvania, with Annie O'Connor, a daughter of
of that city. Both he and his wife are catholi

JAMES RANKIN MAR

The bar of Pennsylvania had its beginning b
lution, and it has been distinguished from its in

d chartered the Citizens'
ıt, intended to benefit the
ıg themselves with their
erly appreciated, and the
ration supplying the city,
ased prices. He likewise
about a greater diversity
ıess for only a few years.
rb markets, and later in
munications through the
; calling attention to the
under proper cultivation,
ıen in the large railroad
l a county farm bureau,
ɛ, the necessary money
an appropriation by the
t corn show held in the
ern end of the city, cre-
g and high grade build-
'st shale brick company,
ı continued in business
ıa Brick Company. He
ıct of the first Board of
.nd prosperous industry
hree building and loan
ıf for more than thirty-
ative stores, in the city
: producer, and cutting

· contract, sought to be
brick, he was sued by
d inspected and passed
ct to furnish the brick;
ct, in the gross sum of
:n the county. When
that all the allegations
ı and the costs paid by
furnished by a differ-
rsonal efforts, the sec-
trees along its streets,
: this was later taken
streets, sidewalks and
ıan any other part of
f labor, being counsel
ɔus other labor organ-

at Pittsburgh, Penn-
and Mary O'Connor,
their religious faith.

the American Revo-
ɔn. To-day it stands

is a lady of true refinement and cultur
of a charming hostess with those of a d
The family tradition of professional
zenship has been ably maintained by
both spheres, achieved a measure of d
and things, the strong feature of his ca
large clientele and made money, but th
which the good citizen is called upon to

J. BANKS K

It is not so much the wealth that a
sessed of that constitutes its real sour
brilliant achievements of its remarka
rather the quality of manhood found am
bers. It is true, of course, that occasio
extraordinary genius, which moulds a
weak peoples will accomplish great th
and with the withdrawal of the extern
once subsides. It is only when such vir
and bone of the people themselves tha
acteristic efforts are made permanent,
the case than in Pennsylvania, especia
Typical of this virile and virtuous peopl
ful attorney of Altoona, Pennsylvania,
years has been carrying on a large and
and the surrounding region, and who h
Blair county for two terms, and in ma
Banks Kurtz was born in Delaware tow
vania, October 31, 1867, a son of Abra
Kurtz, and the eldest of a family of six
father, Abraham H. Kurtz, was a prosp
an occupation he followed all his life.

J. Banks Kurtz received his preli
schools of his native county, teaching i
matriculated at Dickinson College, C
completing a course at this college, dec
in life. He therefore entered the Dickin
graduated with the degree of LL. B.
admitted to the bar of Cumberland co
county bar. In October, 1893, he wa
county and at once opened a law office in
Mr. Kurtz was admitted to practice in t
of Pennsylvania, and also in the United S
He rose rapidly to a position of eminenc
nized as a leader of the bar in that part
Dickinson College conferred upon him
of Arts. In addition to his professional
ential figure in the financial circles of th
a number of important concerns there.
City Trust Company, of Altoona, and
Altoona, and the Standard Refractories
sylvania. He is an incorporator of the
trustee of the Altoona Hospital. Mr. Ku

ıd combines the rare qualities
ted wife.
nence and public-spirited citi-
Martin, and while he has
ıction, to the student of men
is not that he has built up a
: has neglected no interest to
e service.

Z.

nunity may boast itself pos-
strength, it is not even the
nen, past and present, but
the rank and file of its mem-
under the stimulus of some
rects popular energy, even
but that is but temporary.
ır the unwonted energy at
nd energies are in the blood
persevere and their char-
ıowhere is this more truly
ıong the professional men.
Banks Kurtz, the success-
for more than twenty-five
legal practice in this place,
ved as district attorney of
er important positions. J.
Juniata county, Pennsyl-
. and Mollie E. (Bergey)
born to his parents. His
farmer in Juniata county,

education in the public
for two years. He then
Pennsylvania, and after
on the law as his career
w School, from which he
3, and was immediately
nd later to the Juniata
ed to practice in Blair
a. Not long afterwards,
me and Superior courts
strict and Circuit courts.
profession, and is recog-
State. In the year 1908
rary degree of Master
Mr. Kurtz is an influ-
ı, and is affiliated with
rector in the Mountain
nd National Bank, of
r, of Claysburg, Penn-
School of Law, and a
rominent figure in the

HARVARD LAW LIBRARY

county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 186
Creek and Wegley offered him his ea
he was later a student in the classica
then an institution widely known thro
lowed teaching for several years prio
Jefferson College, whence he was gradu
degree of Bachelor of Arts. On Augu
dent at law in Greensburg, and on Jan
Westmoreland county bar. During t
admitted to practice in the Supreme Co
had steady growth and developed to lar
including railroad, banking, coal, an
Wegley, in addition to serving numerou
been elected to their directorates, and h
trial and commercial circles.

He served the borough of Greensbu
and during this period and until 1912 w
Board, filling the presidency of the boar
time. He holds the thirty-second degre
membership in Westmoreland Lodge,
Uranic Chapter, No. 192, Royal Arch
Royal and Select Masters; Kedron Com
plar, of Greensburg; Pennsylvania Consis
Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shri
has been honored by the awarding of t
Washington and Jefferson College, in
Presbyterian, his church membership dat
being transferred to the First Presbyteria
he came to this place. He is the owne
fine residence in Greensburg.

HENRY ABIAH

In the region which has been the sce
tice, Mr. James, prominent in profession
has a proud ancestral background, dating
his line, John and Elizabeth James, cam
Welsh home in the parish of Riddillyn,
The line traces through their son, Willia
his son, Morgan James, a Revolutionary
James, well known in public and military
notable figure in the world of affairs unt
Eugene James married Mattie A. Riale,
Miranda (James) Riale, and they were t
whom further; Howard I., widely known
Gertrude Miranda, who married Rev. P
descent as here outlined is fully given i
County," second edition, 1905.

Henry Abiah James was born in Doyles
Pennsylvania, October 22, 1865. After
public schools, he was for three years a stud
whence he was graduated. After four y
admitted to practice in the courts of Bucks
has since been engaged in continuous and

public schools of Brush
itional opportunities, and
at Greensburg Seminary,
he district. He then fol-
ance at Washington and
he class of 1889, with the
'9, he registered as a stu-
892, was admitted to the
er term of 1894, he was
ınsylvania. His practice
t along corporation lines,
business interests. Mr.
ompanies as counsel, has
ant connection in indus-

citor from 1897 to 1901,
nber of the local School
the last six years of this
Masonic order, has life
and also affiliates with
Olivet Council, No. 13,
, No. 18, Knights Tem-
l Syria Temple, Ancient
ttsburgh. Mr. Wegley
: of Master of Arts by
s religious faith is the
his boyhood in Manor,
ı, of Greensburg, when
homestead farm and a

activity in legal prac-
:ial and public affairs,
when the founders of
ıeir family from their
ceshire, South Wales.
his son, John James;
is son, Colonel Isaiah
and Eugene James, a
ıth, August 22, 1896.
of Abiah James and
ts of: Henry A., of
ıcks county bar; and
Moyer. The line of
s' History of Bucks

·ough, Bucks county,
ry education in the
oylestown Seminary,
legal study he was
anuary 30, 1888, and
l professional work.

and so continues with offices at No.
one of the organizers of the Guardia
no other official banking connections

From July 25, 1918, until January
rank of lieutenant, under General Di
Air Craft Production Department.
and assigned to duty at Vancouver B
there attended officers' training scho
as a field officer with the Loyal Legion
headquarters at Centralia, Washingto
honorably discharged, and at once r
fession. He is a member of York Lo
tective Order of Elks, and of the Cour

Lieutenant Small married, June
Linda H. Bowers, daughter of Rober

TILLMAN KUL

Beyond doubt, one of the best kn
of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, is Tillm
as one of the leaders of the bar of Cam
versed in the theory of the law and pos
which enables him most effectively to
Johnstown for many years, and has al
esteem of the community.

Born October 30, 1873, in the Firs
town, Pennsylvania, a son of John S.
of that place, Tillman Kulp Saylor pass
Johnstown. The family then moved
removed to what is now the Eighth W
it was here that the young man began
purpose the graded public schools situa
to study at these institutions until h
years, when, having determined to foll
entered a local summer normal schoo
were necessary for him to pass the exam
and upon completing them, secured a
local public schools, where he remaine
meantime decided to fit himself for mo
profession, and accordingly attended th
Indiana, Pennsylvania, and was gradu
year 1896. For the following four year
principal of the ward schools of the
capacity performed an invaluable servi

During the summer months and va
teaching or attending school, Mr. Saylo
local steel mills. He was unusually su
in spite of his success, Mr. Saylor had
would take up the law in the place of te
entered the University of Michigan,
combined literary and law course. Fro
ated with the class of 1904, and upon re
the bar examination in his native com
bar of Cambria county. His admissio

Market street, York. He was
ıst Company of York, but has

119, Mr. Small served with the
in the Spruce Division of the
vas appointed from civil life
ks, State of Washington, and
e was then assigned to duty
oggers and Lumbermen, with
the close of the war he was
d to the practice of his pro-
o. 213, Benevolent and Pro-
d State Bar associations.
21, in York, Pennsylvania,
ers, of York.

YLOR.

nd most popular attorneys
p Saylor, recognized by all
nty, and a man thoroughly
f that practical intelligence
. His family has resided at
cupied a high place in the

of the borough of Johns-
herine M. (Trexel) Saylor,
irst two years of his life in
farm, and six years later
he city of Johnstown, and
cation, attending for this
he locality. He continued
ached the age of sixteen
rofession of teaching, he
he took such courses as
for teacher in that region,
as teacher in one of the
ee years. He had in the
knowledge in his chosen
State Normal School at
that institution in the
lor filled the position of
Johnstown, and in this
community-at-large.
e, while not engaged in
on the farm and in the
n the school room, but
the conclusion that he
d with this end in view
bor, where he took a
titution he was gradu-
Pennsylvania, to take
was admitted to the
ce took place in 1906,

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which their daily wo
peculiarly well fit the
which, indeed, are mer
more private labors.
from private to public
what a man must do, st
are but few offices in w
are but few to which th
not, as has already been
mistress and requires of
study in preparation for
and business man, as the
period in which they foll
unquestionably true, as a
public men in the past ca
over men of other calling

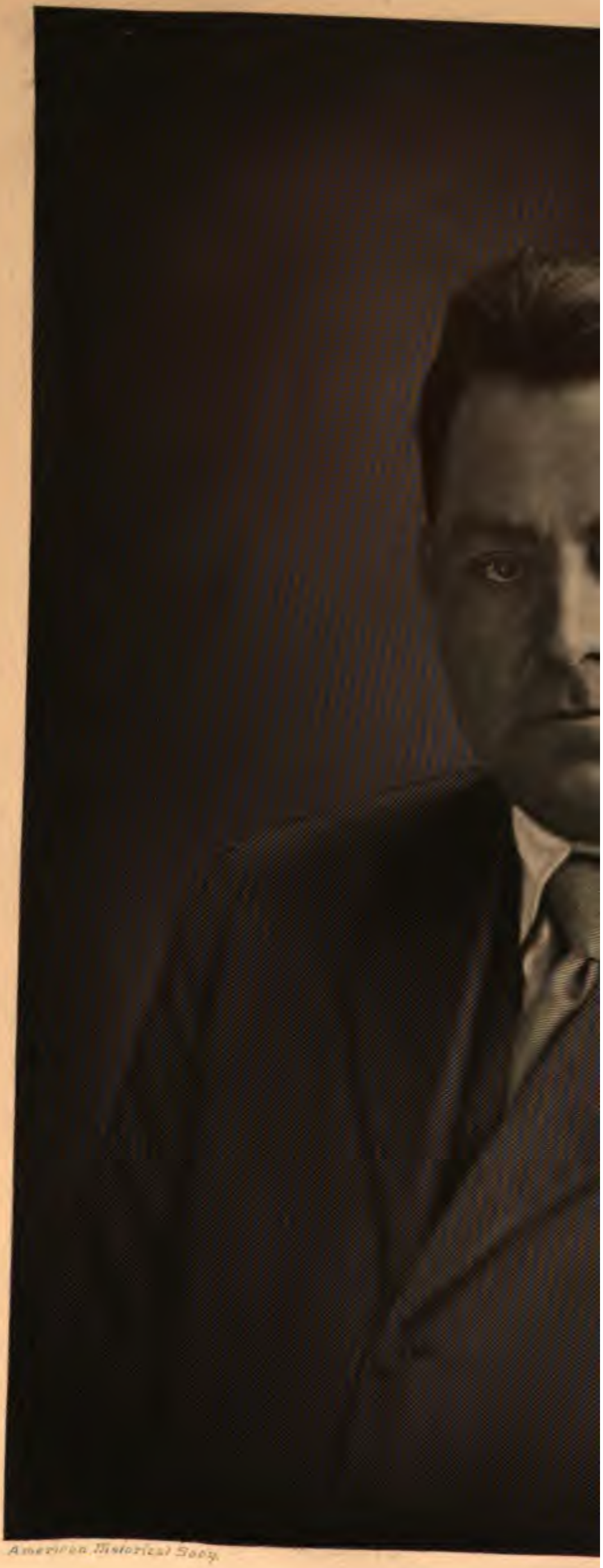
Earl M. Roush, son o
Freeburg, Pennsylvania,
public schools, finishing
class of 1905, and Dickins
he has practiced his pro
member of Maclay Lodg
Temple Club; Kiwanis C
College, and Sigma Alpha
Mr. Roush married, in
C. Delp.

ELME

The demands of a large
Mr. Kidney in prominent p
him to the exclusion of oth
world and in the local, natio
ination and the church-at-la
made her best interests his,
capably.

Elmer L. Kidney, son of
born in Maryland, January 1
the Wesley Collegiate Instit
with the class of 1889, his fa
in that year. His classical co
he was admitted to the Alle
beginning professional work
practice has given him high
fessional associates. He spec
tract law, investments, etc. I
of affairs, director of the Bel
and of several manufacturing

Educational, philanthropic,
erous share of his time and eff
erous worthy causes in these f
College, and a member of the b



American Historical Socy.

Lee B. Bro

daughter of George McLaughlin,
family.

Lee B. Brownfield, younger of
(McLaughlin) Brownfield, was b
schools only until his tenth year,
remaining until his twentieth yea
private tutors, entered California
1895, entering the teaching prof
principal of the schools of Newha
the study of law in the offices o
admission to the Fayette county
all the higher Pennsylvania and
Brownfield has built up a large
few lawyers in Western Pennsyl
business, among his professional c
the West Penn Railways Compan
nellsville Water Company.

Mr. Brownfield holds the thirt
and affiliates with Masontown, Pe
Masons; Connellsville Chapter, R
mandery, No. 49, Knights Temp
Accepted Scottish Rite; also Syria
of the Mystic Shrine. He is a mem
and a life member of the Old Colo
Baptist church. Mr. Brownfield
hunting.

Mr. Brownfield married, Janu
daughter of Walter Scott and Eliz
they are the parents of one son, L
family's town home is at No. 136 N
tain home is "Seldom Inn" on the

CHARLES JOSE

Among the younger members o
Margiotti is one of the best known,
and throughout Western Pennsyl
Italian parentage, he possesses an
the citizens of foreign birth who h
of the law, and so thoroughly has
his reputation as a skillful lawyer
other parts of Western Pennsylvan

Charles Joseph Margiotti was
county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1891
giotti. From boyhood he was fond
his classes at both the parochial an
He early became a worker, even in
some useful tasks. He was for a ti
town, and later advanced to a positi
He kept at his studies, however, an
Normal School at Indiana, Pennsy
class of 1912. He literally worked
on the table and in other ways financ
lish and Italian as well as other lang

J E Ba

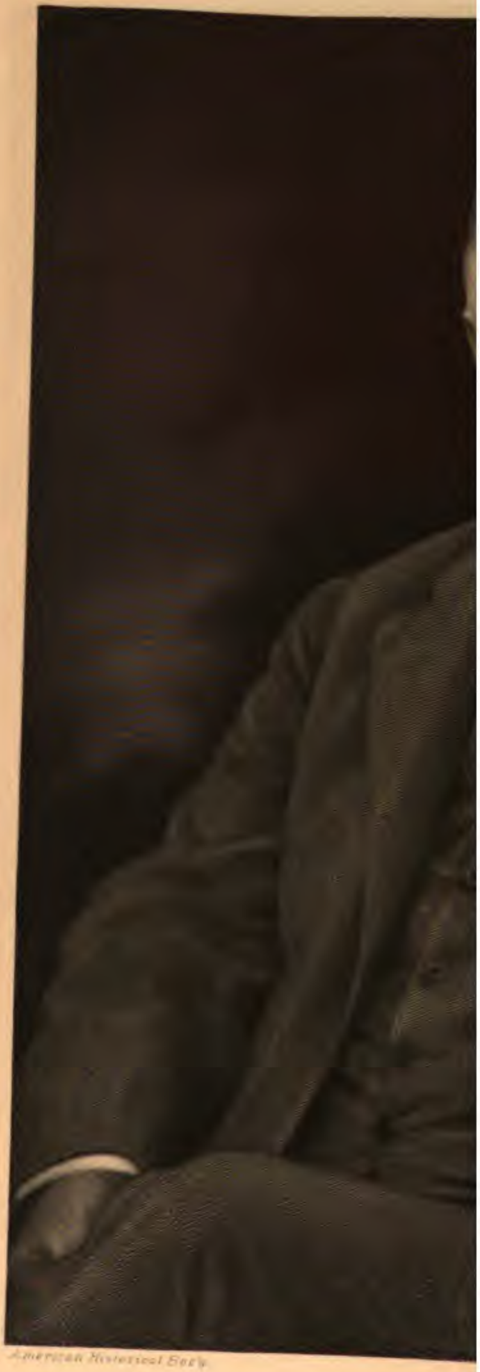
from the Stuarts and Ca
town of Ellerslie, named
Pennsylvania, was the firs
John Elder, the "Fighting
well that it still stands (1
man, commanded the "Pa
from the governor of the
colonel, and was given c
between Easton on the Del
Morrison and Martha Rob
Colonel James Elder Barne

James Elder Barnett
Pennsylvania, August 1, 1
preparatory study, finishing
education in Washington a
ated, class of 1882. He pre
University, New York City
Washington county, Pennsyl
that county. During the nex
tele, served as deputy protho
the Board of County Commis
retary of the State of Penns
1895, to October 19, 1897, wh
In 1899 he was admitted to t
Pittsburgh, where he still con
his home still being in Wash
tary, has caused some lapses
but he has always retained hi
active and successful practice.

From the beginning of his
an active Republican, and in 18
from Washington county to me
adjust conflicting claims of ca
a senatorial district. In 1899 h
treasurer and was elected the
He served two years in the trea
term again returned to the pract

Colonel Barnett's military s
Company H, Tenth Regiment, P
He was promoted to first lieute
1893; lieutenant-colonel in 1897.
1898 he volunteered for service
as the "Fighting Tenth." The r
sailing June 15, 1898, but Colon
men for the regiment, and on J
two hundred and fifty recruits.
other troops under command of
Barnett was placed in command o
Manila, September 28, 1898. H
insurrection in the attack on Ma
Laloma, Caloocan, San Francisco
Marilao, Bocaue, Guiguinto and M

About April 14, 1899, the Tent
to Cavite, Colonel Hawkins havin



American Historical Soc'y.

Daniel W.

ated from the Pottsville Gr
Pottsville High School on
in September, 1883, and w
Arts on July 3, 1887. He w
and also a member of the s
college annual. He took a
member of the college glee,
torian of his class at the cla
a member of the Washingt
entered upon the study of
brother, Samuel H. Kaerche
1, 1889, was admitted to pr
several courts of Schuylkill
degree of Master of Arts fr
1892, was admitted to practi
On August 20, 1900, he was
trict courts of the United St
the several courts of Union,

He was a charter member
of Pottsville, and also a chart
was organized in 1889, and la
the charter members and was
Club, of Pottsville, and its su
was a charter member and the
ville. He is affiliated fraterna
and with the Royal Arcanum
Odd Fellows. On April 1, 191
the Girard estate, and on Dece
the Girard estate in Schuylkill a
The Girard Water Company a
ceeding his brother, Samuel H
1913. He is president of the C
president, solicitor and a directo
and a director of the Eastern S
practice in all of the courts, rep
took an active interest in all wa
tive committee for the eastern
Delaware, and had local charge
campaigns. Under his direction
is secretary of the Schuylkill Co
eral years as a member of the e
State Bar Association. He has s
treasurer of the Schuylkill Coun
urer of the Pottsville Chamber o

Mr. Kaercher was married, in
Kohler Krebs, a daughter of the
No. 1318 Mahantongo street, Po

CHARLES BE

Charles Bernard Lenahan was
June 11, 1874, son of Patrick and
a veteran of the Civil War, servi
and a merchant of Wilkes-Barre

is a member of the commit
of the Middle District of
County Law Library Com
Harrisburg Railways Com
with and counsel for many
the neighborhood. Despite
to hold public office of any
in the political situation at
member of the Republican
organization to the extent
ment of the party's interests
ber of the Dauphin County
ciation, the American Bar
Science, the Bibliophile So
Country Club of Harrisburg
York. He is an Episcopalia
ily all attend the Protestant
burg.

Charles L. Bailey, Jr., w
with Mary Frances Seiler, a
Seiler, of Harrisburg. They
Mary Emily (Mrs. Douglas
Jr.); Charles; William; Gilb
and Mrs. Bailey are prominen
and Mrs. Bailey is well know
She possesses the qualificati
possesses a mind of unusual
genial companion for Mr. B
happy above the average.

Beyond doubt Charles L.
who have adopted that great
for any belief that they may
and position. With them it
which they pay their devotion
more praiseworthy than that
important a subject. It is to
the upholding of those high t
to be associated with the Ame
has been marked by tireless e
entirely substantial and depen
able, possessing the ability to th
knowledge of legal subjects is
the most amazing facility in e
gifted with an unusually direct
gain the sympathy and under
juries to which he must appe
expression in the more personal
all those who associate with hi
good neighbor, an affectionate

ARTHUR

Cambria county, Pennsylvani
number of able lawyers, men w

There are no traditio
to feel proud than those
trious names, its brillian
rendered to the causes we
those splendid men who
represented the Pennsylv
have raised it to a place b
of the world. Typical of
record for their State is M

WILLIAM C

William Cassius Stillw
lawyer of the Allegheny co
and political circles of Pitts
did expression of the qualit
ized this community and h

His great-grandfather, J
delphia from Ireland in the
as soon as he had assured
forests that then covered th
to the head of the Ohio. He
Ohio, to find his home on
gahela river, just above w
county, Pennsylvania.

Being an agriculturist, M
upon one of the fine new fa
years was to be the theater
Republic, the "Whisky Insu
he or relatives were partici
the American Revolution, bo
themselves to his ardent Iris
four years, and his discharge
all being in the treasured pos

The vessel that brought
with whom he "struck up an
and talented young Irish wom
a year later, and together the
river cabin to live, and to fou
1765, and years afterwards t
pioneer Buffalo cemetery whe
who generated and graced thi

Their son, Adam Stillwage
Monongahela City, was also a
the affairs of the Monongahela
Stillwagen, also a native of t
Jacob, Charles, Andrew J., fat
Susan and Michael.

Andrew J. Stillwagen was
county, Pennsylvania, was edu
elected to learn the trade of sad
in the manufacture of these ess
of his native county, a town o
His children were: John J., C
excepting the last named died i

L. VER

Among the many capable atto
Verde Rhue occupies an honorable
town, has come to be most closely
interests, and now takes an active
of Dubois, Clearfield county, Pe
removed with his parents to Cam
and since that time has made this

Indeed, his coming to Cambri
practically all of his childish ass
and it was there that his entire e
for a number of years the public
from the high school at Ebensburg
an early age a strong interest in
completing his course in high sch
sion. This determination he pro
upon completing his studies a
entered the law office of John W
of extended mention elsewhere in
and jurist in the region. Under th
read his chosen subject and at the
and typewriting under the pers
Leahey. In 1905 he entered the o
Rose, nestor of the Cambria count
lowing four years. Mr. Rhue was
in September, 1909, but retained
for a considerable period thereafter
remained with his son, Percy Al
elsewhere in this work. His asso
tinued until June, 1915, when he s
practice on his own account, op
Guarantee building in Johnstown.
deserved success, and in two years
he now enjoys. Mr. Rhue is a mem
ciation, and of the local lodge of
Roman Catholic in religious belief
ciples and policies of the Republic

L. Verde Rhue was united in
Stroup, a daughter of John M. Stro
born to them, Mary Gwendolyn,

Customary though it be to den
that it might be called a popular di
theless, to view it from another s
the angle of the layman and assum
gist, of him who administers or in
it is entirely obvious that the popu
of fact, merely directed against the
not against the law itself, of which
There is no doubt, therefore, that
to the practice of this great subjec
function and properly ambitious to
That all those who practice law ar
of their office is only too obvious
are many who feel the full weigh

HARVARD LAW LIBRARY

Geo. E

a large majority of his case
to the country. In 1900, h
in Forest county, Pennsylva
cessfully defended Harry W
with murder. In 1906, he de
Ieradi and Antonio Pulli, a
whom were convicted of mu
acquitted, the others were s
by Mr. Munn to the Supre
Frucci, and a new trial was
Supreme Court in each case
defendants, and Hon. C. W.
part of the Commonwealth.
defendants resulted in victor
defended John Pipik and Mik
with murder, also Perry Gr
added another victory to his
press said and the public con
ducted and much credit was
his clients to freedom." "Mr
ants were presented in a clear
ing the details minutely and b
manner. He worked hard a
defendants and again demons
eloquent lawyers in the State

Mr. Munn married (first)
July 14, 1862, died April 24,
Angeline (Castle) Beeman, o
parents of the following chil
April 22, 1884, married Mar
Leah Eva, born in Tryonville,
melfling, of Warren, Pennsylv
New York, July 30, 1888, mar
sylvania; George David, born
died September 17, 1892; Ma
York, February 22, 1893, ma
Phyllis and son Braddock El
Glendale, California, and one

Mr. Munn married (second
town, Scotland, daughter of
mont. She was educated in C
Glasgow, in 1909. Miss McC
Force Nursing Service, was m
declared in August 1914, and fr
tals in England. She was then
in Egypt was sent to Mudras
board the troop ship, "Aquitia
Gallipoli to Southampton. On
was converted into a hospital
months on that ship, sailing
carrying the sick and wounded.
doned by the British forces,
France, serving in the followin
port, No. 6, Casualty Clearing

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Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

J. P.

burned his bridges and began the
which he is a "native son." His
the small corporations, particula
with the Orphans' Court. His
estate of Henry M. Bennett again
less it was said when Mr. Pat
latter profession had gained at
proved the fallacy of that idea,
ments and traits of character wh
ber of the Fourth Estate comb
making of an acknowledged lead

Nathaniel Patterson, an early
township, Allegheny county, Pe
eral Washington in the Revoluti
son, born in Mifflin township, an
McNeil, and they were the paren
of the Pittsburgh Blues in the W
son of Nathaniel (2) Patterson
were the parents of James Will
Patterson.

James Williams (2) Patterson
civil engineer and architect of P
the Pittsburgh post office, and v
Terminal railroad. He married
ence and Jane C. (O'Connor) C
1808, died in Pittsburgh, Penn
born in Baltimore, Maryland, in
in January, 1876. She was a dau
from Ireland to the United St
James W. (2) and Margaret (C
eight children, the second, Frank

Frank Plunkett Patterson, se
(2) and Margaret (Campbell) Pa
eration in Pennsylvania, was bor
ber 17, 1876, the family home th
East End. After attendance at
and at St. John's Parochial Sch
the Liberty School in the East
Pittsburgh High School, whence
graduation at the age of twenty
position on the Pittsburgh "Post
to such good purpose that he wa
the Pittsburgh "Times." He r
offer of the "Times," and for ei
as dramatic editor. His reputat
and Eugene O'Neil, principal ow
him an offer of the same position
ing with the "Times." Mr. Pa
dramatic editor of the "Dispatch
patch" passed under the owners

Mr. Patterson was not satisfi
felt that he should change. T
Neeper, Esq., and finally, in 190
that year passed the required

James Reed Sheppard
county, Pennsylvania, on
was six years of age he w
he attended the public
work at the Ohio Norther
school, serving as princip
in 1900 he entered the
attached to the office of
Pennsylvania, there conti
department of the Univers
took the State examinatio
establishing in practice at
of a clientele of generous
important litigation of the
Court in 1912 and to the U
Mr. Sheppard came to Pitts
bar in January of that yea
of practice before the Pe
since been the scene of his
lines, and he occupies a wo

While at Morgantown,
director of various corpor
president, director and co
Company of West Virgin
Buckhannon & Northern ra
Republican in politics, and
affairs. In 1912 he endorsed
work in the Roosevelt cam
chairman of the Progressiv
was also chairman of the co
velt to Morgantown on the
Sheppard has rendered loy
since attaining his majority
others, for he has never sou
ber of Morgantown Union L
Morgantown Chapter, No.
is the Unitarian.

Mr. Sheppard married, A
of Morgantown, West Virg
Oakland Women's Club, and
kindred activities of the Uni

JAM

With the opening of the
law at the bar of his native
these opening days of the yea
tinued at that bar, winning
influential clientele. He is a
Allegheny county, Pennsylv
became a prosperous farmer a
McClure, an aunt of Samuel
Among the children of Jame
William, whose career is here

Institution for Criminal Insa
was one of the founders, and
Legislature for five terms.

SAMUE

A quarter of a century ag
the York county bar, becoming
years earlier (1867) had bee
McCall was also a veteran o
known and highly regarded C
York county, as was his father
was Samuel Kell McCall, also
son of a Union veteran, on the
General Grant under the famou
defeat, April 9, but eleven years
law, as his father, James Log
special fields, farming and shad
battery of nets at Cully's Falls
shad caught in two days during
was a son of Matthew McCall,
York county, Pennsylvania, wh
McCall settlers in the county.
in agriculture, business, professi
a well-known one, while for abo
the Susquehanna at a village of t
McCall a most familiar one. The
its name from the ancestors of S
come from the North of Ireland t
of White's Ferry, which had bee
1772 that the ferry came under
McCall, they giving it the fami
McCall Ferry Bridge Company,
being now owned by the McCall

James Logan McCall, a farme
ford township, York county, Pen
ford, daughter of Captain Willia
land, an officer of the American
engagement between the America
was captured and held prisoner
paroled. James L. and Sarah Dea
of nine children, one of whom w
whom further.

Hugh Whiteford McCall was
the old McCall homestead) in Low
Pennsylvania, June 15, 1839. He
Chestnut Level Academy, Lancast
for the profession of law under Jud
Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, the latte
sylvania. Early in the Civil Wa
service and from June, 1863, to the
of Company A, Twenty-first Regi
part during that period in fifteen

The district of Mr
sional endeavor, and
with offices in Uniont
in the legal fraternity
been resident in this
ten children of Alexan
Mr. Sherrard was
county, Pennsylvania,
study was made in the
ferson College, and he
of Washington and Jef
law with Reppert, Stur
examinations, he was a
and later gained the ri
District courts. His pr
among his professional
National Bank, of Con
director. He is also co
Kanawha Coal and Coke
Company, of Uniontown
Mr. Sherrard has ma
well known in fraternal
Masonic order, in which
49, Knights Templar, an
of the Mystic Shrine. H
Christian Association, th
Uniontown Country Clu
much of his leisure time i
Mr. Sherrard married
daughter of Ralph and M
ton, Pennsylvania. Mrs.
and is a member of the T
Young Men's Christian A
dren: Jane Elizabeth, Mi
home of the family is at

Mr. Funk's identificati
1877, although the name
most worthy representativ
a minister of the Reforme
Rev. Henry Funk wa
1816, and died April 16,
boro, Bloomsburg, and at
prodigally to his holy wor
in journeying from one mi
Snyder, daughter of Danie
an early settler of Bloomsb
Jacob Mickley, who brou
Allentown, September 23,
Nevin U. Funk, only chi
was born at Bloomsburg, P

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upbuilding of his ci
shire Country Clul
turers' Club and th
of New York City ; t
Academy of Politic
Science of New Yor
Bar associations, th
International Law, a

Job J. Conklin, s
Conklin, was born in
He was educated in
admitted to the bar in
burg, Pennsylvania. I

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